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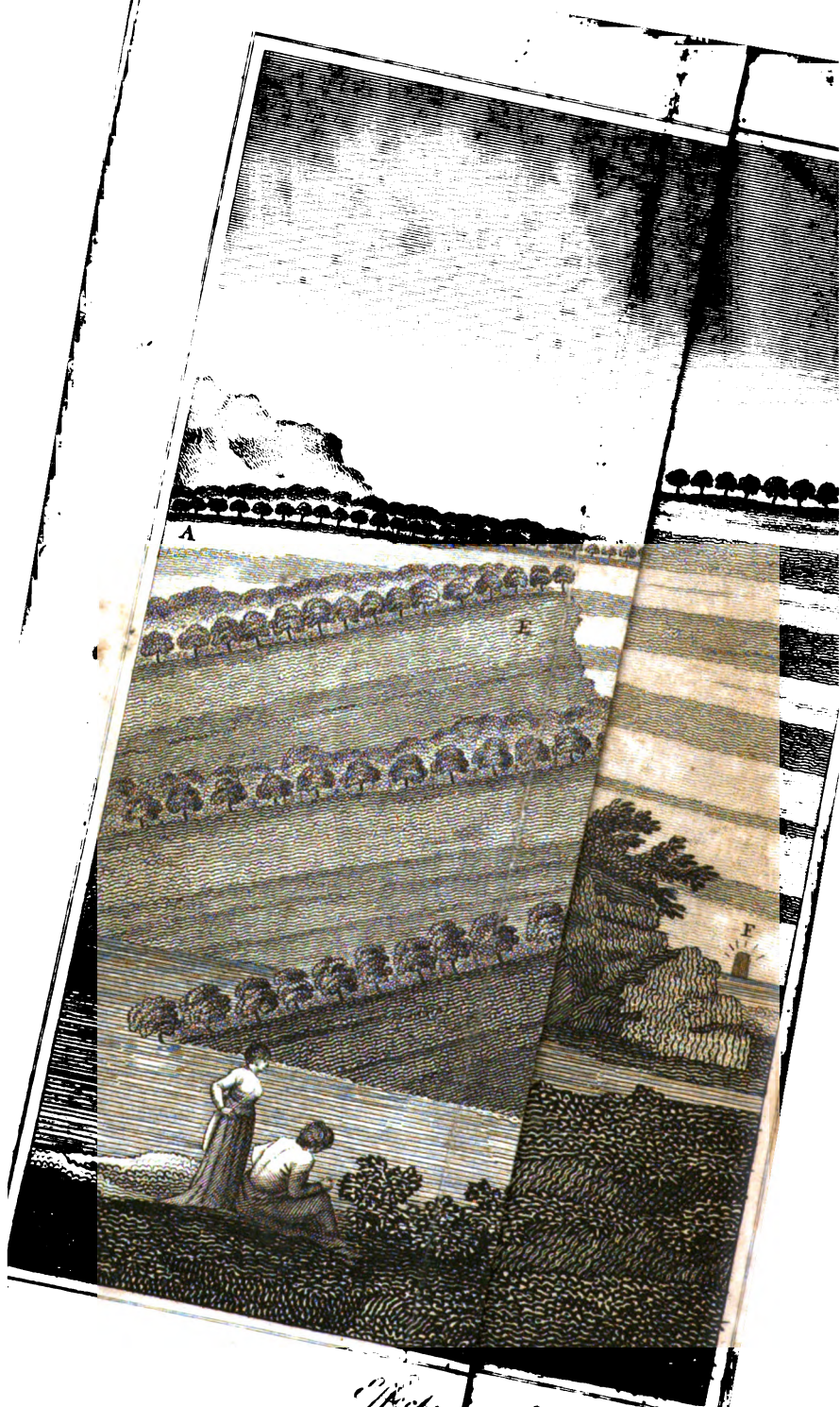
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On the 1st of January was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to our Twenty-second Volume, containing—HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECTS of LITERATURE, sundry COMMUNICATIONS relative to BOOK-SOCIETIES, and the NEGOTIATION PAPERS.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 153.]

FEBRUARY 1, 1807.

[1 of Vol. 23.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maxim in Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately read a very useful and interesting French work, on the subject of fine-wooled Spanish sheep, and being of opinion that its leading features ought to be generally known throughout this island, I take the liberty of requesting the publication of them through the medium of your valuable and widely circulated Miscellany.

I lament that, after the successful experiments and satisfactory reports of such spirited and enlightened agriculturists as Lord Somerville, Mr. Tollet, and Dr. Parry, any further incitement to the adoption of a race so justly esteemed should be necessary; but it unfortunately happens that in this, as in every other country, ignorance and prejudice are continually thwarting the efforts of rational conviction. He, therefore, who attempts by persuasion founded on just grounds, to dispel the mist, which clouds the faculties and prevents the exertions of British breeders, will not have the censure of candid and well-informed men.

It is true that the Merino sheep is not likely to attract the approbation of any one by its beauty; still less so in the present age, when symmetry of form has been so closely studied, and completely obtained; but to this it may be replied, first, that the defect in carcass should be principally ascribed to British supineness; and secondly, that it can be remedied. To substantiate my charge, I need only remark that this nation has for many years, without even being at the trouble of an experiment, paid to Spain for her finest wool almost any price that she chose to demand. The article was indispensable to our superfine manufactures; we contented ourselves with believing the assertion that the soil, climate, and other local circumstances, were the causes of wool being produced in Spain of an inimitable quality; and we continued to transmit our enormous orders to a country, which was annually becoming more in alliance

with, or rather in subjection to our deadly foe. The natural result of our credulity and folly was, that the sheep-owners in Spain, perceiving the vast profits of the fleece, devoted their whole attention to its improvement, and left the carcass to take its chance of becoming better or worse. Hence, the latter ensued; but, as I have said, the evil may be remedied. That intelligent and patriotic breeder, Mr. Tollet, of Staffordshire, (whose name I have before mentioned, who has now a large flock of Merino, and Anglo-Merino sheep, and who is indefatigable in his endeavours to promote the adoption of this celebrated race,) states, that, in defiance of neglect, some of the sheep, which have been brought to this country from Spain, have been far from deficient in those characteristics, which are generally considered as combining excellence of form. It follows, therefore, that judicious selection from the offspring of these, and of others, might ere long totally remove the absence of symmetry, so much complained of. But after all, viewing them in their present state, and supposing that their shape never can be improved, allow me to ask whether the rude Arab, like the enlightened Briton, would, while contemplating the deformity of his camel, lose sight of its utility. Is it not a sufficient incentive to the farmers of these districts, where the sheep is reared principally for carding-wool, (and many of these flocks are far from exhibiting models of beauty) that a single cross of the Merino race will double the value of each fleece; that the animal, thus yielding as once double profit as to wool, will live on the same pasturage; and that a butcher, if wishing to buy a score fat wethers of this cross, would value them according to his calculation of their weight, &c. without reference to their beauty; so that one breed would in this respect be exactly situated like the other? Is it not too foolish, I say, that the carcass should be worth no less, while the fleece by its increase, both in quantity and quality,

will be of double, then treble, and quadruple value, as the Merino blood continues to be introduced? That such is the absolute fact we have abundant proof from the most respectable authorities above quoted. Yet are there many farmers who tell us, that they are content with the breed, by which their forefathers earned a livelihood, like a shepherd at Penruddock,* who, being asked, whence his singularly rough-legged, ill-formed sheep had been obtained, gave as his answer: "Lord, Sir, they are *sik* as God set upon the land; *we never change any.*"

After these few preliminaries, which will, I trust, not be deemed useless, I proceed to M. Laſteyrie's Account of the Introduction of fine-wooled Spanish Sheep, into the different States of Europe, and at the Cape of Good Hope:—

"SWEDEN.

"There is, doubtless, just ground for surprise, that Sweden, which seemed to be a country the most upfavourable in Europe for rearing fine-wooled sheep, should, nevertheless, have been the first to naturalize this valuable race; but what excites still greater astonishment is, that there are men in France (to which may be added England) who still dispute the possibility of a naturalization established in Sweden, during nearly a century. M. Alstroemer imported a flock of Merino sheep from Spain in 1723; and government, convinced that the ignorance of shepherds opposed serious obstacles to the preservation and propagation of this new race, instituted in 1739 a school for shepherds, the direction of which was confided to M. Alstroemer. Premiums were appointed, and various salutary regulations adopted. In 1764, Sweden possessed 65,369 sheep of the pure, and 23,384 of the mixed breed; and although this supply was not sufficient for the manufactures of the country, yet the importation of wool has been gradually diminishing from year to year; while the manufactures have been increasing; so that, taking every thing fairly into calculation, it may be asserted that the number of pure and mixed breeds is at present about 100,000, and this forms a 25th part of all the sheep reared in that country; a very great proportion, if we consider the relative state of agriculture in that country, which it would here occupy too much space to describe. The Merino sheep preserve, in Sweden, their pri-

mitive form; their fleeces is close and firm, losing nothing in fineness, length, elasticity, or quantity. There are rams, which have produced thirteen pounds of wool. I observed too, that the race, bred in and inured to this climate, appeared stronger and larger than the sheep of Spain. I found on the farm of M. Schulzenheim, in the province of Upland, a flock consisting of animals bred from a Spanish importation fifty-five years before the time; and their wool, when compared with that of some Merinos recently procured from the same country, yielded to it in no one desirable quality. These, and other facts, prove in a manner decisive and peremptory, that the Spanish sheep may be propagated and reared to advantage in severe climates, by which it is certain that the fleece is not affected; a fact, incontestibly proved by the specimens which I procured on my journey through different countries; and which I afterwards submitted to the inspection of the Department of the Seine.

"DENMARK AND NORWAY.

"The Norwegian race has been improved by the English, as well as the Spanish breeds, but the most important amelioration in the fleece must be attributed to a Spanish ram, which was imported above fifty years ago on the western coast of Norway. This introduction was, however, but partial, and did not extend into other parts of the country, where the sheep in a wild state, and without inconvenience, bid defiance to the most intense cold. I have seen them living in the midst of snow, without ever receiving any portion of food from the hand of man; and of so untractable a nature are they, that they cannot be taken but by a chase on horseback. This breed is so accustomed to the impressions of the atmosphere, that it cannot support a sudden transition from a state of nature to a domestic one.

"The Danes, induced by the example of Sweden, imported Spanish sheep from that kingdom about twenty-seven years since, and their descendants exist to this day though not in large numbers. Some of them have preserved their original quality of fleece, while others have degenerated, but palpably from neglect. At Esserum, a royal domain, I saw a flock of Spanish sheep imported from Sweden, many years before, which yielded wool of a fair quality. To that place, too, which is eight leagues from Copenhagen, the Danish government has sent three hundred Merino sheep, imported from Spain

* Beauties of England and Wales, vol. III, p. 19.

Spain in 1797. This flock is composed of the breeds, which are of all others the most desirable to be obtained, viz. those of the *Ejcurial*, of *Guadaloupe*, of *Paular*, of the *Duke del Infantado*, of the *Count de Montarco*, and the *Count de Negretti*.

"The *Ejcurial* breed is looked upon as possessing the finest fleece in all Spain. The *Guadaloupe* sheep are remarkable for symmetry of form, as well as for the quantity and quality of their wool. The *Paular* are equally gifted with the two latter perfections, but possess a greater swell behind the ears, and a more palpable degree of *throatiness*. The lambs of this breed, and those of the *Infantado*, are generally produced with a coarse hairy appearance, which is succeeded by wool of exquisite quality. The *Negretti* breed is composed of the largest sheep in Spain. The *Ejcurial* flock, when I saw it, had been twenty months from Spain, and was very healthy. Only two sheep had been lost by the long voyage, severe winter, and heavy rains of spring, to which they had been exposed since their arrival in Denmark.

" SAXONY.

"Upper Saxony is the country into which, after Sweden, the Spanish race of sheep is of most ancient introduction, and it is in Saxony that this naturalization has been marked with the completest success, and produced the most advantageous results. The different indigenous breeds of that country, of which some produce tolerable and others very coarse wool, have been equally improved by the cross. The Elector of Saxony, wishing to repair the devastations occasioned in his dominions by a seven years' war, obtained from the King of Spain in 1765, a selection from the best Merino flocks, consisting of one hundred rams, and two hundred ewes. Experience having proved that they were easily reconciled to the climate, attention was paid to the general amelioration of native breeds, after subjecting those animals which appeared most defective to castration. In 1776, sheep of four years old were disposed of to individuals; but as the best experiments always meet with opposition, the sale was attended with such difficulties, that the government obliged those who rented the electoral farms, to purchase a certain proportionate number of Spanish sheep. The breeders soon discovered what was most conducive to their interest, and the Electoral flocks not being able to supply the demands which multiplied every day, another importation took place in 1778,

and several more since that time. At present the Elector's flock amounts to 3,400, and he annually disposes of five hundred by public auction, which are not enough to meet the demands of the breeders. The Spanish race preserve in Saxony all their original perfections; which is proved by the specimens of wool preserved for many years, and also by a comparison of new importations with the offspring of former ones. The Saxon government has been amply recompensed for its attention, and indemnified for its advances by the immense advantages, which the country has thereby procured. Sheep-breeding is, indeed, the most lucrative pursuit of the Saxon farmer; and the manufacturers, finding within their own limits the quantity and quality of wool necessary for their purpose, are no longer obliged to import from Spain; and are thereby freed from the disadvantages attendant on the chances of commerce. Saxony rears about 1,600,000 sheep of all kinds; and of these about 90,000 are at present of the Spanish and mixed breeds. These produce not only the quantity of wool necessary for the fine manufactures of the country, but even furnish a surplus equal to the interior consumption, which surplus is sold at the Leipzig fairs.

" PRUSSIA.

"Frederick the II. who was not less famed for the wisdom of his administration, than for his martial glory, and to whom Prussian agriculture is under great obligations, introduced from Spain, in 1786, a flock of one hundred rams and two hundred ewes, destined to improve the various breeds of his kingdom. Several Prussian farmers have, since that time, bought sheep of the Saxo-Spanish kind; in consequence of which the country can now boast of many flocks entirely composed of fine-wooled animals. Government has encouraged this evident advantage, and has founded an institution for the purpose, which is directed by Mr. Fink, a celebrated agriculturist of Germany. This gentleman had begun the improvement in his own flock by the introduction of sheep from Silesia, remarkable for the fineness of their fleece. He pursued his system further by purchases from Saxony in 1768, and from Spain in 1778. By these progressive means, Mr. Fink has succeeded in imparting fineness to the fleeces of Prussian sheep, which were originally of the coarsest quality. He has been imitated, with a result equally satisfactory, by the Count von

Magnis, who with a patriotic zeal forsook the court, and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. When he settled on his estates in 1786, he found himself possessed of three thousand native sheep, which returned him one thousand two hundred rix-dollars per annum. He now possesses above nine thousand sheep, improved by the breeds of Hungary and Spain, which yield him twenty-six thousand rix-dollars per annum. This enlightened breeder conducts his sheep-farm with admirable order and intelligent skill, beyond all praise. The fine manufactures of Prussia are increased three-fold within the last thirteen years; and the encouragement given to the adoption of Merino sheep, makes it probable that the country will, ere long, be able exclusively to supply itself with fine wool, which is at present partly imported from Saxony by purchase at the Leipzig fairs before mentioned.

"GERMANY, &c.

"The first importation of Merino sheep into this country, was made by the Empress Maria Theresa in 1775; but the success was commensurate with the attention paid to them, which was next to none, though there are still to be found flocks of improved wool derived from these, in the Austrian states, and more particularly in Bohemia and Hungary. The examples of Saxony and Silesia seem also to have awakened the attention of the Austrian government, which is at this time employing agents in Spain to procure Merino sheep.

"Anspach and Bayreuth applied themselves to this useful pursuit in 1788, and still more strenuously in 1790. So complete, indeed, was their conviction of its importance, that there are at this time but few breeders, whose flocks have not at least begun to introduce the Spanish cross.

"The Duke of Wirtemberg (who was fond of agriculture,) imported Merino sheep in 1786, and afterwards established a regular sale to his subjects. The thirty-two animals, which that brave and skilful General Moreau presented to the Agricultural Society of Strasburg, were bred by the Duke of Wirtemberg. They had been gratuitously offered to the French General, after the conclusion of the armistice, and are now near Strasburg at Sulz.

"In other parts of Germany, the same race has also been adopted with the most decisive success. The Chamberlain Von Mall, whose domain is in Mecklenburg,

has an extensive flock of them, and the Agricultural Society of Zell maintain, at their cost, a mixed breed improved to the last degree of sueness. Many of the flocks in the Electorate of Hanover, the Duchy of Brunswick, the Palatinate, Suabia, Baden, &c. are also indebted to the Merino sheep for their palpable improvement. The breed was adopted by Brunswick in 1783, by Suabia and Baden, 1788.

"FRANCE.

"The first man, whose attention was directed to this important branch of national economy, was Colbert. This minister formed a design of improving the French breeds of sheep by importing from Spain and England such as were at that time more perfect than France could boast of possessing. Colbert's views were useful and well-digested; but they were also new, consequently there were not wanting those who opposed the execution of them. Since that time, however, an able and accurate observer has stepped forth to undertake this pursuit, and has rapidly caused the improvement of the French flocks to such an extent, that it may almost be said to have sprung at once from infancy to maturity. Daubenton is the name of the enlightened agriculturist, who, with a success equal to his perseverance, has devoted himself to the cultivation of a race so important to our subsistence, to our clothing, and to a multitude of arts connected with our innumerable wants; a cultivation, evidently tending to release France from a kind of tribute, which she annually pays to Spain for fine wool. The breed was first imported from that country in 1776, and Daubenton having, by the experiments made during seven years, ascertained that he had by judicious intermixture produced a breed bearing wool equal in quality to that hitherto obtained from Spain, sent various portions of it to different manufacturers in 1783, and 1784; the result of which was, that the highest price of the finest wools was offered by them; nay, they even went so far as to point out qualities, in which this improved French wool excelled the Spanish. Such being the case, many landholders directed their attention to so lucrative an object; and M. Dangevillier, at that time governor of Rambouillet, applied to the Spanish Court for a flock. The King gave orders for a selection to be made from the most perfect breeds, and three hundred and sixty-seven were sent in 1786. They proceeded by moderate journeys to Ram-

bouillet,

bouillet, after having passed the winter in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux; and from the time of their original departure to that of their final arrival, about three score of them died. The survivors gave rise to the extensive flock now kept at Rambouillet; and to the considerable number which have been sold to individuals, as the breed progressively increased. At first, several rams and ewes were given to encourage enterprising farmers; but as it appeared that these were despised merely because they were a gift, a sale was substituted. The provincial administrations, then established, made application for them, and had a preference. Since that time, and especially of late, the prices at Rambouillet have been much increased, and have indeed reached a height, which appears extraordinary in a country, where it is not customary, as in England, to expend considerable sums for the purpose of acquiring a sheep particularly suited to the breeder's purpose. The Merino race having thus been proved to carry as valuable a fleece in France as in Spain, an opposition has next been made to the mutton; those, who wished to depreciate it, having asserted that the animal was not disposed to fatten kindly, and that its flesh was very coarse; assertions, which have both been experimentally proved to be totally destitute of foundation. There are at present in France more than fifteen thousand of the pure Merino breed, besides an immense number improved by the crosses.

"HOLLAND.

"There are few regions of Europe, whose temperature and soil differ more than those of Spain and Holland. The Merino sheep, transported from a scorching climate to a cold and marshy country, have, nevertheless, preserved, in Holland, the qualities, which distinguish them from other breeds, and have remained vigorously healthy. It was not till 1789, that Mr. Twent made the first small importation, which he placed upon his farm between Leyden and the Hague. It consisted of two rams and four ewes, which are now increased to two hundred, besides those sold from it, this being the number to which Mr. Twent is obliged to confine himself by the limits of his farm. It is by parting with the least perfect animals, and preserving those which bear the longest as well as finest wool, that he has formed a valuable flock; preferable, indeed, to any in Holland. Mr. Twent has also crossed the different breeds of Holland, particularly those of the Texel

and Friesland, with complete success, and holding forth promise of still greater advantages. His spirited exertions have encouraged others in the same pursuit, and the public partiality towards the celebrated Merino race, which is founded on experiments in almost every civilized nation of Europe, gives reason to believe that fine-wooled sheep will ultimately cause the common breeds to disappear.

"CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

"Agriculturists have told us that animals, which are transported from North to South, viz. from a climate less warm than that to which they are removed, will degenerate, whether they breed among themselves, or cross any other race of the country; and that, *vice versa*, animals taken from South to North, improve those with which they are connected. Many facts, however exist, in opposition to this opinion; besides which, it is easy to prove that the degeneracy complained of, should be ascribed to other causes than those which are adduced. When a sufficient number of experiments shall have been made by accurate observers, it will be found from a comparison of them, that want of knowledge, a bad choice, neglect, and improper nutriment, tend as much and even more towards degeneration of the species, than the greater or less degree of heat which prevails under a different latitude. The success of fine-wooled sheep at the Cape of Good Hope, proves that this general opinion is not founded upon facts. I am convinced, indeed, after the observations which I have collected in Spain, upon the breeds of that country, upon their mode of rearing, upon the nature of the soil and climate, that the general causes of their fine wools are not those usually supposed. The preservation in its utmost purity of the Merino race, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the marshes of Holland, and under the rigorous climate of Sweden, add an additional proof to this my unalterable principle: *fine-wooled sheep may be reared wherever industrious men and intelligent breeders exist*. The Spanish breed was taken to the Cape in 1782, and Lord Somerville received specimens of its excellence, with an assurance from his correspondent, that the wool had rather gained than lost in quality, from its growth of eighteen years in that colony.

"ITALY.

"Is Italy then, which has so long despised the useful arts, willing to awake from the trance, into which ignorance and fanaticism have, till now, plunged her?

her? Has her connexion with France, a nation hitherto so fatal to her, produced an elective movement which leads her to objects of real utility? Piedmont possesses many flocks both of the pure and improved native breeds. Count Granerie, a man of genius, and a sound patriot, a warm protector of arts and of commerce, becoming a member of administration, on his return from his embassy to Spain, conceived the project of securing to Piedmont this source of wealth; for which purpose he obtained from the court of Madrid permission to take from that country one hundred and fifty of the best Segovian breed, selected by the Prince of Masseraw. The war, which prevailed at this period, did not permit the government to pursue the progress of this new establishment; and the loss of the minister would have been followed by the loss of the fine-wooled race, but for the interference of the Academy of Agriculture, and spirited individuals, who have thereby increased the present flock to five thousand; and unanimously assert that the fleece is not inferior in quality to that of the animals originally imported; that in no other respect has it degenerated; that the crosses with the Roman, Neapolitan and Paduan breeds, has been most satisfactory in its results; and that the flesh of the Merinos is infinitely more delicate than that of the native sheep.

"GREAT BRITAIN.

"England, which has of late years shone so pre-eminent in her various improvements, must, nevertheless, be charged with neglecting almost to the present moment the improvement of fine wools. Those for combing, not less useful in certain kinds of manufacture, have had the preference in that country, and the perseverance of breeders has been rewarded by producing admirable wool of its kind. The prejudices of other countries have found their way hither; and it has been constantly asserted that the fineness of the fleece depended upon climate, soil, and pasturage; consequently that in England, the quality of Spanish wool must degenerate. The merchants and manufacturers, misled by the same prejudices as the breeders, have embraced the same opinion; but the first were guided, in some degree, by different motives: they feared that interior success might diminish the advantages which importation produced to them. Little more than a dozen years ago the English nation did not know the Merino breed, in its living state; since which, some few of that valuable race

have been introduced. When the commercial spirit and patriotism which animate this nation are considered, no doubt can exist but that the Merino sheep will speedily be naturalized in that island, and become a new source of wealth to a people ever ready to avail themselves of sources opened to their habitual industry. The papers on this subject, published by the Board of Agriculture, the efforts of various Agricultural Societies, as well as of individuals, prove that a breed, so intimately connected with the prosperity of their manufactures, will meet with the reception due to its vast utility. The late Duke of Bedford, a powerful patron of agriculture, Lord Somerville, the King of England, and some other agriculturists, have procured Merino sheep, from which the flock is beginning to increase. It is gratifying to see the head of a government, as well as the men most distinguished by their influence, their wealth, and their knowledge, encourage, by all the means in their power, the most useful of the arts."

As I shall here, Sir, conclude my sketch of Montieur Lasteyrie's publication, it remains for me only to point out (which I do with a blush) that Great Britain is, not from any apparent national antipathy on his part, but *deservedly* placed the last in his account. Great Britain, whose superfine manufactures are far more extensive than those of any other nation, whose vital interests are therefore materially connected with the internal produce of the article, which forms the subject of this paper—Great Britain is still *inactive*, when the difficulties of procuring the article must, to all appearance, annually increase, and the power to grow it at home, in full perfection, as well as with immense advantage, is become incontrovertible.*

Your's, &c.

BENJAMIN THOMPSON,

Hill Lodge, near Nottingham,
January 4th, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE History of the County of Bedford, given by the Rev. Mr. Lysons, in the 1st vol. recently published, of his *Magna Britannia*, a work of immense

* Every British patriot will readily acknowledge the obligations of the Country to Mr. Thompson, for his well-timed publication on a subject so important to our Commercial and Agricultural interests, but which at this moment is rendered of such singular consequence by the restrictions *recently* adopted in Spain.

extent and labour, is deemed by persons who possess the best information respecting multifarious subjects treated in it, to contain a considerable number of errors and inadvertencies; such indeed as are scarcely to be avoided in a compilation of this nature, and which that gentleman will, no doubt, be glad to correct. I shall beg leave to point out a few which happen to come within the compass of my own personal knowledge or immediate observation.

Page 2. Edward the Elder is said by Mr. Lyttons to have built a fortress at Bedford, on the south side of the river Ouse. In the same page we are told that Bedford Castle was built by the Beauchamps, *probably* on the site of King Edward's fortress. Nevertheless, Mr. L. truly remarks, p. 46, "that the vestiges of the Castle are to be seen at the back of the Swan Inn. On the Keep is now a Bowling Green." But the Swan Inn is, and the Castle was, not on the south, but the north, side of the river Ouse. Mr. L. subjoins "that the site of the Castle, with the Swan Inn, is now the property of the Duke of Bedford, and it is *presumed* that it passed from the Gostwicks, by purchase, to the Marlborough family, and from them with several other estates which had been in the Gostwicks, to the Duke of Bedford's grandfather." But why risk random presumptions in a work, whose office it is to exhibit plain matter of fact? The Swan Inn and Castle Close adjoining, were purchased by the late Duke of Bedford soon after he came of age, of John Staines, esq. of Biddenham, a village near Bedford, who inherited the estate from his father, to whom it was about half a century ago devised by the will of Mr. Henry Horton, an attorney of great eminence and respectability, many years resident in Bedford.

P. 3. We are informed that Sir Samuel Lake's house was either Hawnes or Wood-end. But this was never before supposed to admit of a doubt. Sir Samuel Lake's house was unquestionably situated at Wood-end, in the parish of Cople, about five miles from Bedford. It is now a farm-house, belonging to the Duke of Bedford, and contains many curious remains of antiquity. In his account of Cople, p. 71, Mr. L. expressly affirms, that Wood-end was the residence of the family of the Lukes; to the memory of whom various monuments are erected in the parish-church. Mr. L. observes, p. 92, "that the manor of Hawnes is supposed to have passed by purchase from

the Newdigates to the Lukes of Cople, who appear from the parish-register, to have resided at Hawnes occasionally, from 1626 to 1654." Some of that family may possibly have resided at Hawnes, but the ancient estate and residence of the Lukes, according to universal tradition, was at Wood-end, which is still visited as an object of historical attention, and established celebrity.

P. 14. "The estates of the Duke of Bedford now form (Mr. L. affirms) what may be considered as *by far* the largest landed property in the County." This is not perfectly correct. The Duke of Bedford is certainly the principal land-proprietor, but Lord St. John and Mr. Whitbread are not *very far* inferior to him. Their united possessions in this small County, of which the rental is, however, in proportion to the extent very large, (not less it is supposed than three hundred thousand pounds per annum) are estimated at more than forty thousand pounds yearly value; and are probably little inferior to those of any other ten proprietors. The Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Ossory, Lord Hampden, Lady Lucas, Sir Philip Monoux, Sir George Osborne, and Mr. Pym, rank high in the second class.

P. 16. Flitwick House is not in the occupation of the Right Honourable John Trevor, who resides at Bromham, the Bedfordshire Seat of his brother Lord Viscount Hampden, but of Robert Trevor, esq. a different branch of the same family.

P. 18. The village of Liddington, where, occupying a farm of the Duke of Bedford's, lives the rustic Poet Batchelor, author of "Village Scenes," &c. affords very pleasing prospects, as does the neighbourhood of Houghton Conquest, Hawnes and Harlington; but for the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in the County, is to be found on the north-west side of it along the fertile and secluded vale, through which the Ouse, since the publication of Cowper's charming Task, a classical stream, winds its placid meandering course, occasionally spreading into broad and magnificent expanses of water. From Chellington, Odell, and Felmersham, the views are particularly rich and striking.

P. 23. There is no turnpike-road from Bedford to Eaton Socon, on the north side of the Ouse. The old and new roads join, not at Barford bridge, but at the foot of Wroxton hill, beyond the village of Great Barford.

P. 47. Caldwell priory near Bedford, was,

was, till about the year 1700, the property of a family of the name not of Gardiner, but of Garnow. The last proprietor of that name, was a merchant resident in the City of London.

P. 51. "A considerable trade," Mr. L. remarks, "is carried on in coals brought by the Ouse to Bedford from Lynn and Yarmouth." Bedford being the head of the navigation, a considerable trade is not only carried on with Lynn for coals, but for corn, timber, iron, salt, and various other commodities. There is no communication whatever between Bedford and the port of Yarmouth.

Ibid. The population of Bedford has not increased, as Mr. L. asserts from erroneous information, of late years. Perhaps no town in the kingdom has remained more stationary than Bedford, for several centuries past. From Speed's Map, of which the date is 1608, it appears to have been at that period of almost exactly the same dimensions as at present. The number of houses is somewhat diminished of late years, in consequence of the fire mentioned by Mr. L. which happened on the 25th of May, 1802, by which about seventy habitations were burnt down, most of them very mean and miserable cottages, wattled and thatched. The far greater proportion of them has since been re-built in a manner that reflects credit upon the town. Many other tenements, old and ruinous, have also been taken down within these few years, and new habitations erected, to the great improvement, but by no means the general enlargement of the town.

P. 53. There is no house now occupied by the single brethren in the society of the Moravians. It was some years since converted into a school. The number of these recluse and inoffensive sectaries has of late considerably declined, and that enthusiastic spirit by which they were once so much distinguished, has very much abated.—It might have been mentioned that there has been at Bedford, for forty years past, a Methodist Chapel of the Wesleyan persuasion. Mr. Wesley is reported to have said, that the Methodists would not flourish at Bedford, because they experienced no persecution. Within these few years, however, their numbers have, as in almost all other places, greatly increased, and a handsome chapel has been newly raised on the site of the old one. A small Jewish synagogue also has been established within the last three years, encouraged by the spirit of toleration which remarkably prevails in this place. The Jews settled at Bedford are

persons of unexceptionable conduct and morals.

Mr. Lysons' has noticed the recent erection of the County Goal, the County Infirmary, and the house of Industry; all of them buildings remarkably well adapted to their respective purposes, and planned by the same excellent architect, Mr. John Wing, of Bedford, a man equally esteemed for his talents and integrity. In consequence of the laudable exertions of the inhabitants, very great improvements in the course of the last ten or fifteen years have been made, chiefly under the superintendence of Mr. Wing, in this ancient, but by no means unpleasant or unsocial town; and many others of considerable magnitude are in no distant contemplation.

P. 82. Elston is not a vicarage, but a perpetual curacy or donative, tenable with any preferment, and in the gift of Mr. Whitbread; by whom it was a short time since presented, in a most generous manner, to the worthy and respectable clergyman who now enjoys it, without the least solicitation or expectation on his part.

P. 85. *Jemima Marchioness Grey*, grand-daughter and heiress of the last Duke of Kent, was not the wife of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, as stated by Mr. L. but of the late Earl of Hardwicke, son of the Chancellor, and uncle of the present Nobleman of that name.

P. 86. The only son of the Duke of Kent was not known by the title of Earl of Harold, but simply Lord Harold: his father being Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Kent, and Baron of Harold. He died when just of age, (and said to have been a young man of great accomplishments) in the year 1723, by a very singular accident; being choked with an ear of barley, inadvertently taken into his mouth, and which working its way into the throat, it was found impossible to extract.

P. 89. No manor in Goldington or elsewhere, could have been purchased by the grandfather of the present Duke of Bedford, of the Duke of Marlborough, or of any other person in the year 1774, as John Duke of Bedford died in the month of January, 1771. The same mistake occurs in the account of the parish of Ravensden, p. 126.

I make no apology for troubling you with these observations, which, if not wholly undeserving of notice, you will have the goodness to insert in your excellent miscellany.

Bedford,
Jan. 12th, 1807.

Your's, &c.
WM. BELSHAM.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

FACTS relative to the PRESENT STATE of the CITY of TRIPOLI; communicated in a LETTER from JONATHAN COWDERY, SURGEON of the late AMERICAN FRIGATE PHILADELPHIA.

Malta, July 10, 1805.

THANKS to the activity of our navy, and to the efforts of General Eaton and his few but valiant men, who much astonished every Mussulman in Tripoli, and put the whole regency on the point of a revolution, we were liberated on the 3d of June, for 60,000 dollars, as a balance of prisoners.

We left about 200 slaves, who were subjects of the King of Naples, much regretting that they could not claim so happy a country as ours, whose sovereignty had the spirit to deliver its subjects from slavery and misery. I have since visited the once opulent and powerful, but now wretched, Syracuse. We arrived here yesterday, and find the people of Malta very civil, polite, and commercial, and the immense fortifications filled with British troops. * * *

The city of Tripoli stands on the north coast of Africa, in north latitude $32^{\circ} 54'$, and longitude east from London $13^{\circ} 11'$; and is built upon the ruins of the ancient Oca, on a sandy soil. It contains about 40,000 Turks, 5,000 Jews, and 1,000 Roman Catholics and Greeks. It has eight mosques and one christian church; some of the mosques are very large.

The baths are places of considerable resort, on account of the injunctions of Mahomet, which direct the keeping the body clean: but I have seen many deviate from this, and rub their bodies with dry sand instead of water. This custom, I am informed, originated from the pilgrims and travellers not being able to find water while travelling over the desert. The Bedouins, a kind of sojourning Arabs, and people from the interior of Africa, often prefer this imperfect method of purification, even when water is at hand.

Many of the buildings have the appearance of great antiquity, of which the Turks can give no account. Among them is a Roman palace and a triumphal arch. The castle stands on the water's edge, in the north-easternmost corner of the city. Its ramparts are of different heights; on the land side they are from 40 to 80, and on the water side they are from 35 to 40 feet in height. Twenty-five pieces of brass ordnance, of different sizes, are

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mounted on different parts of the castle, to command the city, adjoining country, and harbour. Several of the apartments in the west end of the castle are large, commodious, and airy, ornamented with a variety of fine marble, mosaic and stucco work, and richly furnished in the Turkish style.

Here the Bashaw receives and holds audience with foreign ambassadors and consuls; holds his divan, which he often imperiously over-rules; and gives his mandates, which are often enforced by the most cruel torture and death. Here are a great number of smaller apartments; a large open court and spacious gallery, for the accommodation and residence of the Bashaw, his wives, children, and attendants: here is also a bomb-proof room, to which the Bashaw flies in times of danger. The apartments in the east end of the castle are stables for the Bashaw's horses, and prisons where our officers and myself were confined, and where the Bashaw confines his hostages and criminals; and in the midst of which is the magazine of gunpowder. These gloomy mansions of horror are in bad repair, full of vermin, and is the filthiest place in all Tripoli. I was taken out of this prison some months before our liberation, and put on a very limited parole, to attend the sick and lame of our crew.

The city, including the castle, is three miles and a half in circumference. The country about Tripoli, nearly to the foot of Mount Atlas (which is two days' journey from Tripoli), is all, except the gardens and orchards near the city, a sandy and barren desert. The houses, the ramparts and batteries which surround it, are built of the ruins of the ancient cities of Oca, Leptis, and Sabrata, which are chiefly of marble and a variety of other calcareous stones, and columns of granite, many of which are very large, put together with a cement of lime and sand; but without the regularity of square, plumb-line, or level. The walls are generally white-washed with new-slacked lime, at the commencement of the Ramadan or Carnival. The tops of the houses are flat, and covered with a composition chiefly of lime, which (when dry) forms a very firm terrace. To ward against the vengeance of their enemies, the whole city is fire-proof.

The fresh water used in Tripoli (except in time of scarcity, or the fear of a siege, when it is brought from the wells in the Desert on mules, asses, and christian

tian slaves) is rain-water caught in winter, the only time of rain in this country: it runs from the terraces, through well constructed earthen tubes into large vaulted reservoirs, which are built of stone and lime, and well coated with lime, and are in the earth below the influence of the sun; where it is preserved from filth, and when drawn for use it is remarkably clear, cool, and pleasant. The wells in and about Tripoli, for about two miles from the sea-shore, produce brackish water, which is used for scrubbing and drenching the sinks, necessaries, sewers, &c. and for watering the gardens and orchards during the dry season. Sinks lead from the houses through the bottoms of the necessaries into very large common sewers, which lead into the sea, all of which are built of stone and lime. The seamen and marines of the late frigate *Philadelphia* can attest the vast quantity of lime used in Tripoli; a number of whom were driven, by unfeeling barbarians, to work in it for nineteen months.

The streets not being paved, are naturally very dusty; but every thing of the nature of manure is diligently sought for, gathered into large baskets, slung upon camels, mules, and asses, and carried to the gardens and orchards, to raise the soil from its natural state of barrenness. These little plantations are each enclosed with high walls; they contain from two to six acres each; several of them are cultivated by European gardeners, and are made to produce all the useful roots, plants, and fruits that are natural to the torrid and temperate zones. These enclosures are about 2000 in number; all interspersed with tall date trees, and are laid out in such a manner, that collectively they form a semicircle, which extends from shore to shore, at a little distance from the city. This ever-green half zone, the sandy desert which it lies upon, and the proud Atlas which borders the prospect, when viewed from the top of the castle-gate of the city, or the shipping on the coast, presents a beautiful prospect.

The winds from the north, north-east, and north-west, are generally very salubrious; those from the south, south-west, and south-east, come over the parched continent, and are generally very oppressive: they are called the *Sirocco*, and sometimes rise to that degree of heat and violence, that those who are not able to find shelter in houses, tents, &c. often perish: it sometimes lasts three days, but

generally not longer than the first twelve of the twenty-four hours. The want of proper apparatus rendered me unable to learn the different degrees of the temperature of the climate. The nights and mornings are sometimes cool after rain; but I never, while in Tripoli, saw any frost or snow.

The principal market is held every Tuesday, on the sandy beach, about one mile easterly of the city, where a variety of articles are sold, and the butchers kill and sell their meat, chiefly to Christians, Jews, and the higher order of Turks. Very little meat is killed in the city. The common class of people, and the Bashaw's troops and seamen, eat but little meat; their diet is chiefly dates, olives, oil of olives, bread, and a variety of vegetables, which they cook in oil. The Turks are, with a few exceptions, strangers to luxury and dissipation.

The prevailing disorders among the natives of Tripoli were, ophthalmia in summer, and catarrh and slight pneumonic affections in winter. The former I attributed to a remarkably serene and brilliant sky, and the scorching winds from the continent; the latter to the want or neglect of proper clothing. The dead, except those of the Bashaw's family, and a high order of marabouts, or priests, are buried out of the city. On the beach, one cable length east of the castle, and half a cable length above high water mark, myself, with our boat-swain and twelve of our crew, did last summer (through the desire of Captain Bainbridge, and permission of the Bashaw) bury our brave officers and seamen, who were killed in the explosions and in the engagements off Tripoli, and who floated on shore. In digging the graves, our men hove up vast quantities of human bones. The Turks informed me, that they were the bones of the people who died of the plague many years ago; they collected them into baskets, and carried them away as fast as possible, muttering and saying that they should not be polluted with christian bones.

The calcareous substances of which Tripoli is chiefly built, the well-constructed drains, the killing the meat and burying the dead at a distance from the city, the removing the offal and filth to the gardens for manure, and the temperate manner in which the Turks and Arabs live, have without doubt been the cause of the late remarkable continuance of health in Tripoli.

J. C.

To

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN presenting to your readers a Summary of the State of the Weather, from Christmas-day 1805 to the same day 1806, I will previously lay before them the average heat for each month of the last year, and of those in the preceding:

	1805.		1806.
Jan.	34.333	—	41.276
Feb.	35.5	—	41.3
March	43.568	—	42.25
April	45.76	—	44.76
May	49.45	—	55.20
June	55.895	—	62
July	59.432	—	62
August	61.850	—	62
Sept.	58	—	59.70
Oct.	47	—	52.50
Nov.	39.333	—	50.00
Dec.	38.3	—	47.00
<hr/>			
The year	47.368		51.665

In the former of these years, the average heat increased from month to month till August; but in the latter there was no increase of heat after June: for that and the two following months, the mean heat was 62°. It must indeed be in the recollection of all your readers, that the hottest days in the whole year were in June; and it now appears to have been so much the case, as to equal the higher temperature that is usually experienced in the months of July and August. With regard to the whole year, the average of 1805 was rather lower than usual, and that of 1806 has been higher than that of common years. The mean height of the barometer for the year is equal to 29.815, which is not quite 1/10th of an inch lower than it was for the preceding year; though the quantity of rain for 1806 has been equal to 42 inches in depth, while that for 1805 was only 25 inches: this is a fresh proof of what in the course of our monthly reports we have frequently referred to, that the quantity of rain is in all cases in proportion to the high temperature of the atmosphere.

During the year there have been 141 days very brilliant; 119 in which there has been rain; on 17 there has fallen snow or hail; the remaining 88 days may be nearly equally divided into fair and cloudy days: among the latter must

be reckoned about 10 days in which fogs have prevailed the greater part of the day.

The state of the wind has been as follows: N. 16, S. 19, W. 84, E. 27, N.E. 48, S.E. 26, N.W. 76, S. 69.

The month of January was remarkable for storms and heavy rains, that occurred usually in the night. February was noted for its great variableness, both in the pressure and temperature of the atmosphere. March, for its severe frosts and heavy snows. April, for its north and north-easterly winds. May, for its easterly winds, which were attended with much mischief to the gardens, particularly to the fruit trees. June was noted for the great heat of some of its days, though on others the northerly and easterly winds were severe; in some parts of the country there were storms, attended with thunder, lightning, and hail: this was a remarkably dry month. But the following month was uncommonly wet, and the heavy rains were accompanied with some tremendous storms. August was also marked by the storminess of many of its days; but on the whole it was favourable to the harvest. In September and October the weather was mild, and very suitable to the season and climate of the country. The months of November and December were remarkable for their high temperature, and for the great quantity of rain which fell. It may be observed, that there have been fewer fogs in these months than usual.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

One. Only. Alone. Lonely. Lonesome.

UNITY is the common idea which pervades all these words. That is one, of which there are any. That is only, of which there are no more. That is alone, which is actually unaccompanied. That is lonely, or lonesome, which is habitually unaccompanied. One child. An only child. A child alone. A lonely child.

According to the Gentiles, Jupiter was one god, and Neptune another; according to the Jews, Jehovah was the only god: if god means an object of human worship, the Gentiles were right, and the Jews were wrong; but if god means the Supreme Being, there can be but

B 2 one

one by the terms of the definition. In the sense of the Gentiles, Christ is undeniably God; in the sense of the Jews, Christ is undeniably not God.

Alone, for other creature in this place,
Living or lifeless, to be found was none.

Milton.

I go alone,
Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of, though but fel-
dom seen.

Shakspeare.

For the adjective *lonesome* authorities can be adduced; but it is impurely formed; the syllable *som* being the imperative mood of *sammian*, to gather, can only unite with substantive etymons, as in *sportsome*, *irksome*, *healsome*, *lengthsome*, *buzome*, *floatsome*, *jetsome*, *ligsome*, *toilsome*, *lightsome*, *tiresome*, *gaucesome*, &c.; here it occurs in union with the adjective *lone*, and forms an insignificant compound, like the words *with-alone*.

To study. To learn.

Studere, to study, appears to be a primitive of the impersonal verb *taderè*, to grow weary; he studies who does not tire of application.

Leornan and *laeran*, to learn, are etymologically connected with words signifying to borrow: he learns who borrows from his master intellectual stores.

To study implies uniform application in pursuit of knowledge; to learn implies successful application. We study to learn; we learn by dint of study.

Lively men study with difficulty, but learn with ease.

The more we learn the more we know. There are those who the more they study the less they know. He has studied well who has learned to doubt.

There are many things we learn without study; there are others we study without learning.

Those are not the wisest who have studied most, but who have learned most.

Youth is the time for study, but manhood is the time for learning.

To remark. To observe.

To remark, is to mark again for the purpose of remembering: to observe, is to watch over, as a shepherd does his sheep. To remark, implies only attention; to observe, implies drift, or purpose: hence we call the statement of an individual fact, a remark; and the statement of an inference, an observation.

'A traveller remarks the most striking objects he sees.'—Blair.

'Remember that as thine eye observes others, so art thou observed by angels and by men.'—Jeremy Taylor.

'If the remarker would but once try to outline the author, by writing a better book on the same subject, he would soon be convinced of his own insufficiency.'—Watts.

'He reads much;
He is a great observer; and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men.'—Shakspeare.

To acknowledge. To confess. To avow.

To acknowledge, is to make known; to confess, is to make known by speaking with another; to avow, is to make known by declaration before the gods (*ad* and *vovere*). Simple exposure, private participation, and public promulgation, are the ideas respectively suggested.

We acknowledge our faults to one another; we confess them to the priest; we avow them in public worship. To acknowledge desire; to confess illicit intercourse; to avow marriage. A gentleman acknowledges his mistakes. A prisoner confesses his crimes. A patriot avows his opposition.

Dr. Johnson characterizes *to acknowledge* as a hybrid word, produced between Latin and English: it is of wholly English genealogy, and formed by the same rule of analogy as to *accompany*, to *acouple*, to *accustom*, to *affront*.

Difficulty. Obstacle.

A difficulty renders our progress *uneasy* (*dis* and *facilis*), an obstacle *withstands* it (*ob* and *flare*): we surmount the one; we remove the other. The first describes impediment arising from the nature and circumstances of the affair; the second describes hinderance from a foreign cause. Philip found a difficulty in managing the Athenians, from the nature of their dispositions; he found an obstacle in the eloquence of Demosthenes.

Prudence. Wisdom.

Prudence is a contraction of providence, which means foresight. Wisdom, being derived from *wissen*, to know, signifies knowledge. Prudence is hypothetical wisdom; and wisdom is realized prudence. Cautious people, who act from prospective motives, are called prudent. Prudent people, who attain their ends, are called wise.

Succesi

Success is the mark which conduct has to hit: the prudent take a safe and a right direction, but commonly underhooth their aim; the rash sling sideways, or fly beyond, they commonly overhooth their aim; the wise choose fitly, both their direction and their effort. The prudent excel in collineation, the rash tend to hyperbole; but every unforeseen contingency effectually disappoints the prudent, and may bring the rash to the precise goal. It is wiser to trust in the prudent than in the rash, if you value the means; wiser to trust the rash than the prudent, if you value the end.

Profusion. Extravagance.

He is profuse, who *pours* forth his whole supply; he is extravagant, who *wanders* from his right direction.

The profuse man errs by the quantity, the extravagant man by the quality of his expenditure. He, who praises excessively, is profuse; he, who praises inappropriately, is extravagant, in his flattery. The writer who sticks too long to his topic, is profuse; he who quits it too often, is extravagant.

Presuming. Presumed. Presumptuous. Presumptive.

He is presuming, who *takes* rank before it is allotted him. That is presumed, which is *taken* for granted before it is proved. To presume, is to *take* before-hand. The presumption of good fame is a motive for authorship.

Participial adjectives bear to participate the relation of habituality to actuality. Presumptuous is habitually presuming; presumptive is habitually presumed.

'Presumptuous priest.'—*Shak/peare.*

'Presumptuous hope.'—*Milton.*

In the technical language of lawyers, both French and English, the presumptive heir is used for the heir-at-law; not as Johnson and Trufler say, in opposition to the heir apparent: but this word, being imparely formed, is in both languages obsolescent.

Enough. Enow. Sufficient.

Rough and enow are different spellings of the same adjective; but these orthographic variations have acquired an useless distinction. Caprice has made enow into the plural of enough. 'He has meat enough.' 'He has had meats enow.' Enow being the more euphonic, should become the only form of

the word. 'Enow of reasons;' why not also 'enow of argument?' In other gothic dialects, to *enow* is the verb for to satisfy. *Nog* is strong beer; probably *enough* described originally the satisfaction which precedes intoxication. The French *assez*, seated, also describes an after-dinner feeling.

Sufficient is contracted from *satis faciens*; and *satis* means filled with food, not with liquor. It describes therefore a calmer comfort, mere contentment. He has sufficient, who has just what he wants; he has enough, who has any thing less than too much. The covetous man never has enough, although he has more than a sufficiency. If my host is helping me to wine: 'that is sufficient,' permits him to stop; 'that is enough,' forbids him to proceed.

Peace. Calm. Tranquillity.

Peace, being derived from the same root as *pause*, means a cessation of trouble. From the Italian *calare*, to sink, to abate, comes the substantive *calamento*, declension, descent, decay; and hence probably the verb *calmare* to cause to abate, and the substantive *calma*, calm. Tranquillity means smoothness, and does not, like peace and calm, imply previous perturbation. Peace is opposed to war; calm to storm; and tranquillity to agitation.

Whole. Entire. Complete. Finished.

Whole derives from the same root as to *heal*, and was at first synonymous with *healthy*: so the German *ganz* comes from the same root as *gesund*. Entire, in Latin *integer*, means *covered in*, and describes that sort of health which consists in a whole skin. To be free from wounds, from sores, from mutilations, constitutes the primary idea of wholeness, entirely, or integrity. Whole and entire are both opposed to parted and to deficient; and in their metaphorical application are identical: but whole is sometimes used for healthy, whereas entire is not.

'They abode in the camp till they were whole.'—*Joshua.*

Complete means filled up, and finished means ended. The vintner completes, the toper finishes, a bottle. Of an apartment which has all its furniture, one may say it is complete, or it is finished. A dictionary may be completed by interpolations: it is finished at the last page.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES IN THE BACK SETTLEMENTS OF NORTH AMERICA.

[The public naturally expected, on the establishment and repose of the government of the United States, that measures would be adopted for exploring the vast tracts of unknown country which lie between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean. Hitherto these expectations have been disappointed; but the recent cession of Louisiana has, in an especial manner, drawn the attention of the American government towards its western territories, and the result of several expeditions have just been made public.]

We are indebted to a correspondent in New York for the power of first introducing a knowledge of these discoveries to the European public, and we shall not fail to lay before our readers every new fact as it transpires, till every part of this immense continent has been explored, and till we have introduced the particulars to them.]

Account of a Journey up the Washita (or Ouachita) River, in Louisiana, performed by William Dunbar, Esq. and Dr. Hunter.

THESE gentlemen were employed by Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States, pursuant to a provision of Congress for exploring Louisiana. They set out from St. Catharine's Landing, on the Mississippi, on the 16th of October, 1804, and proceeded to the mouth of the Red River. This is so called from the red appearance of the water, caused by some earthly impregnation tinged probably with iron.

At a little more than twenty-three miles from the Mississippi they entered the Black River, so called from the clearness of its water, looking dark when contrasted with the muddy hue of the Red River.

They proceeded slowly upwards, passing the place where the river Tenia enters from the east, and the Catahoola from the west, and visiting the station called Fort Miro, about 200 miles from the entrance below, and which is the out-post of the United States in that quarter. As far up as the junction of the three rivers just mentioned, the country is alluvial and flat, the water sluggish, and the current scarcely perceptible. Immediately above, the high land and permanent strata of soil begin.

The latitude of Fort Miro is about 30° 30'. After visiting various settlements, and encountering many difficul-

ties amidst shoals and rapids in the upper country, they arrived at length at the Hot-Springs, situated toward the source of the river, in latitude 34° 31'.

In prosecuting this expedition, it was discovered that frequent salines or salt-licks existed there. They learned that in the surrounding country, and in the spaces lying far towards the north and west, the rivers Washita, Arkansa, and the Red River, were too brackish to be potable in dry seasons. Salt springs; and plains incruusted with salt, are reported to be interperfed through those regions. On the Washita they saw swans and alligators.

About the latitude 33°, the line of demarkation between Orleans and Louisiana, the long moss or tillandia almost suddenly ceases, being found no further to the northward; and about the same place the oifers, which grow on the banks of the river, cease, and show themselves further on to the southward.

The party proceeded no further than the Hot-Springs, which are six in number, and are situated about six miles from the main stream to the north-west, as it there runs, and a little above the great rapids. Their heat is too great for the hand to bear; the highest temperature is about 150°. The water, on cooling, is palatable, and very good to drink, having but little foreign impregnation. The body of the mountain from which it issues is silicious, partly flint and partly free-stone; but the superficial parts, which have been overflowed by the effusions from the springs, are incruusted with a stratum of calcareous matter, that, in the course of time, has been deposited from their water: A trifling portion of iron is contained in it too, and precipitated with the lime.

In the hot water, of these springs a green plant vegetated, which seemed to be a species of the *conserva* growing in such situations; probably the *fontinalis*. But what is more remarkable, a bivalve testaceous animal adhered to the plant, and lived in such a high temperature too. Here they discovered a kind of wild cabbage, which they cooked, and found to be mild and good for food. Between the Hot-Springs and the place where the voyagers landed, are several licks and oozings of salt-water. They relate their surprise at beholding plants, shrubs, and trees, at the outlet of the springs, absolutely growing and appearing healthy, while their roots were exposed to a heat of 130°.

The

The coldness of the weather was very remarkable. On the 30th of December the quick-silver sunk to 9° ; on the 2d of January, 1805, to 6° . On this latter occasion, when the temperature of the atmosphere was 6° , and of the river water 32° , a condensed vapour floated over its surface, as is usual in such cases. On January 11th, the mercury in the air was at 11° , and in the Washita water at 39° . On the 12th, the atmosphere was at 20° , and the river at 40° . In those cases of unequal temperatures, much watery vapour hovered over the stream. The observers relate, that although 20° of difference are more than enough to make this exhalation appear visible, yet that 13° of variation are not enough for the purpose.

Above the alluvial country, the rocks were chiefly of a sort of schistus, some of it aluminous, and all of it unfit for covering houses; a kind of silicious composition, resembling oil-stone, or turkey-stone, but too brittle for gun-flints; and a sort of sandy aggregate, which seemed as if it might be employed for grindstones. The mineralized and carbonated wood was found in several places. There were no certain indications of the proper fossil coal; nor did they meet with any strata of gypsum. And, notwithstanding the heat of the springs, they met with no lava, pumice, or other volcanic matter.

Having, in the course of the voyage, collected considerable information about the Caddaux, the Osages, and the other nations of Indians which sometimes frequent the Washita and the little Missouri, which runs into it; having acquired a good deal of knowledge about the immense prairies, toward are compared to Paradises, lying which the sources of the Red-River and the Arkansas; and having made many astronomical, geological, and meteorological observations from day to day, the adventurers, with their crew of soldiers, got back to Natchez about the end of January, 1805.

From the journal of the survey, which they kept with all possible correctness, a map of the Washita has been compiled and published at Washington, forming a substantial addition to American geography.*

This country was colonized early by the French. They projected and began extensive settlements on the Washita; but the general massacre planned and executed in part by the Indians against the French, and the consequent massacre of the Natchez tribe by the French, put an end to these undertakings, and they were never resumed under the French government.

The prairies of this region are described as plains or savannas, without timber, generally very fertile, producing an exuberance of strong, thick, and coarse herbage. When a piece of ground is once got into this state in an Indian country, it can have no opportunity of reproducing timber; it being an invariable rule to fire the dry grass in the fall or winter, to obtain the advantage of attracting game when the young tender grass begins to spring. Thus the young timber is destroyed; and annually the prairie encroaches upon the woodland. It is probable that the immense plains known to exist in America may owe their origin to this practice. The plains of the Washita lie chiefly on the east side; and being generally formed like those of the Mississippi, sloping from the banks of the river towards the great river, they are more or less liable to the influence of inundation in the rear. This has been known to advance so far in certain great floods, as to be ready to pour over the margin into the Washita. Such an occurrence has however latterly become very rare, and it may be generally estimated that from one-fourth of a mile to a whole mile in depth, will remain exempt from inundation during the high floods.

Fish are not very plentiful in the Washita. In the year 1799, the waters of the Mississippi, during an inundation, dammed up the Washita by regurgitation, to such a degree, that they swelled considerably above Fort Miro. The stagnation and corruption of the water from this cause, destroyed all the fish in that part of the river; and they have been scarce ever since.

The *bois d'arc* (bow-wood), or yellow dye-wood, is sometimes seen near the Washita. It bears a gold-coloured fruit as large as the egg of the ostrich; its deep-green foliage resembles that of the orange-tree; and no forest-tree can compare with it for ornamental grandeur.

About 300 miles above Natchez, on the Red-River, the navigation is opposed

* As soon as we receive this and other maps of these newly explored districts, we shall introduce them into the Monthly Magazine.

posed by a very serious obstacle. This is the raft, or natural covering, which conceals the whole river for about seventeen leagues, and is continually augmenting by the drift-wood brought down with every considerable fresh. This bridge, which was for a time nothing but floating trees, &c. supports at this time a growth of every thing growing in the neighbouring forest, not excepting trees of a considerable size. The river may be frequently passed without any knowledge of its existence, so perfectly is it concealed by the superincumbent mass of materials; and it is reported, that the water is working for itself a new passage through the neighbouring low grounds.

In our next will be introduced Observations on certain Parts of the Country in Louisiana; by Anthony Souard, Esq. Surveyor-general of Upper Louisiana.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on the MORGANTE MAGGIORE
of LUIGI PULCI.

PEACE, however, had not long been re-established, before these mutual promises began to wax cold and be forgotten. Gano, whose banishment had been a principal article, was recalled; new suspicions and jealousies sprung out of the old animosity of the emperor against Rinaldo; most of the Paladins retired in displeasure to their castles in the provinces; and Orlando (whose disgust was greater in proportion to his responsibility for having brought about the reconciliation,) set off in search of new adventures, with a resolution never to return again to the ungrateful court of Charlemagne.

After a month's travelling, he and his squire Terigi find themselves on the confines of Persia, and arrive at the camp of a Pagan giant, Marcovaklo, who is besieging the *Amosante*; for love of his daughter Clariella. We will not enter into the details of this adventure, so similar to that of Manfredonio; but, once for all, observe that in this second expedition very little of variety or novelty occurs; and we shall pass over our account of it very shortly, only stopping where any passages of particular merit appear to deserve translation.

Marcovaklo, after a fierce combat, falls by the hand of Orlando; and his death is attended with peculiar circum-

stances, which display at once the fancy, the genius, and the absurd superstition of the writer and of the age. When dying, a sudden illumination enters his soul, he abjures the impious Mahound and his rabble of gods, and begs to be baptised by his conqueror. After this pious deed, which the good Orlando does not hesitate to perform, he beholds angels descending in a visible shape to bear away his soul to Paradise. The last request of this unfortunate giant is expressed in an interesting and affecting manner.

One act of grace before his spirit fled,

Only one act the fainting chief requir'd:
If chance Orlando's footsteps ever led

To her whose beauty had his bosom fir'd,
That he would tell her how her warrior bled,
And how, by love to his last hour inspir'd,
His breath just parting from this mortal frame

(Constant in death) sigh'd out his fair one's name;

And he would beg her to confess his merit,
Sometimes the solitary tomb to see
Where his cold bones their native dust inherit,
And call upon his name, and say "For thee

Thy Clariella grieves, unhappy spirit,
Whose only fault was too well loving me!"
Perhaps he hoped, that sad and tender strain
Might call his spirit back to earth again.

Ev'n as, the spreading mulberry tree beneath
(Witness of amorous sighs in days of yore),
On Thibbe's name the lover call'd in death,
And brought the fleeting ghost from Heav'n once more.

Meantime, celestial sounds began to breathe;
Strains, more than earthly, passed their fancies o'er,
The soft, melodious, hymning of the spheres,
And harmony too pure for mortal ears.

C. 12. ff. 67.

Orlando was, after this, received and entertained for some time very courteously by the *Amosante* and his fair daughter; but, as the former was a very zealous Pagan, he performed all his acts of hospitality in perfect ignorance of the name, style, and title of his guest. However, the Souldan of Babylon, who meditated a war against the *Amosante*, discovers, by means of a necromancer, who this powerful stranger was; and takes care to have the information conveyed to the court of Persia, in consequence of which he causes both the knight and his squire to be seized while asleep, and thrown into a most horrible dungeon. From this place of confinement, through Clariella's good offices (who is deeply in love with her deliverer), Terigi is at length

length set free ; and immediately hastens to Paris, to procure assistance for his master.

At Paris, in the mean while, a great revolution had happened. Charles was solemnly deposed, Gano a second time expelled the kingdom, and Rinaldo quietly seated on the imperial throne. But no sooner does he hear of the confinement of his beloved cousin, than he throws aside the dignities and dangers of royalty once more, restores the crown to his degraded sovereign, and sets off, accompanied by Oliver and Richardetto, on the enterprise of delivering Orlando.

In his passage through Spain, he performs some signal services for King Marcellus ; and is admitted into the favour and confidence of that powerful prince, who, though a Pagan, offers him the assistance of a large army, with his martial daughter, the lovely Luciana, for its commander, against the Amosante. Luciana had fallen in love with Rinaldo during his residence at her father's court of Saragossa, and presented him with a rich pavilion worked with her own hand, which is described with much elegance and fancy.

It was divided into four parts, according to the different elements. That which represented *fire* was adorned with carbuncles and rubies and other blazing stones, so as to dazzle all beholders ; and in it were represented the figures of Cherubim and Seraphim, such as play in the beams of eternal love. The second division was appropriated to *air*, and contained all the heavenly phenomena, and every kind of bird, from the eagle,

Who, steadfast gazing on the neighbouring sun,
Sheds her proud plumage o'er the subject main,
But tricks herself in gayer robes anon,
Bursts forth afresh, and flames in youth again ;

Down to the sparrow,
That frequent haunts the melancholy wood,
And joys in saddest and deep solitude.

In the same division of this beautiful pavilion,

And in the midst, resplendent, stately, fair,
Sat Juno, with her heav'nly circlet crown'd ;
Diopeia by her starry chair
Was plac'd, and nymphs unnumber'd
throng'd around.

The mighty monarch of the Winds was there,
Who with huge chains his boisterous brethren bound ;

Fierce Aquilo, and Notus loud and strong,
And dark Orion bringing storms along.

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The *sea* was represented in the third division, and, among a great variety of appropriate figures and emblems,

Here were the huge immeasurable whales,
Those vast and dreadful monsters of the deep,

That seize with furious sway the passing sails,
And to the bottom of the ocean sweep ;
There tuneful Syrens, to the dying gales
Soft singing, lull unwary tars asleep.
Here dolphins, gliding swift in wanton sport,
Guide the glad vessel to her destin'd port.

The most picturesque of the various images wrought on the fourth division, which represented *earth*, is that of Ceres seeking her ravish'd daughter.

There, through the world's remotest regions
straying,

Unhappy Ceres, mournful and alone,
Seeking her ravish'd Proserpine, and saying
" I've lost my child—oh whither has she
flown ?"

And here appear'd the lovely virgin, playing
On beds of flowers, herself a rose fresh-blown ;

Behind, the gloomy form of Pluto lay,
Marking the thoughtless victim for his prey.

Rinaldo makes every compliment that so magnificent a present demanded, and the occasion suggested ; assuring the fair embroiderer that she must have learned to work in Paradise, and that Philomela's web was nothing in comparison :—to all which the very prettily answers,

Not if the treasures of the earth below,
Not if the glories of the sky I brought,
Could I a present worthy thee bestow,
Or pay thy glorious merit as I ought ;
But, if you wish the real truth to know,
Whose fancy plann'd it, and whose fingers
wrought it :

To call it mine a power superior wrongs,—
To Love, and Love alone, the praise belongs.
C. 14, st. 43, &c.

After this interchange of civilities, the whole armament sets forth, and soon arrives in Persia,

The war against the Amosante, like all wars in romances, was very fertile in wonderful incidents, but is not very amusing in the recital. Orlando was set at liberty through the intercession of the enamoured Clariella, under an engagement to assist the monarch against his new invaders. He is brought, of course, to a single combat with Rinaldo ; and the combatants are separated by night. New adventures occur, discoveries are made, the city is entered by stratagem, the Amosante surprised and killed, and the Paladins

Paladins made masters of his empire, which they possess for some time in great joy and festivity. The part which Claviella takes in these proceedings is not *very dutiful*: but romance-writers make it so far from a crime, that it becomes with them a splendid virtue to assist a christian knight against an infidel father.

Mean-while Anthea, the Soldan's daughter of Babylon, another female warrior, and far more famous both for beauty and courage than all the preceding, animated by the fame of Rinaldo's exploits, persuades her father to send her at the head of a numerous army to revenge the Amosante. The description of her personal charms is thus managed by Pulci:

Her hair was bright as Danaë's locks of gold,

Her face was fair as Cytherea's breast;

Her eyes like stars, which heaven's bright regions hold;

Great Juno's form her beauteous nose confessed;

Her ivory teeth in some celestial mould

Were cast, her mouth with rosy dimples dressed;

And mighty Pallas had conspir'd to deck
Her snowy shoulders and her polished neck.

Her smooth round arms for action form'd and grace,

And white and long and pliable her hands,

Fitted to bend the twanging bow in chase

Among the noblest of Diana's bands;

Tempting the tender lover's warm embrace,

Her swelling bosom full and free expands;

And Proserpine's enchanting form is trac'd

In the soft yielding of her slender waist.

G. 15, ff. 99.

Notwithstanding all these feminine excellencies, this *limber-handed* lady had at different times overcome all the knights of Persia, Phœnicia, and Egypt; and was therefore adored by her father and the people.

Her first introduction to the Paladins was in the character of an ambassador, rather than of an enemy; she was therefore received with the utmost courtesy and magnificence by them, and made in full assembly excellent proof of her talents for eloquence. She addressed herself particularly to Rinaldo, with whom she was already enamoured on report; and proposed that it should be decided by a single combat between them, whether the Paladins should remain masters of Persia, or resign to her father the throne of the Amosante. Rinaldo (who had all this time been drinking delicious

poison from her eyes) accepted the challenge, but invited her to remain with them one day, and partake of an entertainment which he would cause to be provided in honour of her. To this Anthea readily consented; and Oliver, who was charged by Rinaldo to arrange the feast, prepares for his labours with the following naive reflection on the new passion with which he saw the lord of Montauban was inspired:

Così va la fortuna—

Cercati d'altro Amante, Luciana!

The reflections of Rinaldo, the night after his grand festival, were not very favourable to the exertion of his prowess the succeeding morning. Orlando finds him at day-break still tossing on his feverish and sleepless bed; and his admonitions on the occasion are worth translating only as they afford a specimen of a singular affectation of language, of which Pulci and many of the old Italian poets were often guilty:

Oh where, Rinaldo, is thy valor gone?

Oh where, Rinaldo, is thy power, thy fame?

Oh where, Rinaldo, is thy sense o'erthrown?

Oh where, Rinaldo, is thy ancient name?

Oh where, Rinaldo, has thy fancy flown?

Oh where, Rinaldo, hast thou lost thy shame?

Oh where, Rinaldo, is thy proud command?

Oh where, Rinaldo?—In a woman's hand!

Is this a season fit for sport and play?

Is this a season to be spent in love?

Is this a wanton summer's holiday?

Is this the Idalian hill, or Paphian grove?

Is this a time in idle peace to stay?

Is this the faith Orlando hoped to prove?

Is this a time to joust with harmless lance?

Is this the soft and peaceful realm of France?

And is it thus our conquest we shall save?

And is it thus we gain a glorious throne?

And is it thus Anthea's boasts we brave?

And is it thus we conquer Babylon?

And was it thus our plighted faith we gave?

And is it thus that plighted faith is shewn?

And is it thus our hearts and souls we sever?

—Adventurous hope and joy, farewell for ever!

G. 16, ff. 49.

Oliver also was entreated to try his powers of persuasion with the enamoured knight; but, stung of his own successive enthrallment to the charms of Florisene and Meridiana, declines the office with a witty allusion to the tale of the abbess who wore the breeches. Whether the original honour of this tale, which has been

been so improved on by Rabelais and Fontaine, is to be ascribed to Pulci, I know not.

However, Orlando's remonstrances had roused him to a sense of honor and shame, and he issues forth to the field with the following exclamation :

My word is pass'd, and I will keep the ground
With lance in rest, and this good sword
and shield ;

But how myself with my own weapons wound?
How make my master bow, my conqueror
yield ?

Orlando had now blown a blast on his ivory horn, (the same that was afterwards split in pieces at Roncesvalles) ; Anthea had arrived, and the encounter began. Its issue was such as might have been expected. Rinaldo, in the middle of the course, threw his shield behind him, and cast away his lance. Richardetto and Oliver successively challenged the fair enslaver, were overthrown, and surrendered themselves prisoners. Orlando, full of rage and despair, next encountered the victorious Amazon : Rinaldo, for the first time forgetting his faith and his friend, was forced by his ill-fated passion to pray for the success, or at least the safety, of his mistress ; and we know not what might have been the success of his renegade orisons, had not the fall of night separated the combatants, and saved the honor and life of one of them.

Meanwhile Gano, who had been wandering over the world in pursuit of mischief and revenge, had arrived at the Soldan's camp ; and persuaded him that by recalling his army, with the prisoners whom his daughter had made, he would draw Orlando and Rinaldo into a snare : for they would certainly pursue him to attempt the rescue of their friends, and, when once in his city, might easily be entrapped and dispatched. The advice of the traitor was adopted, and Anthea, with her army and her captives, returned to Babylon. — (To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the WRITINGS of HISTORIANS of all AGES and COUNTRIES, chiefly with a VIEW to the ACCURACY of their MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, and their KNOWLEDGE of the ART of WAR.
By GENERAL ANDROSSI.

[Continued from p. 532 of vol. 22.]

D', who was the aid-de-camp of Field Marshal Saxe, wrote the Life of that great general, with so much ability, that Voltaire was loud in

his praise, and the public voice confirmed the merit of the work. A volume of engravings serve to exemplify the narrative, which we cannot read without admiring the intelligent officer in the distinguished author. His Essay on War as a Science, comprehending all its grandest objects, is so critically compiled from the most valuable authorities, both ancient and modern, that his system is complete. The diffidence of the author would not permit him to make the slightest deviations from his text, which he cites literally, as in the original document, noting the volume and page ; and, although he reasons as he proceeds, his observations are altogether detached from his borrowed materials. A supplement is added to this book, "On the Reveries of Marshal Saxe," in which he strives to reconcile the leading principles of that officer with those of our service.

RAYNAL's History elucidates the most interesting period of modern occurrences : I mean the European establishments in the two Indies. A flowing style, and ornamented periods, embellish his picture of situations the most opposite, and accounts the most extravagant. War, as a science, formed no part of his plan ; yet his details are instructive. The exploits of the Portuguese, under the Great Albuquerque, are among the prominent passages of this work, and must be read with pleasure.

The Instructions of **FREDERIC THE GREAT** include all the fundamental principles of war ; he exposes to his generals a system founded on his own experience ; and, by nobly pointing at his own mistakes, he teaches them to avoid similar errors. Nor is this work (so worthy its illustrious author) his only claim on the gratitude of every military man : like Cæsar in all things, he wrote the narrative of his campaigns, entitled "The History of my Time." These commentaries treat generally on the public events in Europe, from his accession to his last campaign in Bohemia in 1778.

This period, so memorable in the Prussian annals, occupied the labours of many other valuable writers : among others, **LLOYD**, by birth an Englishman, but actively employed during the Seven Years' War in the armies of Austria and Prussia. His works, forming an inexhaustible source of moral, political, and military information, consist : 1st, of his Introduction to the History of a Seven Years' War, entitled "Memoirs Military and

and Political," afterwards translated into French by an officer named Saint-Memon: 2dly, the History, in two volumes; the first of which, containing the campaigns of 1756-7, was partly translated by Saint-Memon, and fully by Rouz-Fazillac; and the second, including the campaigns of 1758-9, has no avowed translator, although it is conjectured that a manuscript translation has been made by G. Imbert: 3dly, his Memoir on the Invasion and Defence of Great Britain, translated by Imbert.

In the preface, Mr. Lloyd touches on the art of war generally; but with such exquisite skill, that we are prepared to expect the profound reasoning and extensive knowledge which characterise his subsequent discussions. The remainder of his introduction is under five heads:

1. On the formation of armies, ancient and modern: here he hazards some opinions, more or less crude, on the formation of an army; but the result of his argument is, that three qualities perfect the proportions of a military body, viz. strength, activity, and perpetual motion.

2. On the philosophy of war: he analyzes the various faculties essential to the guidance of an army, and discovers those operative springs whose influence, more or less, give energy to enterprise, and inspire the troops. These ideas are perfectly original, and worthy the genius of a Plutarch or a Locke.

3. On the connexion existing between different forms of government, and their various systems of warfare.

4. Military tactics, exclusively considered. His discussion on this subject is at once profound and luminous. The basis of all offensive and defensive operations he affirms to be, the art of always keeping a good line.

Lastly, In analyzing the frontiers of France, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Turkey, and Russia, the genius of the author bursts upon his reader with increasing brilliancy. His topographical is as infallible as his argumentative knowledge.

His History of the Seven Years' War, in plan and execution, presents an invaluable model to other writers. It contains general remarks on the art of war, according to the existing system; he traces a brief sketch of the relative situations, political and military, of the belligerent powers, and develops the operations of each campaign. He gives us a general view of the theatre of war, but particularizes the scenes of the

principal actions; all which he narrates with a correctness and ability attributable solely to experience and superior judgement.

His Memoir on the Invasion and Defence of Great Britain is not candid, and would be devoid of interest, if he did not resume his military reflections in applying them to a project, the event of which, however, was altogether dependent on circumstances.

Mr. Lloyd died in the year 1783, at the moment he had it in contemplation to compose a general history of the wars in Flanders, Germany, and Italy, for the two foregoing centuries. The world will, no doubt, long deplore the premature loss of this officer's valuable exertions.

TEMPELHOFF, a Prussian officer of great merit, continued Lloyd's History of the Seven Years' War. He served for a length of time under Frederic, for whom he appears to have entertained a more equal admiration than his predecessor expresses, and gives a more circumstantial account of the actions he records. "His work is, in many respects, exemplary as a military history, and full of local information. Every officer wishing to understand the principles of his profession, is advised to study this admirable treatise on practical tactics, which, in truth, has no competitor."*

THIELETHE, a Saxon colonel, procured a distinguished name among the Germans, as the author of a work entitled "Memoirs on Military Operations, and on the Seven Years' War." Such praise from a military people is no final proof of an author's merit. The Colonel confines himself to a distinct narrative of the most memorable actions during that period, to all of which he bears personal testimony. Each detail is, in itself, an independent history. His facts are related with candour; he develops causes and effects, and draws inferences from the whole pregnant with instruction to all military men, particularly to those of the engineer and staff departments. The attack and defence of fortified posts and entrenched camps, with practical rules, occupy much curious and interesting discussion. The four sieges sustained by the fortresses of Schweidnitz, during the campaigns of 1757 to 1762,

* Mirabeau, in his Prussian Military System.

occupy one volume. His researches into the art of encamping are novel and profound; and, although the author announces that he writes only for the instruction of subaltern officers, all ranks may profit from the perusal of it.

The King of Prussia's campaign in Bohemia, in 1768, has found a rigid critic in the COMTE DE SCHMETTAU, who, with the rank of major-general of cavalry, was the whole time attached to the person of his royal master. His remarks on the operations of this campaign discover the mind of an intelligent officer, who relates with exactitude facts established by experience. This work is written with extreme boldness; it has been translated into French.

Ancient history has usually been found more seducing, as well as more interesting, than modern history: nevertheless, the Fall of the Roman Empire, the origin of the modern kingdoms in Europe, the discovery of America, and (in France, particularly) the exploits of Charlemagne, the crusades, and the revival of the arts under the fostering reign of Francis I., are, at least, equally important events with the Grecian wars or Roman conquests. It is not, therefore, the materials that form this distinction, it is the manufacturer of whom we must complain. Our historians are neither painters, philosophers, nor statelimen; none one of which qualities every writer of antiquity possessed, and many of them not unfrequently the whole. A man cannot be effectually qualified as an historian, unless he holds a considerable part in the government, and rises with its prosperity. Such an one, from having a perpetual crowd of objects within his observations, has opportunities of forming comparisons, of conceiving vast projects, and of combining causes and effects, with advantages impervious to other people: hence the peculiar merits of many of our Memoirs. But although amusements mingle with instruction in this style of composition, the reader will do well to beware of its imposing qualities: the pen wanders when the imagination is prejudiced, and private feelings speciously disguise the truth.

In Marshal DE MONTLUC's Commentaries, this sort of bias is remarkably glaring. We must, however, declare that the author does not indulge his vanity at the expence of his veracity. In his splendid representations of his own actions, he calls upon the candour of living witnesses to corroborate, or restate, them.

De Thou, in his very judicious treatise, repeats and justifies them all. The Marshal's subsequent work, however, named, by Henri IV., "The Soldier's Bible," is not less esteemed for this little weakness. No better judge could have decided on its merits. The book ran through several editions, and has been translated into Italian and English; and, notwithstanding the late improvements on tactics, it will ever deserve to be the companion of military men who wish to improve in the profession.

DU BELLAY seems to have collected all his panegyric into one focus, to embellish the character of Francis I. In his narrative he dwells too long on those battles where he was either an agent or witness.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a VOYAGE performed in the INDIAN SEAS, to MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, &c., &c., in HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, in the YEARS 1803-4-5, interspersed with short DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES of the PRESENT STATE of the principal SETTLEMENTS of the INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE by an OFFICER of that SHIP.

[Continued from Vol. 22, p. 540.]

BEING accommodated with a budge-row and provisions, as the winds were very faint, and sometimes contrary, we proceeded slowly down the river on the ebb tides; bringing up during the floods at the villages on the banks, and making excursions from thence into the country to see the manufactures, manners, and customs of these harmless people: thus prolonging this little voyage of pleasure to the length of three or four days.

We visited the botanical garden, which is delightfully situated on the western bank of the river, a few miles from Calcutta; its appearance from the water too, while passing it, is very picturesque.

"Here waving groves a chequer'd scene display,
And part admit, and part exclude the day;
There, interspers'd in lawns and opening glades,
Thin trees arise, that shun each other's shades."

The natives were exceedingly civil to us wherever we went, shewing us every thing, and supplying us with all kinds of fruits for a mere trifle.

Having dropt down to Saugur roads, in order to collect the homeward-bound Indianmen, we here spent our Christmas with

with the utmost festivity. This is a jubilee which British tars never fail to commemorate, whatever part of the globe they may happen to be in at the time.

We sailed from Saugur with the convoy, which we accompanied till abreast of the Andaman islands; when we hauled off to the eastward, and left them to pursue their voyage.

We passed between the Andaman and Carnicobar islands, close to the southern extremity of the latter, with several other islands in sight, all having a dreary and inhospitable appearance; the winds nearly due east, with fine weather, but (as in the vicinity of most islands) squally at intervals. The next day ran close past Tolonga, which is of considerable height, but in other respects similar to the rest of the Necobars.

We this day had a view of Pulo-Rondo, Pulo-Way, and the high land of Sumatra, about Acheen head. We now experienced little else than a succession of violent squalls of wind, with deluges of rain; in the night, thunder and lightning in an awful degree.

It was not till the 21st of January that we could reach Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island, situated at the entrance of the straits of Malacca, and two or three miles distant from the Malay coast. A party of us went to see, the day after our arrival at the island, a very beautiful little waterfall, about 6x miles from the town.

We started from the town at day-break, and rode a few miles through pepper plantations, groves of the coconut, betel, &c. highly delighted with the fragrance of the air, which at this time of the day is strongly impregnated with the grateful odours that rise along with the exhaling dews, from the trees, shrubs, and flowers. At the foot of the mountain, however, we were obliged to dismount, and proceed on foot up a winding path, that led through a forest of trees of the most gigantic size, and which, by meeting over head, almost excluded the day; involving us in a kind of pleasing gloom, the effect of which was heightened by the distant noise of the waterfall.

— "I hear the din
Of waters thund'ring o'er the ruin'd cliffs.
What solemn twilight, what stupendous shades,
Enwrap these infant floods!—Through ev'ry
nerve

A sacred horror thrills.—A pleasing fear
Glides o'er my frame.—The forest deepens
sound;

And, more gigantic still, th' impending trees
Stretch their extravagant arms athwart the
gloom."—*Armstrong.*

The latter part of our journey was steep, rugged, and narrow, and so overshadowed with the thick woods, that we could see nothing of the fall until we came to the basin into which the water tumbles: all at once then this little fairy glen opened to our view, and displayed a slender and beautiful cascade of water, clear as crystal, and issuing (as it were) from the middle of a little tuft of trees, about 200 feet above our heads. The stream is twice intercepted in its descent by thin ledges of rock that run across the fall, and, by splitting it in thinner sheets of water, add greatly to the beauty of the cascade. It at length precipitates into a basin of solid rock, from one side of which it glides off into a steep and rugged channel, that forms a series of other little cascades all the way down to the foot of the mountain.

The basin is bounded on each side by craggy precipices, whose brows are overhung with lofty pines, some of which have occasionally given way, and their trunks are seen lying in various directions at the bottom, being split and torn by the fall.

After enjoying our little cold collation in this romantic spot, and bathing in its cool and refreshing waters, we reluctantly took our departure, and retraced our steps back to the town; admiring the beautiful natural scenery of this island.

On the morning of the 24th January we weighed and made sail once more for Bengal. As the north-east monsoon was now in its height, we were obliged to keep along the Malay coast, which is high, and much diversified in its outline features from the great variety of forms which the mountains assume. The next day (25th) passed Pulo Buton, (26th) Pulo Sayer, and on the 29th descried the east Andaman.

On the same evening we got sight of Barren, or Volcano Island, which at this time was burning very fiercely, the eruptions taking place every eight or ten minutes, with a hollow rumbling noise.

This is a small circular island, lying almost in sight of the east Andaman, between that and the Malay coast: it appears to be a perfect cinder, or at least covered in every part with lava, without the smallest vestige of vegetation; it is of considerable height, and the volcanic opening or crater is in the centre of the island. We passed within little more than

than a mile of it; and, as the winds were trifling, we observed the eruptions for three days and nights successively.

The inhabitants of these islands (Andamans) are a most wretched race of mortals; they go entirely naked, live principally upon fish, and 'tis said are cannibals when they can procure human flesh.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

EDWARD JORDEN, M.D.

THIS learned physician was born of a good family at High Halden, Kent, and after receiving a preparatory education, was removed to Hart-hall, Oxford, where he studied sometime, but without taking a degree. Having chosen physic for his profession, he went abroad and visited different universities, particularly Padua, then the most famous medical school in Europe. He there took his doctor's degree in that faculty, and returning to his native country was admitted a member of the royal college of physicians. He settled at first in London, and became very distinguished in his profession: but having a great inclination to mineral works, says his biographer, he was at great charges about the making of alum, which not succeeding according to expectation, he was thereby much injured in his estate. He was much respected by King James, who committed the Queen to his care when she made use of the Bath waters. The same monarch also employed him in another case, which is curious enough to deserve notice in this place. A young woman in the country was troubled with such unaccountable symptoms, as caused a report to be spread abroad that she was bewitched. James had great faith in the doctrine of *Demonology*, and wrote a ponderous book in its defence against Reginald Scott, and other sceptical writers on that subject. This circumstance, therefore, afforded him an opportunity of proving the truth of his positions. By his orders the possessed person was brought up to London, and placed under the observation and care of Dr. Jordan, who, by giving her simple things without any thing of a medicinal nature, and by other means, discovered the cheat, which he reported to the King. The girl was at first very unwilling to disclose the juggle, but after some threats and promises, she confessed that "sometime before there happened a difference between a female neigh-

bour of her father's and himself, and having in his own apprehension, no better way to be avenged of her than this, he impiously caused his daughter, on the receiving of the sacrament, to engage to imitate one bewitched, and ascribe it to that woman, which she did, and acted this part in so exact and wonderful a manner, that the deceived all the country where she lived, who thought it to be a truth. After which confession she was very quiet, and the king giving her a portion, she married, and thus was cured of her mimical witchery."

After practising some time in London, Dr. Jordan removed to Bath, where he lived many years enjoying the "applause of the learned, the respect of the rich, the prayers of the poor, and the love of all."

He married the daughter of a gentleman named *Jordan*, in Wiltshire, the account of which marriage being very singular, I shall give it in my author's own words.

"The Doctor being on a journey benighted on Salisbury plain, and knowing not which way to ride, happened to meet a shepherd, of whom he made enquiry what places were near, where he might have entertainment for that night: the shepherd telling him there was no place near enough for him conveniently to reach in any seasonable time, the Doctor asked what gentleman lived thereabouts; the shepherd replied, there was one Mr. Jordau not far off, a man of good quality, and a great estate. Presently the Doctor (looking on this as a good omen) resolved on his house; where he was so kindly entertained, and so well accepted, that Mr. Jordan, understanding him to be a bachelor, bestowed his daughter on him, with a considerable fortune."

By his lady he had four children. Edward the elder was an enigma in the attack on the isle of Rhé, where he was slain, "making his colours his winding-sheet." His eldest daughter was married to Mr. Thomas Benford, an apothecary at Bath, and mayor of the city: the others died young.

Dr. Jordan died of the stone and gout in 1632, aged 63, and was buried in the Abbey church at Bath. His works are, 1. "A Brief Discourse, called the Suffocation of the Mother," &c. London, 1608, 4to. 2. "A Discourse of Natural Baths, and Mineral Waters; wherein the Original of Fountains in general is declared. The Nature and Difference

of

of Minerals, with Examples of particular Baths. The Generation of Minerals in the Earth, from whence both the actual heat of Baths, and their Virtues proceed. By what Means Mineral Waters are to be discovered. And lastly, of the Nature and Uses of Baths, but especially of our Baths at *Bathe*, in Somersetshire," 4to. 1631. Again in 1632, and revised and corrected by Dr. Guidott in 1669, 8vo.—This is a performance of no ordinary ingenuity, and evinces, for the period, great chemical and mineralogical knowledge. From the preface to the last mentioned edition, the above particulars are taken.

THOMAS GUIDOTT, M.D., mentioned in the preceding account, was descended from a noble family at Florence. His ancestor, Antonio Guidotti, came to England about the year 1548, and received from King Edward VI. the honour of knighthood. The subject of the present article was born at Lynton, in Hampshire, in 1638, and was educated at Dorchester grammar-school, from whence he removed to Wadham college, Oxford, in 1656. He there took his degrees in arts, and entered on the study of physic, in which faculty he took his bachelor's degree in 1666, with license to practise. The year following he settled at Bath, where he was greatly encouraged by an eminent physician there, Dr. John Maplet, to whom he afterwards dedicated in a very respectful and grateful manner, his Discourse concerning the Antiquity, &c. of Bath, appended to his edition of Dr. Jorden's book above-mentioned. But according to Wood, (*Athen. Oxon.* II. 1101,) Guidott's practice at Bath decaying, occasioned by his impudence, lampooning, and libelling, he left that place in 1679, and retired to London." In 1671 he performed his exercise at Oxford for the degree of doctor of physic, but it does not appear that he ever completed it.

Wood, who gives him a very bad moral character, says that he was a person of good parts, well versed in Greek and Latin, and intelligent in his profession.

The same author also says that he had two offers, one to settle at Copenhagen under Bartholine, and the other of a professorship of physic at Venice, both of which he declined.

Besides the piece already noticed, he wrote, "Some Enquiries into the Nature of the Water of St. Vincent's Rock, near Bristol, and that of Castle-Cary:"—"Account of the Lives and Characters

of the physicians of Bath, from 1598 to 1676:"—"Observationes Hydrostaticæ, Chromaticæ et Miscellaneæ, uniuscujusque Balnei apud Bathoniam, naturam, proprietatem, et distinctionem, curatius exalantes," &c. &c.—When he died is not certain, but he was living in 1690.

SILAS TITUS.

This writer, who made the usurper Cromwell tremble, was born at Butly in Hertfordshire. In 1637 he became a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he continued about three years, and then removed to one of the inns of court; but the great rebellion breaking out, he entered at first into the parliamentary service and became a captain. When the king's cause, however, declined, and he saw which way the independents were going, Titus adhered to his sovereign, and was with the commissioners appointed by parliament to his Majesty at Newcastle, and afterwards at Holdenby. The King being seized at that place and carried off by Cornet Joyce, the commissioners sent him with an express to the parliament in June, 1647, to acquaint them of the affair, for which service the parliament gave him fifty pounds to buy a horse. After the death of Charles the First, he became groom of the bed-chamber to his successor, whom he followed into Scotland, and served under him as colonel at the battle of Worcester. Titus had the good luck to escape after that action; and lived retired. In 1657 he printed by stealth at London, a small tract in quarto, under the name of *William Allen*, entitled "Killing no Murder;" in which he proved that it was not only lawful, but highly honourable to slay the usurper. Nay, he went so far as to advise Cromwell to kill himself, "very fairly giving him his choice of hanging, drowning, or pistolling," which frightened Oliver exceedingly, and great pains were taken to find out the real author, but without effect. This small piece at its first coming out was sold for five shillings, though the ordinary price of such tracts was but sixpence.

At the Restoration, Colonel Titus was elected into parliament for Loftwithiel, in Cornwall. He opposed the prerogative in 1678, on the occasion of Gates's plot, for which he lost his place at court. The year following he was chosen knight of the shire for the county of Huntingdon, and in that parliament he zealously spoke against the duke of York.

Notwithstanding this he was introduced to that prince when he was James the

Second,

Second, and kissed his hand. He is said also to have undertaken a work, recommending the "repeal of the Test and Penal Laws, as the greatest happiness that could befall the nation, and a bulwark against popery." For this he was sworn in a member of James's Privy Council, and upon the abdication of that monarch, Titus also thought proper to absent himself. But soon after the Revolution, he again appeared on the political stage as member of parliament for Ludlow. His election was opposed, but confirmed by a committee of the House of Commons in 1690. Colonel Titus died at the close of the seventeenth century. Besides his tract abovementioned, which is written in a remarkably vigorous style, several speeches of his are in print; and he assisted Dr. Perinchief in his History of Charles the First, particularly with respect to the two last years of that monarch's eventful life.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
I SHOULD be very much obliged to any of your numerous correspondents who could inform me, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, what prince or potentate first addressed himself to his subjects in the plural number, as we always see in Proclamations; and how long it has been the practice of our Kings' printers, to print such pronouns with a capital letter, in the manner in which it is the custom only to designate THE SUPREME BEING?

Whitehall,
December 3, 1806.

INQUISITOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the extraordinary EFFECTS of a late EARTHQUAKE in CALABRIA, illustrated by a COPPER-PLATE.

IT is generally known with how much accuracy Sir William Hamilton and M. Dolomieu have described the earthquakes that have so often desolated Calabria; but neither of them has super-added engravings, so as to facilitate the comprehension of the descriptions given in their works. This deficiency I have endeavoured to supply, by giving a sketch, taken on the spot, about seven years after that dreadful event. When travelling through Calabria, I was struck with the appearance of the enormous masses of matter which had been displaced, as well as with the variety of their forms, and their perfect preservation.

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I there beheld the exact resemblance of those mountains, the principal forms of which, several naturalists, and particularly Deluc, attribute to the effect of similar occurrences, while others ascribe them, but in my opinion erroneously, to the erosion of water. Hence I conceived, it might prove useful to give an outline of these masses, which though not of equal magnitude as the mountains in question, have nevertheless assumed, under our own eyes, forms, similar to theirs.

The object of the present Memoir is not to explain, by such events, all the causes of the inequalities of our globe, which are perhaps principally attributable to crystallization, and other circumstances; I conceive, however, I may be able to show, that the original inequalities of the earth have not only been greatly modified by the sinkings and disruption of its surface, but that many of them have been actually produced, either while the parts were in the act of consolidation, or after they had attained their complete consistence. Secondary rocks, and especially those of a still more recent date, afford frequent illustrations of this truth.

This was also the opinion formed by Dolomieu, when, a few years after having visited Calabria, he travelled over the Alps. This celebrated geologist has since frequently mentioned to me in conversation, that he had observed nothing which more satisfactorily explained the fantastic forms often assumed by mountains, the unequal inclination of their strata, and the dissimilarity between the angles of great vallies, than the above theory.

In order to form a correct judgment on the present subject, it is necessary to enter into some details, and particularly to recall to mind the principal facts which we owe to this enlightened philosopher. It must, doubtless, be discovered, after an attentive perusal of these observations, that my pencil has failed to convey an adequate idea of the subject; if however my feeble efforts can contribute to fix, in the memory, a few important phenomena, they may not prove wholly useless.

It ought to be premised, that Dolomieu did not discover the smallest traces of volcanoes in any of the countries which had suffered by earthquakes. He neither beheld lava, tufa, scorix, nor bitumens of any kind.

Dolomieu observes, that in the continuation

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position of the base of many primitive mountains in Calabria, there are found successive strata, composed of quartz sand, pebbles, white argill, grains of feldspath, and mica, as if formed by deposition. These strata, which have originated from the decomposition of granite, and are intermixed with shells, and fragments of marine bodies, appear to have been deposited by the sea. These depositions, at first horizontal from north to south, and with an inclination from east to west, have afterwards been separated, either by the currents of the sea itself, or by superior torrents, and have formed that succession of hills, vallies, and plains, which terminate in a low shore. On this moveable basis, is a bed of black or red-coloured argillaceous vegetable earth, from two to five feet in thickness, extremely compact and tenacious, forming a kind of crust which contributes to give, a small degree of solidity to the soil. It has been hollowed out by copious rains, into deep furrows, and gorges, which are sometimes six hundred feet in depth. Their banks are precipitous, and almost vertical like walls, because the superior stratum, being bound together by roots, retains the super-incumbent soil.

It results from a general examination, that granite constitutes the base of nearly all Calabria; and that under this apparently immovable basis, is situated the focus of the earthquakes to which it is so liable.

Dolomieu, when speaking of the effects produced by the principal shock of the earthquake which occurred on the 4th of February, 1783, and only lasted two minutes, describes them in the following manner:

"I cannot better explain these effects than by supposing that several cubes formed of sand, moistened, and heaped up by the hand, are placed upon a table, at a little distance from one another; if we farther suppose, that repeated blows are given to the table underneath, while at the same time it is shaken violently in a horizontal direction, we may then form some idea of the different motions with which the earth was agitated on that occasion. Besides these transient succussions, heaving up and down, and a kind of whirling motion also occurred, so that it was utterly impossible any edifice could resist their united influence; houses and even whole villages were levelled in the same instant, their foundations appeared as if they had been ejected by the earth which contained them; and the stones

which composed them were broken and shattered in a thousand pieces. The general effect produced upon the argillaceous sandy soil of the plain was, that it acquired an augmentation of density by the diminution of its bulk, that declivities were formed where before precipices only existed, that internal cavities were filled up, &c. The consequence was that, throughout nearly the whole length of the chain, the soil which had been supported by the granite of the mountains Caulone, Esupe, Sagra, and Aspramonte, glided down the solid nucleus; leaving an opening several feet in breadth, and nine or ten miles in length. Thus whole fields have sunk below their former level, without any of the surrounding spots having experienced a similar change, and formed in this manner hollow basons. Other portions of land have assumed an inclined form, while openings and fissures appear intersecting hillocks and plains in every direction. Almost at every step we met with such openings; but it was principally towards the borders of steep declivities, that the greatest confusion prevailed. Considerable portions of soil, covered with vines and olive trees, were detached, and thrown down in a single mass into the hollow of the vallies, describing arches of circles, having as radii the height of the declivities; in that case, the upper portions on which the trees stood, were removed to a considerable distance from their former situation, and remained in a vertical position.

"It is proper to remark, that as the soil of the plain did not form a mass connected together in its parts, it was ill calculated to propagate motion, so that its inferior portion received more than it communicated to the upper surfaces. Hence it is, that the lower parts have always fallen first, and gliding away, like fluids, from underneath the bodies supported by them; these bodies sunk by their own weight.

"When the projectile force communicated was unusually great, the soil was frequently carried over little hills, and transported to a considerable distance beyond them. When the opposite sides of a valley met, they frequently formed a kind of vault, or cradle. But the most common effect was, when the inferior base having given way, the superior soil had fallen perpendicularly, and successively in large portions so as to assume a position similar to the steps of an amphitheatre. The lowest step is sometimes three or four hundred feet below its first position.

"In other places, the sand and argil had glided along like torrents of lava, and large portions of mountains had been transported for the space of several miles into valleys without undergoing any change of form. Whole fields were precipitated into hollows in their original horizontal position; while some remained inclined, and others vertical. In a space of ten leagues, by six in breadth, included between the river Metrano, the mountains, and the sea, there was not a single acre, that had not suffered some change, either in form or position. We saw in several places, springs of water which rose to the height of several feet, and carried with them much sand and mud."

Dolomien next attempts to explain why buildings raised upon granite, and solid ground, suffer less than others.* On similar principles he renders it highly probable, that a cavern of an immense extent exists between Etna, and the northern part of Calabria, and concludes with offering some conjectures on the cause of this earthquake. In support of this description, I might add some observations from Sir William Hamilton, who preceded Dolomien, and who himself witnessed the last shocks of the earthquake; but as the principal circumstances of that catastrophe are too well known to render that necessary, I shall now proceed to give an explanation of the subjoined plate which represents the more striking effects produced by the earthquake that occurred in the vicinity of Settizzano, in Calabria, during 1783.

A. B. represent the vertical cut, nearly three hundred feet in height, of an extensive plain planted with olive trees, in quincunx, and very elevated.

C. D. E. are hills, each consisting of several acres in extent, which formed a part of this plain, and which were projected into an immense hollow or ravine, to about a mile distant. These masses, variously inclined, form with the horizon angles from twenty-five to forty degrees; some parts are vertical; in both the strata correspond with those of the plain; but we seldom observed, that the salient and opposite angles of the plain and these masses, corresponded with each other: a circumstance which may be ascribed to their irregular projection, and the collision sustained in their long passage. The trees, with the exception of those on the borders, had experienced no change, for their stems, or trunks, were uniformly perpendicular to the surface of the ground, and they stood at regular distances

from each other. The new shoots, produced since the period of the earthquake, had taken a vertical direction, and formed an angle with the trunk, which added still more to the singularity of the scene. This effect has, however, been omitted in the plate.

F. marks the entrance of one of the subterranean hollows, excavated for the purpose of affording an outlet to the waters. It was found necessary to have recourse to such expedients, as the earthquake produced two hundred and fifteen different lakes or ponds, the stagnant waters of which, corrupting by the extreme heat of the atmosphere, gave rise to pestilential diseases, which carried off more inhabitants than had been destroyed by the earthquake.

We find then here, though on a smaller scale, the image of many of the singular forms of our continents, which may be attributed to the various convulsions that the surface of the earth underwent before and after its consolidation, viz. the vertical disposition of the sides of several mountains; the various inclinations of their strata, and of their sides; the angles which sometimes correspond, and are at others dissimilar, the formation of valleys and lakes, by the accumulation of earth, even in the midst of plains; the acclivities of sea-coasts, at the foot of which no bottom is discoverable; isolated peaks, and considerable masses of matter scattered at a distance below the mountains, of which at one period they evidently constituted a part; profound fissures, either empty or filled with extraneous matter, and some of which afford a passage to volcanic eruptions; appearances of vertical strata, which are often merely solid cuts from the mountains themselves. From the consideration of the above, and various other phenomena, we are necessarily led to attribute these forms of the mountains to causes similar to those which have given birth to the new hills of Calabria; the strongest analogy forces us to refer them to the same origin, and to the filling in of cavities contained within the crust of our globe.

F. DE BELLEVUE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN compliance with the request of your correspondent J. J. G., I have collected the following particulars respecting one of those remarkable instances of Longevity referred to in his list.

Edward Lawson, of Sunderland; a native of Northumberland, was for many years settled in the parish of Bishopwearmouth, where he rented successively several small farms, particularly at

* Many examples, were it necessary, might be adduced as furnishing exceptions to this position.

Hendon Grange near Ryhope, and in the vicinity of Hylton Ferry. During his residence at the latter place, when he had nearly attained his 80th year, his occupation becoming unprofitable, he gave up his farm, and engaged himself in the service of a gentleman in the same neighbourhood, by whom he was employed in the fields or stable, or in such other work as he was capable of attending to, being always considered trusty and well-disposed. As he had long prided himself on his dexterity in mowing, when he was almost ninety, he anxiously solicited his employer for the loan of a guinea, to wager against the skill of a much younger competitor. For the last fifteen years of his life, he resided in Sunderland, in the house of a grand-daughter, by whom, with the assistance of other descendants, he was decently and respectably maintained; still, however, keeping up his connexion occasionally with the family of his late master, who had removed into the environs of the town. Being one day, when he was upwards of a hundred years old, requested by his mistress to purchase her some fowls, with an expectation that he would bring them from the market, which was held very near his own residence in Sunderland, he set out on foot for a village seven miles distant, where he had some acquaintance, and having procured some fowls of a superior quality, returned home from his marketing without delay. He was a strong muscular man, about five feet six inches high; he was simple and of an easy temper, never distressing himself about any thing beyond the occurrence of the moment, a circumstance which probably contributed much to the prolongation of his life. Having never been afflicted with any species of infirmity or ill health, he retained his bodily vigour to a very late period, and his other faculties, with the exception of his sight which failed him in his last year, to his death at the advanced age of 106, in the summer of 1805. He left a son upwards of 70, whom he always called his *lad*, a man of stouter make than his father, who bears at this moment every appearance of reaching a very advanced age.

Dec. 20, 1800.

M. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM sorry to trouble you again about errors of the press; but there is one in the last line of the second column, page 445, of your last Magazine, (*in my Ro-*

marks on the improper Elision of Vowels) that reduces the sentence to such tautology and nonsense, that I am obliged to request the opportunity of a conspicuous correction. I had stated that "many of our syllables will be found, even in ordinary delivery, to be liable to a considerable degree of latitude, both in QUANTITY and TUNE;" but your compositor (who may very well be excused for never having heard of the *tune* of syllables, in the ordinary pronunciation of speech) has substituted the word *time*; and made me dwell upon a distinction (infinitely too subtle, I suppose, for the apprehension of any of your readers) between the *quantity* of a syllable and its *time*.*

I throw no reproach, therefore, on the corrector of your press, on account of this inaccuracy: but as the discrimination of the various properties of English syllables is one of those topics, to which, both from taste and from professional duty, I am in the habit of paying a very particular attention; I avail myself of the present opportunity to elucidate the distinction alluded to in my last communication.

English syllables then, Sir, I conceive (and I believe I might confidently affirm the same of the syllables of all languages, that ever did, or ever can exist) differ from each other, not only in the *enunciative elements* (i. e. the simple qualities of the letters of which they are composed) and in their respective *quantities*, (i. e. the time they occupy in pronunciation) but, also, in the following *qualities*, which constitute (in the most comprehensive application of the word) their *tune*; and which I shall endeavour to contradistinguish by appropriate symbols, the greater part of which I have borrowed from the ingenious work of Mr. Joshua Steele.†

FIRST, syllables differ from each other in their *poise*—that is to say, in the affections of *heavy* (Δ) and *light* (\circ)—the *Thesis* and *Arsis* of the Greeks:—the alternations of which (not proceeding from

* Either the lapse of my pen, or of your compositor, has brought me under the imputation of another error, which though general idiom would excuse, accuracy would of course reject—I mean the phrase "three first lines," in my paper upon Elisions, instead of "first three lines." Though I utterly abjure such colloquial phraseology, in critical disquisition, I should not have thought it worth while to correct it, if some *unknown* correspondent had not felt it of importance enough for epistolary interrogation.

† Prosodia Rationalis, or a Treatise on the Measure and Melody of Speech. Nichols, 1779.

were *taste and election*, but resulting from the *physical necessities* under which the primary organ of vocal impulse, and indeed all organs and implements of motion must eternally act) constitute those ascertainable and measureable cadences, by which alone (in the English language at least) the proportions and varieties of rhythmus can be rendered palpable to the ear. — Thus

Fancy | *Picture* | &c. constitute cadences of common measure ;

Absolute | *Meditate* | &c. cadences of triple measure. So also the monosyllables

Man | *man* and | *horse* to | *horse* |

and the following mixture of monosyllables and dissyllables “*Oh ! golden* |

days ap | *pear*” | constitute cadences of

common ; and the following, “*For his*

country he | *figh’d* when at | *twilight* |

re | *pairing*” | cadences of triple time.

SECONDLY—Syllables may be further distinguished by the property of percussion (▲)—that is to say, by an explosive force superadded to the *heavy* pulse, or more emphatic part of the cadence. Such percussion is always superadded to some one syllable of every word that has more heavy syllables than one—as

Abso- | *lutely* | *Intre-* | *pidity* | *So-* |

magap- | *tam* |. It belongs also to the

heavy syllable of some dissyllabic words, when arranged into sentences ; and even, occasionally, to certain monosyllables, under similar circumstances :—as—“*Ye*

airy | *sprites* | *who* | *oft* as | *fancy* |

call’s” | —“*I* | *hope* that the | *man* |

will | *do* his | *duty*.” | —*Prose* and *verse*

falling, in this respect, precisely under the same laws.

THIRDLY—The tune of syllables is still farther diversified by different degrees of loudness and softness : *substantives* and *verbs*, for example, (as a general rule) demanding a more swelling loudness, and *articles* and *conjunctions* more of *demi-*

suendo, or softness, than the other parts of speech : a circumstance, by the way, to which it would be well, if some even of our very first-rate players would pay more attention ; as they would be sure to do, if they were but in the habit of observing and analysing the pure *unpremeditated* speech of those with whom (of whatsoever rank or intellect) they may occasionally converse. We should not then so frequently hear the fine sentences of our immortal Shakespeare deformed and degraded by the preternatural tumefaction of unimportant particles ; nor would our ears be shocked by those frequent thunderings of “*he, she, it, and, we, ye, they*” which remind us of the wretched spectacle of a rickety child ; the feebleness of whose trunk and the flaccidity of whose wasted muscles, are deplorably compensated, by the largeness of his wrists and ankles.

I use the word *loudness* in the above paragraph, in preference to the word *force* ; and, indeed, in contradistinction to it, though they are so generally confounded. Force is, indeed, rather an object of attention in the *general* management of the voice, than a property of particular syllables : though its distinctions may indeed be super-added to particular syllables, or combinations of syllables, as one of the modifications of emphasis : but a well regulated utterance will render the softest and the lightest syllables forcible ; as well as the *loud*, the *heavy*, and the *percussed*.

FOURTHLY—Syllables differ from each other in those most evanescent, yet highly important properties—their musical *accents*. But with what an unfortunate word am I obliged to conclude this enumeration?—*Accent* ! that word so perpetually used by our grammarians and prosodists, but so little understood.—*Accent* ! that unfortunate servant of all work in the household of English rhythmical criticism, almost incessantly employed in every office it is unfit for, while the department for which it is exclusively qualified, remains almost entirely neglected. For example, the term *accent* is applied in the case of all words (either of two or three syllables) that constitute but one cadence, exactly as I apply the term *heavy*, and as the Greek grammarians applied the word *thesis* :—thus the words “*fancy*,” “*absolute*,” “*appear*,” “*re-*”

pairing,” &c. are said to be accented, the

first and second on the initial, the third

and fourth on the second syllable; but although precisely the same property of *thesis* or *heaviness*, which is given to the syllable *fun*, in "fancy," *pair*, in "repair-

ing," &c. is given to *late*, in "absolutely,"

to *in*, in "intrepidity," and to *ring*, in

* *Seringapatam*," here the term accent

is by the generality of writers absolutely

denied to these mere *heavy* syllables, and

exclusively confined to the individual

syllable that receives the superadded and

perfectly distinct quality of percussion.

So that we have the same name applied

to two distinct properties of utterance;

and the appellation positively denied in

one instance to the very same quality

which in another is insisted upon as con-

stituting its sole and indisputable essence.

But that is not all. That confusion may

be still worse confounded, the very ap-

plication of the term *accent* is, by all our

grammarians, imperiously denied to all

monosyllables; although such of our mo-

nosyllables as are *substantives* have, uni-

versally, by the most deducible and im-

perious law of English pronunciation, of

necessity, that identical quality of *heavi-*

ness, or *affection to thesis*, which in words

of two syllables is called their *accent*;

and are even liable, as has been already

shown, to that superadded quality of per-

cussion, to which the name of *accent* is

confined in the longer words.

But the measure of absurdity is not yet

full. What grammarian is there who,

after all his confused applications of this

unfortunate word, would scruple to talk

of a *Scotch accent*, an *Irish accent*, a

Welsh accent, a *Northumbrian accent*, a

French accent, &c. Yet most assuredly

the different modes of utterance thus in-

dicated, depend upon something essen-

tially distinct from those qualities of syl-

lables indicated by the term *accent* in

any of the former instances. With very

few exceptions, the Scotchman, the Irish-

man, the Welchman, the Londoner, the

native of Northumberland, &c. would

place the percussion precisely on the same

syllable, and would make,

out any given sentence, the

same distri bution of heavy and

light per cussed and unper

cussed. Yet nothing can be more dif-

ferent than their accents:—that is to say,

(for in this respect, and this only, the

vulgar application of the term is cor-

rect) than the *Idiomatic tune* of the re-

spective provinces; or the mode and

system of what old Ben Jonson so accu-

rately defines, "the tuning of the voice,

by lifting it up and down in the musical

scale:"—a definition which is worth all

that has been written upon the subject of

accent, from the days of that admirable

grammarian; to those of Joshua Steele;

but which we cannot be surprised that

succeeding grammarians have forgotten;

since old Ben himself seems to have for-

gotten it the very instant it was dismissed

from his pen: having absolutely, in the

practical illustration of his own axiom,

confounded it again, with that very pro-

perty of *percussive force*, from which it

seemed to have separated it for ever.

Thus then by the term *accent*, I mean

"the tuning of the voice, by lifting it

up and down in the musical scale;" and

I mean nothing else. Accents (thus de-

signed) must of necessity be regarded as

universal and indispensable properties of

syllables: every syllable (whether spoken

or sung) being necessarily characterized

by a certain portion of tuneable sound;

which must be either higher or lower in

an ascertained, or ascertainable scale of

musical proportions. And, further, it

may be stated, that if such syllable be

spoken, it must not only have its charac-

teristic elevation or depression in such

scale, but also its motion through a cer-

tain portion of that scale, either upwards

or downwards, or both; for if we dwell,

during the interval of any syllable, and

especially any of the long syllables, on an

uninterrupted monotone, singing and not

speaking is the consequence. Thus the

accents of speech have not only their dis-

tinctions of *high* and *low*, like the notes

of common music (though on a scale of

more minute division) but have also their

minute movements, or apparent slides;

that is to say—their distinctions of *acute*

(^ˊ), *grave* (^ˋ), *gravo-acute* (^{ˊˋ}) and *acuto-*

grave (^{ˊˋˋ}), or circumflexes; some one of

which motions of the voice, must neces-

sarily take place, during the pronuncia-

tion of every syllable (whether the voice,

at the commencement of such syllable,

were pitched high or low), or the character

of speech is lost.

Such are the distinct properties of the

tune

tune of syllables; in the application of which (as well as of the attribute of quantity, or duration) it was my meaning to affirm, that, in many instances, considerable latitude is allowed, in the ordinary conversational delivery, even of the most correct and harmonious speakers; and to the extent of which latitude, (and no further) I consider the writer and the reader of verse to be at liberty, nay to be called upon, to extend his discretionary selection; in what to the respective provinces of the writer and the repeater can practically belong.

I am conscious, Sir, that this hasty and imperfect scrawl may expose your compositor to fresh difficulties; and, what is worse, perhaps, from the want of perspicuous and sufficient elucidation of what is new or difficult in the theory, may rather tend to perplex than to inform the student of English prosody. But the incessant calls of professional duty, (as a public and as a private teacher,) forbid me the opportunities both of more ample and explicit developement of my ideas, and of the necessary talk of revising what I have so hastily set down. It has, indeed, been long my wish to submit to the world a methodical and ample developement of that entire system of elocutionary science, which the labour of ten years has enabled me in some degree to digest, though at present it has no written existence, except in those short notes which have been prepared for the purpose of my public lectures, and which in reality can be intelligible to no one but myself. But the publication of a work of such extent is so formidable a speculation; and it is, in fact, so much more profitable to talk to mankind than to write for them, that I am much inclined to believe that, notwithstanding the disadvantages of detached and partial disquisitions, upon a subject which ought to be examined as a whole, an occasional hasty essay like the present, is likely, for some years at least, to be all that attention to the interests of my family will permit me to commit to publication. I have hopes, however, that a part of what I had meditated, will be executed by an abler hand. My learned and very ingenious friend, Mr. Roe, of Stramore,* in Ire-

land, will, I trust, oblige the public with his systematic and admirable work on the genius and elements of English metre; and the world will then have little reason to regret that other labours than those of the pen, engross the time and attention of

Your's &c.

Bedford Place,
Dec. 7, 1806.

J. THELWALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

THERE is a whimsical expression in our language which I never could decypher, till the other day chance let me into the secret. I mean the phrase, *in spite of his teeth*. Looking into a French dictionary under the word *aidant*, I found this passage: *On disoit autrefois, Malgré lui & ses AIDANS, dont on a fait ce proverbe corrompu, Malgré lui & ses dents*. It seems then that this phrase, like so many others in our language, is a literal translation from the old French, in which the words which answered to *his assistants*, happening to resemble in sound those which answer to *his teeth*, the latter words, by negligence, or drollery, came to be substituted instead of the former.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Dec. 12, 1806.

PHILOLOGUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

I CANNOT but dissent from the validity of some observations which Mr. Pickbourn has made on my letter relative to the nature of Greek accents.* To the passage which was quoted from Bishop Hare, Mr. P. has given the following meaning:—"Accent gives a little addition to a long vowel, but the privation of accent does not occasion a long syllable to become short." Now this appears to me to convey a meaning directly contrary to the words and intention of the

at present meditates, ought not entirely to supersede. To those who are not already initiated in the ordinary system of musical notation, the simple proportions of a measured scale, and the directions for the use of a mechanical index, in the original work, cannot but be highly acceptable; the musical notation adopted in the enlarged performance will be, however, much more satisfactory to the scientific student, and the more comprehensive view that is taken of the subject, increases the interest and enhances the value of the performance.

* Vide Monthly Magazine, vol. XX. p. 499; and vol. XXI. p. 104.

learned

* Mr. Roe has already published an elementary work upon this subject, of great though neglected merit—"Elements of English Metre, both in Prose and Verse, by Richard Roe," Longman and Rees, 1807, which, perhaps, the more enlarged work he

learned Bishop. The right reverend author says, "Hinc usu venit, ut syllaba acutæ proxima pro correptâ habeatur, breviorque acuta videatur, etiam cum ipsa quoque brevis est." If I understand this sentence aright, I would translate it thus:—"Hence it happens, that the syllable on which the acute accent falls is rendered short, and one which is naturally short becomes more short by being accented." The syllable *neurest* or next the acute accent must doubtless be that over which the accent is placed. If Mr. P. should dispute this, I will endeavour to give him an instance in point: Some of the Cumberland papers lately asserted, that bills had been posted up in the city of Carlisle, announcing that a gentleman on a certain day and hour, would walk over the river Eden, *very near* the bridge. Numbers were induced by curiosity to attend at the time appointed, that they might witness this extraordinary action. Accordingly, the gentleman appeared, and, in conformity with his promise, walked over the Eden so *very near* the bridge, that he *passed over it*, to the no small confusion and disappointment of the spectators.—I am not aware that the word *proximus* conveys a meaning different from that which I have given it.

The sentiments of Dr. Valpy, of Reading, in his *Greek Grammar* lately published, agree so well with my own on the subject of Greek accents, that I scruple not to make an extract from that valuable work, in confirmation of what I have before advanced: "For the proper modulation of speech, it is necessary that one syllable in every word should be distinguished by an elevation of the voice. On this syllable, the accent is marked in the Greek language. This elevation does not lengthen the time of that syllable, so that *accent* and *quantity* are considered by the best critics as perfectly distinct, but by no means inconsistent with each other. That it is possible to observe both accent and quantity is proved by the practice of the modern Greeks, who may be supposed to have retained in some degree, the pronunciation of their ancestors. Thus in *ἰσχυροῦς*, they lengthen the first and the last syllable, and elevate the tone of the penultima.

"In our language the distinction between accent and quantity is obvious. The accent falls on the antepenultima, equally in the words *liberty* and *library*, yet in the former the tone only is elevated, in the latter the syllable is also lengthened. The same difference will appear in

baron and *bácon*, in *level* and *lèver*, in *Reading*, the name of the place, in which these observations are written, and the participle *reading*."

I am, &c.

Ravenstonedale,

J. ROBINSON.

Jan. 5, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I answer to the query of J. P. of Todington, in your Magazine for November, p. 353, I will be obliged by your insertion of the following, as it may, in case no other of your correspondents answer it more satisfactorily, be acceptable to him. In one of my manuscript Receipt-books, I find the following observations on the use to which "Horse-Chestnuts" may be applied. Mr. Marcendie, having experienced the efficacy of horse-chestnuts, in the bleaching of linen and cleansing of woollen stuffs, made likewise use of an infusion of them in water, as a lye for preparing hemp.

The manner of making this lye is to peel the chestnuts, and rasp them as fine as possible into soft water, in proportion of two or three nuts to every quart of water. This is done ten or twelve hours before the mixture is to be used, and in the mean while it is stirred from time to time the better to dissolve these raspings, and impregnate the water. The last stirring is given about a quarter of an hour before the water is drawn off from the thickest part of the raspings which subside, and this is done, either by inclining the vessel and pouring off the lye gently, or by ladling it out by hand, while the water is yet white, and froths like soap-suds. In order to use this lye, it is made rather hotter than the hand can well bear, and the hemp is then steeped and washed in it as in soap-suds. Linen may also be washed in this lye, and even when very dirty, much less soap will be required than is commonly used, it being sufficient to rub the dirtiest parts only with the soap.—He adds, that the raspings of the chestnuts which sink to the bottom of the lye, are good food for fowls and pigs. Hemp, as above prepared, may be dyed like silk, wool or cotton, and may be made into stuff and garments of all kinds, and that a great advantage attending the use of this material is, that it will not be destroyed by those insects which devour woollen cloth.

Method of extracting Starch from Horse Chestnuts.

In the year 1796, William Murray, esq. (commonly called Lord William Murray,) obtained a patent for extracting starch from horse-chestnuts, of which the following is a copy of the process as described by the patentee:—

I first take the horse-chestnuts out of the outward green prickly husks, and then either by hand with a knife or other tool, or else with a mill adapted for that purpose, I very carefully pare off the brown rind being particularly not to leave the smallest speck, and to entirely eradicate the sprout or growth. I next take the nuts and rasp grate or grind them fine into water, either by hand or by a mill adapted for that purpose. The pulp which is thereby formed in this water, I wash as clean as possible through a coarse horse hair sieve, this I again wash through a finer sieve, and then again through a still finer, constantly adding clean water to prevent any starch adhering to the pulp. The last process is to put it with a large quantity of water, (about four gallons to a pound of starch,) through a fine gauze muslin or lawn, so as entirely to clear it of all bran or other impurities; as soon as it settles, pour off the water, then mix it up with clean water, repeating this operation till it no longer imparts any green, yellow, or other colour, to the water; then drain it off till nearly dry, and set it to bake either in the usual mode of baking starch, or else spread out before a brisk fire, being very attentive to stir it frequently to prevent its burning, that is to say, turning to a paste or jelly, which, on being dried, turns hard like horn. The whole process should be conducted as quickly as possible.

Hull, Your's, &c.
Nov. 6th, 1806. WILLIAM PYBUS.

N. B. If any of your correspondents would have the goodness to answer me the following queries through your Magazine, I shall think myself greatly favoured.

1. The method which the late Signor Roggion used to imitate the singing of birds, &c?
2. The method of bronzing plaster-figures, and giving casts of plaster a polish like marble?
3. The method of browning gun barrels?
4. The method of making a powder for cleaning silver plate?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been a constant reader of your unequalled Miscellany during many years, I have often been interested in the

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prized that, amidst the great variety of information contained in the different numbers, I have not had the pleasure of seeing any account of the School-Masters' Society, the outlines of which I hope you will allow me to lay before the public, through so popular a medium.

This society is composed of the masters of endowed schools and boarding-schools, who meet annually in London, to elect a committee, to admit new members, and to pay their subscriptions and benefactions; and their meetings have constantly been honoured by numbers of our first literary characters, who are strenuous supporters of this laudable undertaking.

Two separate funds have arisen out of the institution; the one called the Joint Stock, and the other the Charitable Fund. The joint-stock consists of the subscriptions of members only, who pay five guineas a year each to this fund, and whose families are, in right of survivorship, entitled to its benefits.

Every member may bequeath his share in the joint-stock of the society to his widow and children, in such proportions as he shall think proper; but if he die intestate, or if he omit to mention the claim in his will, the committee will pay it to his widow and children, or to such of them as may survive him, an equal share to each.

The charitable fund is supported by the benefactions of the public, as well as of the profession; for, being intended for the relief of distressed teachers, in general, and their families, it requires a more efficient support than school-masters alone can afford: every member of the society must, however, become a benefactor to it of five guineas at least, which constitutes a governor of this charity. The committee have power to distribute annually, for benevolent purposes, a sum not exceeding half the income of the charitable fund for the preceding year; but donations beyond this proportion can only be made by permission of the general meeting. Application for relief from the charitable fund must be addressed to the committee at their meetings, which are held four times a year, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

The object which this society has in view is too laudable to need any comment: they wish to establish a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those belonging to their profession; for the relief of such instructors of youth as may become necessitous through

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an infirmity, or misfortune; and to hold out a prospect of encouragement and consolation that may lessen their present anxiety.

I am, well aware, that to establish an institution of this sort, its nature and merits ought to be clearly stated; I cannot, therefore, but presume it would be difficult to point out an employment of more general importance to society than that, the professors of which this institution proposes to encourage and relieve. In addition to the importance of the profession, I may, and I hope with propriety, urge the great labour and anxiety attending its practice, and the inadequate compensation afforded by it. In a word, as no profession has an equal influence on the happiness of society, I have no doubt but the liberal part of the public will be sensible that, in whatever degree they may estimate the exertions of individual school-masters, they will benefit their own times or posterity by lending their support to this well-conducted establishment.

The joint-stock at present amounts to £1001., and the charitable fund to 1000l.; making a total of 2000l.: a sum respectable, but scarcely sufficient to answer all the benevolent purposes of the institution. Pam, Sir, yours, &c.

S. F. TOMLINSON.

Salisbury, Jan. 16, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS of the PRESENT STATE of POLAND; by an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN recently returned from that COUNTRY, after a RESIDENCE in it of TWO YEARS.

I LANDED at Dantzic, formerly an independent town under the protection of Poland; and as it has always been intimately connected with that country by the trade in corn, some account of a place so considerable, yet so little known, may not be unacceptable before I introduce my observations on the interior. This city is become an object of particular interest, too, from events now evolving.

Dantzic is situated on the Vistula, in an immense plain or marsh, about four miles from the Baltic. Its population (as I learnt from a merchant of the place) is, as stated by others, 36,000. It is regularly and strongly fortified. Its circumference, within the fortifications, is about four miles, as I ascertained pretty nearly, by walking entirely round. The

eastern and western entrances, which are the principal, are joined by the *lange gasse*, or long street, which passes nearly through the centre of the town. This street is by no means uniformly built, nor of an equal width throughout; it consists rather of two or three different streets, running the one into the other. The streets cross one another at right angles; those parallel with the long street are the widest and best built. Some few of these have also rows of trees on each side. Many of the others are rather haies than streets; the whole are paved, though they are entirely without flags. As the exterior form of the houses in this town is singular, and seems common in this part of the world, the reader may perhaps not be displeased with a brief description of it. The houses, then, commonly present a narrow front; and appear as if the gable ends were turned towards the street. The opposite sides of the roof, however, do not converge in straight lines, and terminate in a point; but deviate into various ornamental curvatures, and finally terminate in rounded summits, similarly to what may be observed over the windows of some old halls in England.

On the west, immediately without the moat, arise heights which completely command the town. One of these little hills is as conveniently situated for an enemy, as if artificially thrown up for his purpose. I attempted to ascend it, in order to look about me; but a sentinel soon obliged me to retreat. On the second partition of Poland in 1793, when the King of Prussia usurped the sovereignty of Dantzic, his first object was to obtain possession of this height, whence he overawed the town.

The trade of Dantzic has been said to be, for some years, on the decline; yet a new custom-house has been lately erected, far more capacious than the former one; besides, the harbour at Fair-water has been enlarged and rendered more commodious. I am unable to adduce the comparative state of the customs, of exports and imports, in any given number of former and late years.

The prevalent religion at Dantzic, as throughout Prussia, is the Lutheran; though there are several catholic churches, one of which is of considerable magnitude, and adorned, as usual, with a variety of superb monuments and fine paintings. The largest Lutheran church is still more capacious, but totally without ornament. The difference in this respect

respect was to me very striking, having gone immediately from the one to the other; and I very sensibly felt on this occasion, that I was not so rigid a protestant as to be prevented from feeling a higher gratification on entering a temple of religion resplendent with the tasteful productions of the fine arts, than on beholding only the bare and mouldy walls of another, though sanctified by the authority of the renowned and meritorious Martin Luther. But religion does not appear to be much in fashion at Dantzic. Both in the Lutheran and in the Catholic churches, I observed that the congregation consisted chiefly of peasants and of the lowest classes of the people. The merchants are, in general, professed unbelievers; and in no town, that I have seen, does infidelity appear so widely diffused among uneducated and illiterate people. I was told by a merchant, who seemed very solicitous that I should consider him of the class of gentlemen, that it was *ungentel* to go to church, and that few but the vulgar, particularly the peasants, would be found zealous frequenters of the temple.

The places of public amusement are more frequented. Within a very few years a new theatre has been built here; which, agreeably to the custom of the continent, is always open on Sundays. The scenery is tolerable, though the general appearance is heavy and inelegant. The pit has no seats, except a few near the music-box: the greater part of it serves as a sort of parade for loungers.

The other Sunday amusements, during the summer, are rope-dancing, tumbling, &c.; to which may be added, the visiting of public gardens, where you are regaled with coffee, punch, &c. and the gayety of the scene is heightened by a band of music. But the most celebrated tea-garden is situated in a village, about three miles to the west of the town. The road to this village runs, for two miles out of the three, in a straight line between a double row of lofty trees; and between the rows on each side is a walk ten or twelve feet wide, completely overshadowed by the arching of the opposite branches. In this village, and its vicinity, many of the merchants of Dantzic have country residences. I have mentioned this place chiefly, because it affords many picturesque and beautiful scenes; and because, from the adjoining heights there is the most extensive prospect of the whole surrounding country.

On the north, we have a view of the Baltic; of the bay of Dantzic, its bottom adorned with forests of pine; of the harbour and shipping at Fair-water, with the vessels passing to and fro between that and the town. To the east, is the city of Dantzic, with its walls and towers; from which, on the south and east, stretches a fertile plain, in appearance of immeasurable extent. On the west, the prospect is completed by the adjacent woodlands.

The vast marsh which stretches out from Dantzic for an extent of forty miles, is of singular fertility. It is cultivated partly in corn, and partly in pasturage. The farm-houses are good, and the barns uncommonly capacious. Hence this town is abundantly supplied with excellent staples of meat, as well as corn; and, as it is somewhat cheaper here than in England, the masters of our trading-vessels often choose to take in their sea-stores at this place, rather than in their own country. Through this plain winds the Vistula, discharging itself into the Baltic at the bottom of Fair-water, about four English miles below Dantzic. This river is so swelled in the spring by the melting of the winter's snow, that its stream has been confined by two prodigious banks, which seem to commence at the south-eastern extremity of the marsh, extending downwards through a distance of at least twenty or thirty miles, and gradually disappearing as the river approaches the sea. These banks are nearly a mile asunder, though the river itself is rarely a quarter of a mile wide. They are, at the least, twenty feet in perpendicular height; are broad enough at the top for two carriages to pass with difficulty, and at the base are proportionally extended. The river is passed here, and in various other places, by a boat capable of containing two coaches and four in succession, and two abreast, with a number of persons besides. The ends of the boat are adapted to a small pier at the side, to which when the boat is lashed, carriages, &c. are easily driven into it. During the winter, most of the streams throughout Poland are crossed on the ice, which is commonly covered with snow. In some places indeed, which are comparatively few, there are bridges of boats, and on piles, of course all of wood.

Soon after crossing the Vistula, at the eastern extremity of the plain of Dantzic, the country assumes that appearance which, with slight variations, it

universally remains through Poland. Having described, therefore, the appearances of an extent of thirty or forty miles, I may be considered as having described the whole region.

The surface is slightly uneven, but not sufficiently to interrupt the view towards the farthest possible horizon. Hence, though Poland is a flat country, it is not a perfect plain, as has been sometimes represented. Its surface undulates, but never rises into hills, except in a few places. The Carpathian mountains, which separate it from Hungary, do not form a proper exception to this general appearance. The town of Lemberg, however, is situated in a hilly district; though the hills are too stoney, too little wooded and covered with grass, to exhibit a single specimen of the picturesque. There are a few pretty scenes; and I was informed that the vicinity of Cracow presents others still more worthy of attention: but it may be remarked, that neither of these towns is many miles distant from the above mountains.

The traveller sometimes finds himself in an expanse of surface, almost without a house, a tree, or any single object large enough to attract his notice. Soon, however, are descried the skirts of some vast forest fringing the distant horizon; and on entering it, we proceed for eight or ten miles (more or less) winding with the road through lofty pines, &c. &c. precluded from the sight of all objects but trees and shrubs. Sometimes, in the midst of a forest we meet with a small spot of ground (for example, of ten or twenty acres) cleared and cultivated; its sides prettily fenced by the green surrounding woods. Sometimes a small lake is found thus situated, its borders ornamented in a similar manner: and these, generally speaking, are the prettiest scenes which Poland furnishes. These forests in some places are fifteen, and even twenty, miles in all directions; an assertion which will appear the more credible, when I observe that of an estate belonging to a certain nobleman, containing about fifty square miles, nearly one half is computed to be forest. It is not easy to traverse these vast wildernesses, without being filled with a sentiment of awful admiration! Their frequent and deep shade, conspires with their never-ending extent, to suggest an idea of infinity which approaches the sublime; and sublime indeed would be the prospect, if only a solitary mount peered above the tops of the trees, that

the eye might be permitted to rove unimpeded over a hemisphere of green and delightful foliage.

During the summer-heat, the forests afford a very grateful shelter to the traveller. In winter, the scene is totally changed. Every bough and branch is heavily laden with congealed snow, and the ever-greens are completely hid beneath this white and universal covering. The pines lift their lofty heads in the cold, clear air, huge and still as giants enchanted into pillars of salt. There are some lakes far more extensive than those just mentioned. The Vistula itself, from the great increase of its waters in the spring, is expanded, in certain places, into a sort of lake. There are also occasional bogs, and impassable morasses.

At very distant intervals are found plains of some extent, affording rich pasturage. The richest I have had an opportunity of seeing, are those contiguous to the Vistula, and which are periodically overflowed by that river. Such are those in the neighbourhood of Warlaw, and which supply that town with good butcher's meat. These pasture-lands, in general so thinly scattered, are said to be more frequent in Lithuania.

On the skirts of a forest (more rarely in the midst) are commonly found the villages; though they sometimes appear wholly unprotected in a wide extended plain, as above described. A Polish village consists of a collection of miserable huts, from eight or ten to forty or fifty, all of wood, and rudely covered with straw and turf. A collection of the very worst species of huts found in some parts of Scotland, would be a favourable specimen. These hovels afford so indifferent a protection against the rigours of the winter, that their wretched inhabitants absolutely stop up the vents of the chimneys, preferring to be half smothered with smoke, to exposing themselves to the piercing cold. The villages are thinly scattered: I should not choose to hazard an assertion of the average distance. They are situated most frequently within about four or five miles of each other, and are often less distant; but I have sometimes travelled for ten, and even more miles, without seeing a single house of any description, excluding the intervention of forests, in which they seldom appear.

The first remove from the extreme wretchedness of the villages, are the little towns. These are also of wood; but the houses are larger, and better constructed;

erected; they are also differently arranged. The general plan of a Polish town is very simple. There is commonly a pretty large square, with the town-house in the centre. This place, however, is sometimes occupied by the most considerable inn. On the sides is often a sort of piazza (if, contrary to Virgil's Shepherd, we must describe small things by great), particularly in the wooden towns, under which bread, cakes, trimmings, &c. are exposed on small standings to sale. At each angle is usually an entrance, lined on each side, for a short distance, with houses. The wooden houses, whether in town or country, have rarely, if ever, any thing but the roof above the ground floor. It must be a pretty good town which contains 2,000 inhabitants. There are many dignified with this appellation, where the people cannot exceed 2 or 300.

This general plan is extended to a large proportion of the better sort of towns, to those which are built of brick. These are usually situated in a plain, at some distance from a forest, and in the vicinity (or even in the midst) of some marshes; partly from the convenience of procuring brick with facility, and partly, as it may be supposed, to render them more difficult of access to an enemy. From the scarcity of stone-quarries in Poland, it is rarely we meet with houses built of stone. At Warsaw there are many; at Lemberg there are others: but there are quarries in the neighbourhood. The brick-walls are always stuccoed, or rather rough-cast, as masons term it: there is not an instance in which bricks appear, except from dilapidation; it is considered as vulgar; but as this idea cannot prevail universally, the custom probably originated in its more effectually guarding them from the cold. Most of the towns which are not of wood, are fortified, or rather have been; but many of the fortifications seem calculated rather to amuse than resist an enemy.

Warsaw, situated on the right bank of the Vistula, is an irregularly built town. On entering it by the wooden bridge from the opposite suburb of Praga, you rise a little; otherwise, the town itself, as well as the surrounding country, is flat. It is remarkable, that it has no square; neither does it contain any regular street. Some of the best are adorned with stately palaces, which in two or three instances approach to magnificence. These, for the most part, are now de-

serted by their former inhabitants; they have been suffered to grow out of repair; some of the fronts exhibit a half-ruinous appearance, and high grass flourishes in the court-yards. Several of them have been sold by their princely and noble possessors. The nobles, chagrined and disgusted at their political annihilation, have generally abandoned their ancient metropolis, which, for its elegant voluptuousness, was styled (in the times of its prosperity) the *little Paris*. Instead of passing the winter at Warsaw, therefore, they now spend it either in retirement on their estates, at the courts of their respective governments, or in foreign countries.

Immediately contiguous to these princely palaces, are commonly seen houses which are quite ordinary, often shabby; forcing upon the mind the unwelcome contrast of riches and poverty, grandeur and meanness.

The population of Warsaw, since the partition, has been on the decline; one cause of which undoubtedly is, its desertion by so many of the nobles. It is now rated at no more than 50,000; whereas, it has been, as they assert, nearly double that number. How different, at first sight, is this city from the active bustling town of Dantzic. Here all is flat and joyless as the face of the country, of which it is the faded capital. I shall have occasion to speak of it again, when I come to treat of the present state of society in Poland.

The suburb of Praga consists of little more than a considerable collection of village huts. Some of the houses, it is true, have a decent appearance; but a large majority are of the description mentioned. The suburbs, indeed, of every subordinate town are mere collections of such hovels.

The city and university of Cracow I did not visit; but it is spoken of by the Poles as in general better built than Warsaw, and as far superior to it in point of situation, which is among hills and woodland scenery. It is famous, as is well known, for its wonderful salt-mines. It should seem, however, that there is a slight touch of the *magic pencil* in the romantically gorgeous description of Mr. Cox.

Lemberg, in Gallitia, is probably the most considerable town after Cracow. Its population is said to be above 30,000, though this seems questionable from the comparative extent of the town. It is, however, evidently on the increase. According

according to custom, it has a large square, which is at once the best residence and the market-place.

Lublin again is another town of some note, of which the population is probably about 5 or 6,000. Like Warsaw, it has no square, forming another exception to the general plan; it consists merely of a long thoroughfare street, with a few others irregularly disposed. The buildings are but indifferent, compared to those in towns of similar extent in more civilized countries.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CURIOUS DETAILS relative to a RECENT VOYAGE round the WORLD, performed under the AUSPICES of the KING of SPAIN, for the PURPOSE of INTRODUCING the VACCINE INOCULATION into all PARTS of his DOMINIONS.

(Supplemento a la Gazetta de Madrid, del Martes 14 de Octubre de 1806.)

ON Sunday, the 7th of September last, Dr. Francis Xavier Balmis, surgeon-extraordinary to the king, had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand, on occasion of his return from a voyage round the world, executed with the sole object of carrying to all the possessions of the crown of Spain, situated beyond the seas, and to those of several other nations, the inestimable gift of vaccine inoculation. His Majesty has inquired, with the liveliest interest, into all that materially related to the expedition, and learned, with the utmost satisfaction, that its result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations that were entertained at the time of the enterprise.

This undertaking had been committed to the diligence of several members of the faculty, and subordinate persons, carrying with them twenty-two children, who had never undergone the small-pox, selected for the preservation of the precious fluid, by transmitting it successively from one to another, during the course of the voyage. The expedition set sail from Corunna, under the direction of Balmis, on the 30th November, 1803. It made the first stoppage at the Canary Islands, the second at Porto-Rico, and the third at the Caracas. On leaving that province, by the port of La Guayra, it was divided into two branches: one part sailing to South America, under the charge of the subdirector Don Francis Salvani; the other, with the director Balmis on board, steering for the Havana, and thence for Yucatan. There a

subdilection took place; the professor Francis Pastor proceeding from the port of Sisal, to that of Villa Hermosa, in the province of Tobasco, for the purpose of propagating vaccination in the district of Ciudad Real of Chiapa, and on to Goatemala, making a circuit of 400 leagues, through a long and rough road, comprising Oaxaca; while the rest of the expedition, which arrived without accident at Veracruz, travelled not only the viceroyalty of New Spain, but also the interior provinces; whence it was to return to Mexico, which was the point of re-union.

This precious preservative against the ravages of the small-pox has already been extended through the whole of North America, to the coasts of Sonora and Sinaloa, and even to the Gentiles and Neophytes of High Pimeria. In each capital a council has been instituted, composed of the principal authorities, and the most zealous members of the faculty, charged with the preservation of this invaluable specific, as a sacred deposit, for which they are accountable to the king and to posterity.

This being accomplished, it was the next care of the director to carry this part of the expedition from America to Asia, crowned with the most brilliant success, and with it the comfort of humanity. Some difficulties having been surmounted, he embarked in the port of Acapulco for the Philippine Islands; that being the point at which, if attainable, it was originally intended that the undertaking should be terminated.

The bounty of Divine Providence having vouchsafed to second the great and pious designs of the king, Balmis happily performed the voyage in little more than two months: carrying with him, from New Spain, twenty-six children, destined to be vaccinated in succession, as before; and as many of them were infants, they were committed to the care of the matron of the foundling-hospital at La Corunna, who, in this, as well as the former voyages, conducted herself in a manner to merit approbation. The expedition having arrived at the Philippines, and propagated the specific in the islands subject to his Catholic Majesty, Balmis, having concluded his philanthropic commission, concerted with the captain-general the means of extending the beneficence of the king, and the glory of his august name, to the remotest confines of Asia.

In point of fact, the cow-pox has been

been disseminated through the vast Archipelago of the Visayan Islands, whose chiefs, accustomed to wage perpetual war with us, have laid down their arms, admiring the generosity of an enemy, who conferred upon them the blessings of health and life, at the time when they were labouring under the ravages of an epidemic small-pox. The principal persons of the Portuguese colonies, and of the Chinese empire, manifested themselves no less beholden, when Balmis reached Macao and Canton; in both which places he accomplished the introduction of fresh virus, in all its activity, by the means already related: a result, which the English, on repeated trials, had failed to procure, in the various occasions when they brought out portions of matter in the ships of their East India Company, which lost their efficacy on the passage, and arrived inert.

After having propagated the vaccine at Canton, as far as possibility and the political circumstances of the empire would permit, and having confided the further dissemination of it to the physicians of the English factory at the above-mentioned port, Balmis returned to Macao, and embarked in a Portuguese vessel for Lisbon; where he arrived on the 15th of August. In the way he stopped at St. Helena, in which, as in other places, by dint of exhortation and perseverance, he prevailed upon the English to adopt the astonishing antidote, which they had undervalued for the space of more than eight years, though it was a discovery of their nation, and though it was sent to them by Jenner himself.

Of that branch of the expedition which was destined for Peru, it is ascertained that it was shipwrecked in one of the mouths of the River de la Magdalena; but having derived immediate succour from the natives, from the magistrates adjacent, and from the governor of Cartagena, the subdirector, the three members of the faculty who accompanied him, and the children, were saved, with the fluid in good preservation, which they extended in that port and its province with activity and success. Thence it was carried to the isthmus of Panama; and persons, properly provided with all necessities, undertook the long and painful navigation of the River de la Magdalena; separating, when they reached the interior, to discharge their commission in the towns of Tenerife, Mompox, Ucana, Socorro, San Gil y Medellin, in the valley of Cucuta, and in the cities of Para-

plona, Giron, Tunja, Velez, and other places in the neighbourhood, until they met at Santa Fe: leaving every where suitable instructions for the members of the faculty, and, in the more considerable towns, regulations conformable to those rules which the director had prescribed for the preservation of the virus; which the viceroy affirms to have been communicated to 50,000 persons, without one unfavourable result. Towards the close of March, 1805, they prepared to continue their journey in separate tracks, for the purpose of extending themselves with greater facility and promptitude over the remaining districts of the vice-royalty, situated in the road of Popayan, Guenca, and Quito, as far as Lima. In the August following they reached Guayaquil.

The result of this expedition has been, not merely to spread the vaccine among all people, whether friends or enemies, among Moors, among Visayans, and among Chinese; but also to secure to posterity, in the dominions of his Majesty, the perpetuity of so great a benefit, partly by means of the central committees that have been established, as well as by the discovery which Balmis made of an indigenous matter in the cows of the valley of Atlixco, near the city of Puebla de los Angeles; in the neighbourhood of that of Valladolid de Mechoacan, where the assistant Antonio Gutierrez found it; and in the district of Calábozo, in the province of Caracas, where Don Carlos de Pozo, physician of the residence, found it.

A multitude of observations, which will be published without delay, respecting the developement of the vaccine in various climes, and respecting its efficacy, not merely in preventing the natural small-pox, but in curing simultaneously other morbid affections of the human frame, will manifest how important to humanity will prove the consequences of an expedition, which has no parallel in history.

Though the object of this undertaking was limited to the communication of the vaccine in every quarter; to the instruction of professors, and to the establishment of regulations which might serve to render it perpetual,—nevertheless, the director has omitted no means of rendering his services beneficial, at the same time, to agriculture and the sciences. He brings with him a considerable collection of exotic plants. He has caused to be drawn the most valuable subjects

subjects in natural history. He has amassed much important information; and, among other claims to the gratitude of his country, not the least consists in having imported a valuable assemblage of trees and vegetables, in a state to admit of propagation, and which, being cultivated in those parts of the peninsula that are most congenial to their growth, will render this expedition as memorable in the annals of agriculture, as in those of medicine and humanity. It is hoped that the subdirector and his coadjutors, appointed to carry these blessings to Peru, will shortly return by way of Buenos-Ayres, after having accomplished their journey through that vice-royalty, the vice-royalty of Lima, and the districts of Chili and Charcas; and that they will bring with them such collections and observations as they have been able to acquire, according to the instructions given by the director, without losing sight of the philanthropic commission which they received from his Majesty, in the plenitude of his zeal for the welfare of the human race.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS of the METROPOLIS, in the VICINITY of BLOOMSBURY and the FOUNDLING-HOSPITAL.

THAT a situation so convenient for mercantile and legal business, and for pleasure, as the neighbourhood of the Foundling Hospital, should so long have continued unbuilt upon, when the most remote and inauspicious parts of the town have been most closely covered over, has been a subject of great surprise. The means that were used by an interested party, by whom the charity was so long kept from those advantages its situation commanded, to protract the commencement of a plan from which such an immense revenue will now be derived, being overcome by the exertions of its friends, the buildings were commenced in the year 1790 in Guilford-street, to the eastward of Lamb's Conduit-street; and from that time have been unceasingly prosecuted to the present year.

Very soon after the commencement of these buildings, the proprietor of the Doughty estate adjoining eastward, and the late Duke of Bedford to the west, united in carrying into effect those plans which have now revealed themselves to the public; but it will long be a subject of deep regret, that any part of the

short-sighted policy which retarded the commencement of these plans should have again evinced itself, and an injunction obtained from the court of Chancery to prevent the making, under any modifications whatever, a communication between Queen-square and Guilford-street; the inlets to which cannot now, without the aid of Parliament, be materially amended for many centuries; and the square must consequently be accessible only by the present miserable avenues from the south and west. It is also unfortunate, that, from the same source of opposition, the continuation of Queen-square of an equal width, was not effected to the northern extremity of the Foundling estate, which had been projected.

It is much to be regretted, that the plan of Mr. Cockerell the architect was not adopted—by which the hospital was to form the centre of one large square, extending the whole size of Brunswick-square, a corresponding space eastward, and to Guilford-street southward; the useless dwarf buildings round the hospital being removed to make way for a noble area, designed to have been dressed, planted, and surrounded by iron palisades, which would then have formed by far the grandest square in London, and a superb ornament to the metropolis.

Perhaps also it may be considered unfortunate, that the original intentions of the late Duke of Bedford were not carried into effect. By these it was proposed to rebuild the mansion-house on a magnificent scale, removed further from Bloomsbury-square, and to radiate two lines of capital houses northward from thence to the New Road, on each side of a lawn of about thirty acres inclosed and planted, having sunk cross-roads to communicate with Gower-street. Under this impression, the new houses on the east side of Russell-square, and the detached houses northward, were built. But the subsequent determination of the duke to reside nearer the court produced the present arrangement; by which so great an increase has already been made to his grace's rental, and which will so prodigiously enlarge the income of his successors.

In 1800 Bedford-house was pulled down, and in 1803 all the new houses between Russell-square and Bloomsbury-square, on the site of the old house and gardens, were erected; since 1801, all the new buildings, exclusive of those already mentioned, on what was formerly known

as the Long-fields, have been erected. Russell-square is considerably larger than any other in London, Lincoln's Inn-fields excepted. Its dimensions nearly (for it is not perfectly at right angles, in consequence of the alteration of the plan already mentioned,) are 378 feet on each side. Bolton-house, occupied in 1803 by the late Earl Rosslyn, has recently been divided into two, and its courtyard covered by three excellent houses, which completes the eastern side of the square.

Much pains have been used, and expense incurred, in laying out and planting the area of this square; which, when the trees and plants shall have arrived at a greater degree of maturity, will render it one of the most agreeable in London. On the south side, immediately opposite Bedford-place, a pedestrian statue in bronze of the late excellent Duke Francis, is to be set up by Mr. Westmacot, by public subscription, and will much add to the beauty of this place.

To the northward, Tavistock-square is commenced, and by an early attention to the inclosing and planting its area before the erection of the habitations, it has become at once pleasant, healthy, and desirable.

To the eastward of the Foundling-hospital a square is begun, of the same dimensions as Brunswick-square. Northward of the hospital garden is the estate of Mr. Harrison, where a respectable neighbourhood is rapidly forming; and nearly adjoining, is a large field belonging to the Skinners' Company, for which extensive building-plans have been projected, but through some extraordinary inadvertence, no agreement has been effected, to insure respectable accesses either by the south, east, or western sides.

The estate formerly belonging to Mr. Mortimer, at the north end of Gower-street, after many years' litigation, has now become the property of Sir William Paxton, who proposes to put up extensive and respectable buildings on it, and to continue Gower-street to the road.

To the northward of Tavistock-square, an area of about twenty acres is proposed to be surrounded with buildings; the centre to be occupied and dressed as nursery-grounds; the Paddington road running between them. Directly northward, from the centre of this large area, a wide grand road is to lead to the Hampstead road at Camden Town; the sides to be planted with double rows of

trees, and the houses to be coupled or detached, allowing abundant space to each for respectable inhabitants.

It is worthy of remark, that a line drawn from the obelisk in St. George's-fields to the Hampstead road, will directly pass to the eastward of Somerset-place in the Strand, by Bloomsbury, through Russell and Tavistock-squares, and the above grand avenue; and, at a comparatively small expense, form a noble street of communication of more than three miles in extent; dividing the metropolis north and south, almost centrally.

The new bridge (so injudiciously intended to be built across the Thames opposite Beaufort-buildings), without the possibility of any considerable northern outlet, should undoubtedly be placed in this line; the eastern wing of Somerset-place completed, and a correspondent range of buildings at the back of Surry-street erected, with a spacious street between, at least eighty feet wide, forming the access from the Strand, and leading direct to the proposed grand street.

The road from the bridge to the obelisk would be through property that must be most materially increased in value by the operation; and if the prices which building-ground has produced to the corporation of London, at their improvements by Snow-hill and Temple-bar, be a criterion, the making so grand a street as is here projected, would prove an undertaking of very considerable profit to any individuals who, sanctioned by the legislature, might undertake it; the greater proportion of the space between that part of Holborn and the Strand being at present chiefly occupied as sheds or tenements of the most miserable quality. The new street would allow of houses of the most respectable class, public or private, and consequently the ground must be proportionably valuable. It should also be at least eighty feet wide; ninety or one hundred would be better; and its arrangement of houses, elevation, character, &c. ought all to be new and striking. The dwellings should afford sufficient space for trade, but not to overwhelm the tradesmen with rent; and private individuals, or professional men, should therein find accommodations.

To return to the new buildings by Bloomsbury.—The corporation of the city of London, on its estate between Gower-street and Tottenham Court-road, is causing a street, with a crescent at each end, to be erected, and a long range of shops next the road: the whole

much improving that approach to the Bedford estate.

Of the importance of the buildings on the Bedford and Foundling estates to the country and the proprietors, some judgment may be formed by the following estimates, which are very nearly correct: The duties already paid to government for the articles consumed in the buildings, amount to 84,500*l*. The house and window duties per annum, 40,700*l*. The war tax on property, per annum, 14,800*l*. The new river company gain by the increased service, per annum, 3,450*l*. The present value of the buildings erected is 1,328,000*l*. The annual value, 125,710*l*. And the present annual value of the ground-rents, 18,839*l*.

It is presumed, that about one half the buildings are completed on the Bedford estate, and two thirds on the Foundling estate. If, therefore, those proportions be added to the sums already estimated, some idea may be formed of the reverendary value to the proprietors; and if to these be added the duties and taxes on the other estates before mentioned south of the new road, the permanent taxes to the state cannot be less (according to their present ratio) than, for houses and windows per annum, 100,000*l*.; for duties and customs on the building articles, 200,000*l*.; for the war-tax on property per annum, 40,000*l*.; and in total of the capital thus to be created, not less than 3,500,000*l*.; exclusive of all consideration of the advantages derived to the revenue, manufactures, and commerce, by the sitting up and furnishing so vast a neighbourhood. Z.

December 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN many of the London papers, and in some of the provincial, a correspondent lately intimated, that several persons had, a few days before his communication, suffered from the bite of a mad dog, and mentions a fatal instance. Tracing the progress of one of these rabid dogs afterwards into the country, he enumerates the several animals, and even some of the human species, lately bitten in its flight from village to village.

This writer very laudably cautions the public against careless indifference, by imprudently delaying to obviate danger till hydrophobia appears in some of these animals. In all this, his admonitions

and humanity claim our praise, but the means recommended are exceptionable.

To destroy (as he advises) every dog suspected of being bitten, would indeed fully answer the purpose of security; but equal safety may be obtained, without the loss of many of these valuable animals. Is it not unjust to involve the harmless and noxious in the same ruin, when it is in our power to discriminate? — may we not transfer the same mode of reasoning, with propriety, to the unbitten, but suspected, and the bitten dogs? In the present case nothing is more obvious, nothing more easy than this discrimination. It consists simply in tying them up: the infected will soon be distinguishable.

I would take the liberty to refer your readers to my Treatise on Hydrophobia, vol. i. p. 222-5, second edition, where sufficient facts are recorded to establish the inference, and mark with some precision the interval between the bite and the commencement of the disease in the dog tribe. It will be found, from the examples there adduced, that thirty days is its longest period; though it often does not exceed the half. Let the calculation, therefore, begin from the time the rabid dog appeared in the place, and the length of the confinement will be apparent. To remove all uncertainty, however, the dog may be kept on the chain a week longer. This inconvenience cannot be thought great. Food and water must be daily supplied; and the person employed to feed them should always approach with caution, pushing the victuals towards them with some suitable instrument, to avoid coming too near.

By this advice I have saved several condemned dogs, which were useful to their masters for years afterwards; and have detected early disease in others, by which dreadful effects, doubtless, had the animals been at large, were prevented, as several of your readers can testify.

I presume it to be altogether unnecessary here to repeat, that in a very early stage of hydrophobia dogs are capable of communicating the disease. They will eat, drink, answer the call, fawn on their masters, and suffer themselves to be handled, as in perfect health, when they are most dangerous companions. This arises from the intervals between these fits, which characterize the complaint in the first days of its attack. During the paroxysms, only, they

fly at the person or animal near them; when it subsides, they become quiet and harmless. At this stage they are, however, easily roused to anger.

Having thus cursorily stood advocate for the canine, it may be supposed that I include the feline race within the pale of my mercy.

Man under this disease, though attacked at intervals with fits of delirium, in which he may do mischief to bystanders, if not restrained, is no more to be considered mad, or the object of terror, than any one under a fit of delirium in an highly inflammatory fever. The bite he may unconsciously inflict will be attended with no more evil consequences, than if it had been given under a fit of common anger. The saliva copiously roeping from his mouth, threatening suffocation, has been, and (I confidently believe) may be handled with as little danger as the saliva of those in perfect health.

It may perhaps be expected, after mentioning the unfounded doctrine relative to the communicability of the complaint by man to his fellow, and after encouraging the commiserating neighbour fearlessly to approach and assist in soothing, by sympathy and attentions, the last hours of agonized existence, that I should subjoin some hints on the prevention of a malady which no human sagacity has ever, in a single instance, been able to cure.

Suppose a bite to be just inflicted by the accidental encounter of a rabid animal, and no medical assistance within immediate reach, (or, at least, such attendance for several hours, or even a day, not to be procured,) let not the sufferer be so much overpowered by terror and apprehension as to prevent his taking immediate measures for his safety. Let a rough coarse cloth be directly applied to wipe the wound, and clear it from the saliva adhering to the surface. To encourage the bleeding, however, will be useless; but ablation at this time becomes a more certain safeguard. This I would recommend to be pursued with perseverance, first with warm water, and afterwards with cold. It should be poured over the part from a vessel held at some distance, to take the advantage of gravitation. By thus impressing with more force, its particles will sink deeper into the interstices of the fibres, with greater hopes of dissolving and washing away the saliva left in these recesses by

the creature's teeth. The ablation should be prosecuted for an hour at least, without intermission. Though this be a commendable prophylactic within every one's power immediately after an injury of this kind, yet total reliance must not be implicitly placed in its efficacy. As soon as the assistance of a surgeon can be procured, it will be incumbent on the wounded person to call for his aid. The destruction of the bitten part will be necessary.

Among the various means of accomplishing this, the potential cautery is to be preferred. It is the quickest in action; and it is also the nature of this vegetable alkaline caustic, prepared in the usual way with lime, to disquify on the part, and spread, farther indeed than is generally wanted in common cases. This is one reason why I recommend it. Another is, on account of this very liquifaction, which makes it penetrate deeper, and therefore more likely to arrest every particle of inserted poison. In this property of melting and penetrating almost instantaneously, though rendering it inconvenient in other cases, lies its preference here. Slaughter after slaughter may be removed by retouching, till we are satisfied that all is destroyed, wherever the tusk had entered.

The lunar caustic has been used, but found to fail, even in the hands of the late Mr. John Hunter. In communicating formerly with me on this subject, he doubted, indeed, whether every part had, in the instance then under review, been sufficiently cauterized. But he was an accurate, not a careless or timid operator; and I apprehend that it was to the nature of the caustic to which the failure was solely attributable. It penetrates but little, forms a hard eschar, and is sometimes days before it falls off to leave a new surface for retouching. The knife has been likewise found to fail; and, perhaps, through the difficulty of destroying by it every particle of fibre inoculated with the saliva.

Respecting internal medicines at this time, I am silent. There is as yet no disease in the system, and internal remedies cannot remove a non-entity. Having said this, I need go no farther to deprecate the long catalogue of nostrums with which the world has been inundated for centuries, as cures or preventives of hydrophobia. Your's, &c.

R. HAMILTON.

Ipswich, January 23, 1807.

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For

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. II.

OF THE LIFE, AGE, AND COUNTRY OF HOMER.

EVERY historical account of Homer must be short, as it can only be an useless repetition of uncertain facts, and unfounded conjectures. There is no writer who has so much engaged the attention of posterity, and of whose real history we are less informed. An admirer of this great poet would say, that he resembles the Deity, who is known to us only by his works. We know not where he was born, nor (with any degree of precision) at what time he lived. If we consider him in the light in which he is transmitted to us by ancient writers, we must be contented to pass from one absurdity to another; and, in the multiplied and contradictory accounts, substitute fabulous assertion for rational narration. It may satisfy the sceptical reader to be informed by Suidas, that no less than *ninety* cities claimed the honour of having given him birth. In Eustathius, we read that he was born in Egypt, and that he was nursed by a priestess of Isis, from whom he imbibed honey instead of milk. In Heliodorus, that he was the son of Mercury. Others ascribe to him a direct and lineal descent from Apollo. But these were the extravagant theories of men, who, unable to express how much they admired the poet, have exceeded all bounds of probability in their accounts of him. The mind, apparently dazzled by such excellence, loses the common idea of the man in the imaginary splendour of perfection; and unwilling that he should ever be mentioned in a language beneath its conception, gives us fable for history. The poetical genealogy, which may be seen in Suidas, proves that the advocates for Greece even surpassed the others in exaggerated fiction, in proportion as the refinement of the Greeks was superior to that of the Egyptians. Gods, goddesses, muses, kings, and heroes, are linked in this wonderful descent. Every writer who has pretended to give us an account of Homer, however he may differ from others in his narrative, is equally studious in ascribing to him a celestial origin, and the most marvellous adventures. Eustathius, Heliodorus, Hermias, Diodorus Siculus, Suidas, Plutarch, and Elian, offered to the mind only confused and contradictory compilations of the most absurd allegories. His Life seems to have been invented, rather than written; and

every biographer, in the absence of regular history, has not failed to exhibit an hypothesis of his own. In the poems which are indisputably Homer's, he has nowhere spoken directly of himself; nor was there in his time any historian (at least, we know of none,) to record his name and the events of his life. Herodotus alone (who, by his own account, lived about 400 years after Homer) has transmitted to us something like a probable narrative: but probable only in this, that, divested of those fabulous descriptions and incidents which abound in other writers, it is a simple narrative of circumstances, which might have composed the life of any other man as well as of Homer. It rests upon as meagre a foundation, and is as little supported by authority, as any of the rest. It is minute and trifling, destitute of colouring, imagination, and invention; consisting only of details which might have formed the life of any obscure grammarian, it nowhere betrays the importance of the subject, nor the admiration due to such a poet; and offers nothing corresponding with the idea we entertain of Homer. If therefore, in common with so many others, we take from Herodotus all that we mean to say historically of Homer, it is not that we believe his account to be entitled to much greater credit than that of any other ancient, but because it has been more generally followed, and is in truth the only one deserving of serious observation.

Homer, according to him, was born at Smyrna, about 100 years after the siege of Troy, and 622 before the expedition of Xerxes into Greece. His father is not mentioned; but his mother Critis proving with child in consequence of an illicit connection, she was sent to Smyrna, a colony from Cnema. Sometime after her removal, accompanying a procession of women to a festival celebrated near the river Meles, she was unexpectedly delivered of Homer, to whom she gave the name of Melesigenes, from the place of his birth. In process of time, under the tuition and inspection of Phemius, who had married his mother, he advanced with such rapidity in all the arts and improvements of his age, and betrayed such extraordinary intelligence, as to become the common wonder, not only of his countrymen, but of all the strangers who resorted to Smyrna, attracted by its prosperous trade. Homer appears to have possessed a great desire of informing himself of the manners and customs

citizens of different nations: this he judged would be of considerable use in the design he had already formed, of making poetry the great business of his life. But a fluxion in his eyes, which afterwards occasioned total blindness, compelled him to remain for some time in Ithaca, where he is said to have collected those stories of Ulysses, which became the ground-work of the *Odyssey*. He then returned to Smyrna; where, falling into poverty and neglect, he relieved his necessities by begging, and reciting his verses. At Cumæ, in consequence of some success in this employment, he was encouraged to address the government for a maintenance; but was answered, that if they made it a custom of taking all the *Œrepi*, or blind strollers, under their protection, their city would in a little time be filled with such useless creatures. To this circumstance the unfortunate bard owed his name. Irritated at his disappointment, he departed for Phocæa; and on leaving Cumæ, prayed the Gods that there might never arise among his countrymen a poet to celebrate so ungrateful a people. At Phocæa he applied more intensely to poetry, and obtained the protection of Thestorides, who promised him subsistence upon condition that he should be permitted to transcribe his poems. But in protecting the poet, he had no other view than to obtain from him as many of his pieces as he could; and when he had collected a sufficient number, he departed for Chios, and there opened a school, where he recited the verses of Homer as his own, and obtained infinitely greater emolument and fame than the original author himself. Homer was sometime after informed of the stratagem, and resolved to sail himself for Chios to detect the imposture. But he remained sometime at Bolissus, where he composed some of his lighter pieces, particularly the *Batrachomyomachia*. At Chios he met with unusual success; and after defeating the iniquitous project of Thestorides, he himself maintained a flourishing school. Having now attained some degree of ease in his circumstances, he married, and continued at Chios for some years. It was then that he is supposed to have written his greater poems; and his fame, no longer confined to Ionia, quickly spread into Greece. Having complimented the city of Athens in some of his verses, he received an invitation to visit it, which he accepted; and passed a winter at Samos, in his way thither. In the spring he pre-

pared again for Athens; but landing at Ios, he was taken ill, died, and was buried on the sea-shore.*

Such is the account we have of Homer, as supposed to have been transmitted to us by Herodotus. But this is attributing to him a strange anachronism, of which he could scarcely have been guilty: by placing Homer 622 years before the expedition of Xerxes; whereas he himself, who was alive at the time of that expedition, tells us, in his history, that Homer lived only 400 years before him. This singular inconsistency has been noticed by modern writers; but has not served to convince them of the impossibility of ever ascertaining the age in which he lived, nor prevented them from advancing the most singular paradoxes in support of their opinions. In general, they seem to take their rise from an error common to both ancient and modern critics, of ascribing to Homer a much earlier period than that in which he really existed. What has chiefly led them into a belief of this high antiquity of the poet, has been the simple, rough, and often savage manners of his heroes; and a groundless supposition, that he has described the customs prevalent in his own age. It has been suggested, that the first interesting stories he had heard when a

* It is observed, however, by the philosopher Proclus, in his *Life of Homer*, that those who assert the poet to have been blind, appear to be themselves injured in their intellectual part; for Homer saw more than any mortal that ever existed. He adds, that it seems Homer died when he was an old man; since the knowledge of things, which he possessed in so transcendent a degree, evinces the longevity of its possessor. In opposition also to those who fancy Homer to have been poor, Proclus observes that he must have been very rich; and that this is evident from the long journeys which he undertook both by land and sea, which are attended with great expence, and especially at those times, when sea-voyages were dangerous, and the intercourse of mankind with each other was by no means easy.

Should it however be inquired, how the report of Homer being blind became so universal, if he was not so in reality, Proclus elsewhere informs us that, conformably to the tragical mode of writing adopted in those times in which Homer lived, he was said to be blind because he withdrew himself from sensible objects, and solely directed his attention to such as are intellectual and divine. For, according to this philosopher, the poems of Homer are replete with the highest intellectual knowledge.

boy were of the exploits at Troy, and that he had finished both his poems about half a century after the town was taken. But the manners which he describes cannot be adduced as a proof of the age in which he lived; for by the rules of his art as an epic poet, it would have been absurd if, writing of an ancient event, he had not adapted the characters of his personages to the times in which he laid the plan of his poems. Virgil, who wrote so long after him, gives the same simple manners to his heroes. All tragic poets, in ancient and in modern times, have endeavoured to suit the manners and sentiments of their characters to the country and the æra in which they are supposed to have lived. Why then should we suppose that Homer might not do the same? and that, though living himself in a polished age, he had the good sense not to ascribe to the rough warriors of Ilium the refined manners of his own contemporaries. It was easier for him to give to his heroes the less polished cast of an age long before his own, than to have anticipated, in idea, a state of refinement in language, in metre, and in the arts, which Greece could not have attained till a considerable time after. There are such internal evidences in his poems of refinement, as stand in direct contradiction to the roughness of his characters. The invocation of the Muses in the second book, demonstrates that he lived long after the siege of Troy; and this would seem almost incontrovertibly corroborated by an expression which he uses, and which has been noticed by Velleius Paterculus, "that mankind was but half so strong in his age, as in that of which he wrote." This expression, grounded on the supposed gradual degeneracy of our nature, discovers the long interval between the poet and his subject. The various articles of elegance and luxury described in the *Odyssey*, betray a much later age than is usually assigned him; and infer that he must have lived in more civilized times than can be consistent with the simplicity which he attributes to his heroes. The appearances of luxury and elegance in the *Æneid*, are nothing compared to those in Homer; and although the Greek orders of architecture might not then be invented, yet the ideas of magnificence conspicuous in his palaces might have been borrowed from the practice of much later periods than those he describes, from times more polished in arts, as well as more civilized in manners.

This conclusion will appear the more reasonable, when we consider the language of Homer, which, with the exception of a few words, is equal to the Greek of the present times. The formation of the language into Tenses, Cases, and Numbers, was already perfect and completed. This evidently proves that the Greeks had, long before his time, arrived at a considerable state of improvement. It was impossible that the language should attain such excellence, as to require little amendment or addition, unless those who spoke it had also acquired equal excellence in the arts of social life and of civil government. It is the real perception of things, which gives birth to their respective ideas in the mind, and these again to outward expressions, by words combined into significant sentences. That the use of a language to express all the improvements of civilization, should precede the actual birth and progress of civilization itself, is a paradox that no man can urge, who has not adopted some hypothesis, inconsistent with the real truth. Homer, certainly wrote in the dialect which prevailed in Asia, down to the most improved times of the Grecian colonies there. And we cannot suppose that the language of those Ionic settlers, should become any way fixed and pure, till long after the settlement of the colonists themselves. But without entering any further into this dispute, it is enough to say, that we must still have recourse to the Arundelian marble, which affords the best computation of those early ages;—and this by placing Homer when Diogenetus ruled in Athens, makes him flourish a little before the Olympiads were established; about three hundred years after the taking of Troy, and one thousand before the christian era.

The question respecting the Country of Homer, is one of still greater difficulty. The internal evidence of the Poems may, and, as we have seen, occasionally do, serve to contradict those assertions, which assign him a period inconsistent with the elegance of his language, and the refinement of his ideas. But the number of places which have disputed the honour of having given him birth, renders it impossible at this distance of time, satisfactorily to ascertain the precise place. To mention all the cities and provinces which severally set up a claim, to collect all the ridiculous assertions and documents which have been advanced as proofs from each, would require the minute curiosity and patient elaboration of his ancient commentator

mentator Didymus. If the question was involved in so much obscurity, as to induce the Emperor Adrian to apply to the gods themselves for an explanation, it was not to be expected that all the efforts of the critics should be able to elucidate it. To direct us in this inquiry, we have no certain guide in the Poems themselves. The city of Smyrna, and the Island of Chios, appear to present the least objectionable claims to the honour for which they contended. Of the numerous candidates, these are the only two, whose pretensions can be seriously examined. Each had its authors to record its title. The inhabitants of Chios rebelled on the testimony of Simonides, and Theocritus. They had their Homeridae, whom they considered as the descendants of Homer, and a temple erected to his memory in the environs of Bolisus. They could boast the indirect authority of Thucydides, who ascribes to him the Hymn to Apollo, in which he represents himself as the blind man inhabiting Chios. Leo Alkatius, who wrote expressly on this subject, after weighing the pretensions of all the candidates, decides for Chios. But the claim of Smyrna was still better founded. All the professed lives of Homer by Herodotus, Plutarch, and Proclus, concur in representing him as a native of that city. This is confirmed by the general belief afterwards entertained, and expressed in the different writings of Cicero, Strabo, and A. Gellius. Indeed so violent were the Smyrneans in maintaining this high honour, that it was necessary for all, who wished to escape the fate of Zoilus, to give it implicit credit. But the claim of Smyrna admits, we think, a still clearer proof from the Poems themselves, which abound in metaphorical descriptions, congenial to a native of Asia. The earth resounding with the march of the army, like the thunders of Jove on the mountain which covered the giant Typhœus; the description of a wind, blacker than night, shooting along the air with tempests in its train;—of insatiate Discord bestriding the earth, and lifting its head into the skies;—these, and many other such images, which are to be found in the Iliad, attest their Asiatic origin, and do not accord with what we may presume to have been the chaster style and severer manners of the Greeks of that age.

It has been much agitated by modern critics, whether the art of writing was known in Homer's time, and if not, by what means a Poem of such length was originally pre-

served, and has since been so miraculously handed to posterity, in its present state. That such a Poem could have been ever retained in the memory of man, and thus, by oral tradition alone, be transmitted from one generation to another, it is impossible to assert. It is equally difficult to contend, that the Works of Homer were collected together at different times, and in detached portions, and that they were not finally completed till at a very late period, and with very considerable difficulty. There is a connection throughout the Iliad at least, a clear deduction of events, a *lucidus ordo* in the arrangement and distribution of all its parts, that effectually destroy such a supposition, and make it no presumption to say, that the Poem is nearly such as it came from the pen, or dictation of its author. If we adopt the common notion, that Homer was accustomed to sing or recite his poems in the assemblies of the Greeks, and that the frequency of such recitals, imprinted them on the memory of his auditors; we are not at liberty to reject other passages of his supposed life, equally improbable and uncertain. That such a custom was familiar in the earlier ages of Orpheus, Linus, and Musæus, is possible, and is confirmed by the fact, that, of these poets, the works of the two last are entirely lost, and of the first we have only some trifling fragments. But in placing Homer at a later period, a period of greater civilization, and when the art of writing was known and cultivated, it is no longer necessary to resort to such tales, to account for the preservation of his poems. And if it be urged, that of the twenty-four letters of the Ionic alphabet, only twenty were known in Homer's time, it may be contended that the four letters afterwards added by Simonides, were not essential to pronunciation; two of them being the vowels H and Ω, to distinguish these long sounds from the same vowels E and O; the other two were Z and Ψ, the sounds of which could just as well have been expressed by Σ and Η Σ, as the S is even still in English, French, and Italian, often pronounced like Z, though all these languages have the character Z to denote its particular sound. The want therefore of these four letters was no impediment to Homer's knowing the Greek alphabet, as well as we do. And when it is recollected, that he was supposed to be a native of Ionia, a province on the confines of Persia, and other eastern nations, where the arts and sciences were earlier cultivated

cultivated than in Greece, it is reasonable to suppose, as far as any hypothesis can now be established, that the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, the only works which can with any certainty be attributed to him, immediately, or very soon, received that form in which we now see them; and were preserved by the admiration of contemporaries and of succeeding ages, by multiplied copies and transcriptions. It is to this anxiety to preserve unimpaired the writings of Homer, says the learned Wolfius, that we are indebted for their present perfection, while the works of so many and more recent authors have descended to us imperfect, or are irrecoverably lost.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN No. 150, of your valuable Magazine, is a remark of Mr. Pickbourn, on Mr. Pytches' assertion, "that the first terms of language were nouns, which were turned into verbs by being put in action." This assertion may, perhaps, be expressed somewhat loosely; but I think the meaning is sufficiently obvious. Before nouns can be turned into active transitive verbs, they must be put into action, some way or other; they must be endowed with motion. To explain more fully what I mean, I shall take two nouns, *sugar*, and *plough*, and by Mr. Pickbourn's process, add *is* to each of them; thus, *sugar is*, *plough is*; do then these expressions imply any thing equivalent to the active verbs, *ploughs* and *sugars*. They imply no action, and contain nothing but the simple assertion of the existence of two names. Is there not something necessary to give these names action as verbs? And the obviating of this want is, what I conceive Mr. Pytches means, by "putting the nouns in action." Indeed, in regard to neuter verbs, Mr. Pickbourn's doctrine is rather plausible; for *rain is*, and *rains*, are not very different. But in respect to, at any rate, active transitive verbs, it has always seemed to me more likely, that the nouns are put into action, by the verb *do*, which I imagine to be nearly co-eval with *be*. Hence, taking the noun *plough*, and prefixing to it, *do*, forming "I do plough," I denote the action of *ploughing*. In time, *do* might have been omitted, leaving "I plough;" and, from this circumstance, I apprehend, it arises, that we have so many actions expressed by the same word, as the noun, or name of the thing. Indeed, it is a common

supposition, that the *ed*, by which regular Preterites are formed, is a contraction of *did*; thus "I worked" or "work*ed*;" and, in confirmation of this, it is stated, that we say, "he *did* work," or "he worked," but not "he *did* worked," which would involve an unnecessary tautology equivalent to "he *did* work*ed*." This is an ingenious remark, and the only objection which, it strikes me, militates against it, is the derivation of *did* itself from *do* and *ed*; thus *doed*, *did*.—It may be still farther objected, that the verb *does* itself is a compound of the noun *do* (for there is such a noun) and *is*; thus *do is*, *does*. That the verb of existence enters into it, and into every other verb, I am not going to deny; neither is the purport of this letter to invalidate Mr. Pickbourn's hypothesis, with the whole scope of which I am not acquainted, nor to propose any one of my own, but merely to explain what appeared to me to be the real import of Mr. Pytches' assertion. I grant, that the principal objection to Mr. Pickbourn's hypothesis, as far as I know its nature, is surmounted by the use of the participle, or, as he appears to name it, the noun of action; as "John *ploughing* is," or "John *ploughs*;" but this seems to me to be cutting the knot, and not untying it; since it is as arduous a task to invent *ploughing*, to denote the name of the action of the instrument; *plough*, as to construct the verb itself; To conclude, it appears to me that the verb *is* enters into all verbs, *do* included; and that *do* enters into all verbs, *is* excepted, whether transitive or intransitive, and that it is the verb which infuses into all of them their energy; which, otherwise, they would not possess.—Mr. Pickbourn's "Dissertation," I have not seen, but I have always heard it spoken of, as a work of great merit and ingenuity.

Crouch End, Highgate, Your's, &c.

December 16, 1806.

J. GRANT

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE good authority, and wish it to be noticed, that during his illness, and to his death, the abolition of the Slave Trade was most particularly near to the heart of Mr. Fox.

It was not Henry Kerbe but Henry Kirke White, who died at St. John's; Cambridge, on the 19th of October last. He was born on the 21st of March, 1785. He is justly characterized by one of the first Poets of this age, as a truly original Poetic genius. His application to science and literature were almost unexampled:

and

and his proficiency during his short career of life, was as most fully answerable. A fever intercepted, as to this world, the fairest and highest promises, and took off this admirable youth in a very few days. His Poems have been printed in a small octavo. His Manuscripts are in his brother's hands, and whatever may be found in a state for publication, will, I feel convinced, be laid before the public in a manner worthy of the person who has charged himself with this office of affectionate respect to his memory. To me

he was known only by correspondence. I cannot even say, *Vidi tantum*. Imagination, energy, and tenderness of feeling, and appropriate diction, he possessed in a high degree, with much dignity of numbers and beauty of cadence. From his profile, with which I am favoured by his brother, his countenance appears to have been of a very noble and amiably expressive character.

Your's, &c.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Troston,
December, 1806.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

"En la Rose je fleuris."

AMIDST the recent changes which have taken place in Europe, we have equally to lament the fall of flourishing states and of illustrious men.

Of those who fought the battles of liberty, in either house of Parliament, during the American war, scarcely one remains. The Earl of Chatham died at his post, and was buried at the public expence, amidst the lamentations even of his enemies. The Earl of Camden with his dying breath gave his assent to that Bill which enables Juries to decide on both law and facts, in cases of libel; notwithstanding the captious objections of most of those who, like himself, had been educated to the profession of the law.

The Marquis of Landowne, also, is no more. He, too, advocated the rights of America; and, even while a Minister, assented to the proposition of a reform of Parliament: thus affording a solitary exception to nearly all those who have tasted the sweets of power, and attained the objects of their ambition.—Burke, formidable on account of his talents, and the father, if not the superior, of all our modern orators, has also paid the great debt of nature; but his latter days were not suspicious, and the glory of the setting sun, that burnt so fiercely in the meridian, was intercepted by a thick cloud. He accordingly descended to the grave, shorn of half his honours; and his motives, however plausible, appeared necessarily equivocal, because they appeared to be interested.—Fox, too, has disappeared! Great only when out of place, he has achieved but little as a practical statesman; and, with the exception of one single Act,* history will have nothing to record of him as a Minister.

It will be thus seen, that most of our

great characters, with a very few exceptions,* have unfortunately forgotten their pledges to the public; and, leaving the interests of the many to their fate, have but too often taken care of those only appertaining to the individual. How far the subject of the present Memoir may be free from, or deserving of, this reproach, will be easily gathered from an attentive survey of his parliamentary conduct.

The late Charles Lenox possessed no less than three ducal coronets. He was Duke of Richmond, Earl of March, and Baron of Settrington, in England; Duke of Lenox, Earl of Darnley, Baron Torbolton and Methuen, in Scotland; and Duke of Aubigné in France, as confirmed and registered by the Parliament of Paris in 1777.†

* The Marquis of Rockingham is the only Minister, perhaps, of our day, who performed, in place, all he had promised while out.

† His descent, which on one side was royal, may be briefly traced as follows: The Duchess of Orleans, sister of Charles II. having come to England in the year 1660, brought in her train a Mademoiselle Louise Renée de Pennecourt, of Keroualle, in France. His Majesty, proverbially amorous, was immediately captivated with the charms of this lady, whom he soon after created Duchess of Portsmouth, Countess of Farnham, and Baroness of Petersfield, all in the county of Hants, to enjoy the same during her natural life, by letters patent, dated at Westminster, on August 19, 1673.

Charles Lenox, so called after Charles II. and the only son of the Duchess of Portsmouth, was born on July 29, 1672; and in the third year of his age, was created by his royal father, Baron of Settrington in the county of York, Earl of March, from the Marches in Wales, and Duke of Richmond in Yorkshire. His Majesty also bestowed the estate and dukedom of Lenox, &c. on him; and, after the demise of his mother, he became entitled to the dukedom and territory of Aubigné in the province of Brittany, by special grant from the French King.

He was born on the 22d of February, 1735-6. He was the second son, and seventh child; but his two elder brothers dying while infants, he, of course, became heir both to the titles and fortune. Considerable attention was paid to his education; but, when he was only sixteen years of age, he set out on his travels for foreign parts, and remained some time abroad.

It being determined that, like his father, who had attained a high rank in the army, and was present at the battle of Dertingen, he should follow the military profession, he accordingly obtained a commission, and, in June 1756, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the 33d Regiment of Foot. Two years after, he received the command of the 72d; and on March 9, 1761, he attained the rank of a Major General. Posterior to this, he rose, by seniority, to be first a Lieutenant General, and then a Field-Marshal.

Nor were the services of this nobleman confined to the parade at the Horse Guards, or a campaign in St. James's Street; for he carried arms in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and was present at the battle of Muiden. On this occasion he was poised near the Commander in Chief; and when Lord George Sackville received orders to advance, and charge the French with the British cavalry, he held his watch in his hand, and noted the time exactly between the delivery of the message and the execution, or rather *non-execution*, of the command. He was afterwards summoned as a witness to the Court-Martial which sat on this officer, but did not happen to be examined.

At the early age of fifteen, his Grace succeeded his father*; and on the 1st of April, 1757, married Mary, daughter of Charles Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, by Lady Caroline Campbell, daughter of the late Duke of Argyle.

While on the Continent, the Duke of Richmond appears to have imbibed a taste for the fine arts; and there is but little doubt that the encouragement first afforded by him to the British artists, finally led to the establishment of the present Royal Academy. In March 1758, he opened a large apartment at his house in Whitehall, in which was displayed a large collection of original plaster-casts, taken from the best ancient statues and busts both of Rome and Florence. Every painter, sculptor, or student, was freely admitted; and, for the further encourage-

ment of genius, his Grace bestowed two medals annually on such as had exhibited the two best models.

At the coronation of his present Majesty, (Sept. 22, 1761), the Duke carried the sceptre and the dove, while his sister, Lady Sarah Lenox, (afterwards Lady Sarah Bunsbury, and Lady Sarah Napier, in succession), was one of the ten unmarried daughters of Dukes and Earls, who supported the train of Queen Charlotte at her nuptials, September 8, 1761.

A little anterior to this, he had been nominated a Lord of the Bedchamber* to George III.; and in 1763, was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Sussex, in the room of Lord Abergavenny: the latter was retained until his death, but he soon after resigned the former of these offices.

The Duke of Richmond took his seat in the House of Peers in 1756, immediately on his coming of age, and, as we have been given to understand, attached himself to the Duke of Newcastle, a nobleman whose family had always been supposed friendly to Whig principles, while he himself appears to have been extremely desirous of power. But, although he neither did any good to himself nor his country, yet he possessed sufficient magnanimity, when he had retired with a broken constitution and a ruined fortune, to reject a pension, and to exclaim, with a noble spirit of indignation, "that if he could no longer serve the state, he was, at least, determined not to be a burthen to it."

At the commencement of the new reign, the Duke of course took part with the favourite who had placed him about the person of the young Monarch; and he is said soon after, with what degree of truth we know not, to have given personal offence to his Sovereign, by the manner in which he remonstrated, relative to a point that nearly concerned his own honour, and that of his family†.

* The Duke of Richmond, in 1761, was appointed to this office, through the influence of the Earl of Fute. He succeeded the Duke of Manchester, and was one of "the additional Lords of the Bedchamber," appointed at the accession of his present Majesty, for the express purpose, as was then supposed, of extending the influence of the Crown.

† It has been said, that a great personage paid particular attention to Lady Sarah Lenox, then the most beautiful woman of the Court, and that her brother, with the spirit, becoming a man of honour, remonstrated on the occasion, during an audience in the closet.

In 1765, his Grace, through the recommendation of the Rockingham administration, was nominated ambassador to the Court of Versailles, as successor to the Earl of Hertford; and is allowed to have conducted himself on that occasion, with equal spirit and propriety. The France of that day, happily for the interests of this country, was very different from the France of the present. By one of the articles of the Peace of Paris, it was specially and expressly stipulated, that the demolition of the basin at Dunkirk should take place within a certain period. As it was wished that this humiliating measure should be carried fully into effect, his Excellency insisted on the fulfilment of it. His conduct on that occasion was particularly gratifying to the people at large, and not disagreeable to the Ministry who had succeeded the Cabinet formed by the Earl of Bute; but it is said to have given offence to those who, in the language of that day, were termed "the secret advisers of the Crown," and the ambassador was recalled, after staying about a twelvemonth at Paris. He was succeeded by a more compliant plenipotentiary, in the person of the late Earl of Rochford; and Mr. Fraser was about the same time sent to Dunkirk, not to see the jetties and sluices of that harbour demolished, but to prevent the French King from constructing new ones.*

On his return home, the Ex-Minister was nominated to one of the highest and most honourable appointments in the kingdom, having on the 23d of May, 1776, succeeded the present Duke of Grafton in the office of Secretary of State for the Southern Department. The functions and duties of that important place were discharged by this nobleman with an equal promptitude and zeal; and it must be conceded by all, that no public officer of the State ever afforded a more regular attendance, or gave a closer application to public affairs, than the Duke of Richmond, during the time that he presided over any of the departments committed to his care.

But the motley Administration, consisting partly of Whigs and partly of Tories, of which he was now a member,

could not, as usual in such cases, agree in any thing beneficial to their country: what is indeed wonderful, they could not even unite in sharing the emoluments of office, and they accordingly retired. The Duke of Richmond, on the 2d of August of the same year in which he had accepted the seals, accordingly resigned them into the hands of the King; and they were immediately deposited with the Earl of Shelburne, who, in his turn, delivered them up soon after. In short, after a variety of changes, Lord North at length assumed the reins of government; and, by uniting the offices of Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury in his own person, became Prime Minister. This event proved the commencement of one of those long administrations that have invariably proved detrimental to this country; and it was during it that the American war was engendered, and the seeds of a variety of calamities sown, of which we have since reaped an ample harvest.

But to return to the Duke of Richmond. From the period of his last resignation, this Nobleman continued uniformly in opposition during a long series of years, extending indeed from 1767 to 1792. At the very commencement of the conflict, he deprecated a rupture with our Colonies; and on the 18th of May, 1770, after an introductory speech, proposed eighteen resolutions to the House of Peers, which produced one of the most animated debates that ever occurred in Parliament. The misconduct of Ministers during the four preceding years, was laid open in terms equally pointed and severe; and the future separation of the Trans-Atlantic provinces from the mother-country, was predicted with a degree of confidence and certainty that excites our wonder at the present moment.

In January 1775, the Earl of Chatham moved for the removal of the British troops from Boston, as a prelude to a reconciliation: and after mentioning "that no true Whig would bear the enslaving of America," he prophesied, even then, the speedy intervention of France as inevitable. On this occasion he was ably supported by the subject of the present Memoir, who, after animadverting on the late Acts for establishing Courts of Admiralty and altering the Charter of Massachusetts Bay, observed, that however small the minority might be on the present occasion, he had seen one as small hourly increase, until it became the majority. He then recounted the following anecdote, which occurred when the Earl of Bute presided at the head of the Admini-

* In all probability, there was either a secret article in the treaty, or a solemn promise enacted, that this clause should never be carried fully into effect. The French Court, indeed, always remonstrated; and when any of the stones were removed, care was taken to mark and number them, so that they might be replaced at pleasure.

nification, by way of elucidating this remark :

"I remember," said his Grace, "at that period a Bill was brought into this House to prevent the members from being screened for their debts. I heartily acceded to this Bill upon principle, and had the honour of being joined by the Noble Lord at the head of the Treasury. On the division, the Noes, as usual, went below the bar; when, missing their leader, they turned short, and were much surprised to see him on the other side. The late Charles Townsend," added he "remarked on a similar circumstance he would hold two to one that, in less than a year, those very members who had then divided against him, would creep under the table to join him; and had he been taken up, he would have won his wager."

On the 7th of February in the same year, during a debate on the American affairs, his Grace complained "of the inflammatory and ill-grounded representations of a learned and noble Lord (Earl Mansfield), who had laboured all in his power to mislead the House, by endeavouring to prove that the Colonies were in rebellion: an assertion," it was added, "in every point of view, big with the most horrible and direful consequences; an assertion which, as soon as sanctified by a vote of both Houses, authorised every species of rapine, plunder, massacre, and persecution whatever."

A Prelate (Dr. John Winckcliffe, then Bishop of Peterborough) having spoken soon after in favour of coercion, the same Nobleman rose to observe, "that he thought it was extremely improper for the Right Reverend Bench to take any part on the present occasion, or to be at all accessory to the shedding of the blood of their fellow-creatures and fellow-subjects. It would be much fitter, if they interfered at all, to act as mediators, rather than as persecutors; more consistent with the principles they professed to teach, and also more particularly suited to the sacred functions they were called upon to discharge." He added, "that, by the specimen now given, he should not be surprised to see the lawn-sleeves upon those benches, stained with the blood of their innocent and oppressed countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic."

On the opening of the next session, (26th of October, 1775), the spirit and numbers of the Opposition seem to have increased, and the Prelate above-mentioned acceded to the amendment to the speech, proposed by the Marquis of Rockingham. The Duke of Richmond on this

occasion, again reminded the Administration of the fate that awaited the country in consequence of their perseverance. He at the same time instanced the action at Bunker's Hill, as a proof of the bravery of the Americans, denied the superiority of numbers to have been on their side, and observed, "that he never recollected any other instance where lines had been forced, and no prisoners taken but such as were wounded."

Having remarked soon after, "that he did not think the people of America in rebellion, but merely resisting acts of the most unexampled cruelty and oppression," the Earl of Denbigh rose, and "openly contended, that those who defended rebellion, were themselves little better than rebels; and that there was very little difference between the traitor and he who openly or privately abetted treason." In reply to this he was told by the noble Duke, "that he was not to be intimidated or deterred from his duty by loud words, and that he would not retract a single iota he had uttered on this occasion."

On the 5th of March, 1776, the Duke of Richmond moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to countermand the march of the troops of Hesse, Hanau, and Brunswick, and likewise give directions for an immediate suspension of hostilities in America, in order to lay a foundation for a happy and permanent reconciliation between the contending parties of this distracted empire."

In the course of this debate he observed, among a variety of other particulars, that a very ingenious gentleman (Mr. Mauduit) had computed, during the German war, that every French scalp cost the nation ten thousand pounds; and he wished noble Lords to estimate, by the same rule, what an American scalp would cost, reckoning 17,000 foreigners at the rate of one million and a half *per annum*.

"Much stress, he understood, had been laid on the justice and popularity of the present measures; he should not, however, debate that subject now. It was said that the independent part of the nation was for them; but, for his part, he questioned the assertion strongly, in the extent it was contended for. In the other House, he was informed that the Treasurer of the Navy (Sir Gilbert Elliot), and the Paymaster of the Forces (Mr. Rigby), the one deriving his support and consequence from the Cabinet, and the other from his party, and both

deeply interested in measures which, if pursued, must quickly prove the means of procuring for them princely fortunes, were those who chiefly supported coercive propositions. These gentlemen and their connexions, with the whole race of money-jobbers, contractors, &c. he believed, formed no small part of the independent majorities which had been so loudly echoed both within and without doors, as precipitating this country into a cruel, expensive, and unnatural civil war."

He further observed, "that the war, if carried on, would not only be a war of heavy expence and long continuance, but would be attended with circumstances of cruelty, civil rage, and devastation, hitherto unprecedented in the annals of mankind. We wished not only to rob the Americans of their property, and make them slaves to fight our battles, but we made war on them in a manner that would shock the most barbarous nations, by firing their towns, and turning the wretched inhabitants to perish in cold, want, and nakedness."

"Even still more: This barbaric rage was not only directed against our enemies, but against our warmest and most zealous friends. The fact was instanced in the late conflagration of the *loyal* town of Norfolk in Virginia, as Administration had so frequently called it, which was reduced to ashes by the wanton and unprovoked act of one of our naval commanders. Such a deed was not less inconsistent with every sentiment of humanity, than contrary to every rule of good policy. It would turn the whole Continent, as well friends as foes, into the most implacable and inveterate enemies: it would incense our friends, and render our foes at once fierce, desperate, cruel, and unrelenting: it disgraced our arms; it would render us despised and abhorred, and remain an indelible blot on the dignity and honour of the English nation."

In 1781, when the Earl of Shelburne (the late Marquis of Lansdowne) moved as address to the King's speech, proposing such counsels to be laid at the royal feet, as might excite the efforts, point the arms, and command the confidence of his Majesty's loyal subjects, he was ably seconded by the subject of the present Memoir. He observed, that we owed the then ignominious situation of our affairs, to the same cause from which the private misfortunes of individuals frequently proceeded—to folly: It was owing to the wretched system of government which had been early adopted in

the reign of his Majesty, and which first gave rise to that abominable title, to that odious distinction, of a *King's friend*, as if a man could not act in personal opposition to Government, without proving a personal enemy to his Majesty.

His Grace then proceeded to touch upon two topics relative to his own conduct, which soon after occasioned no small degree of sensation.

Having applauded the proposition of the noble Earl, he remarked, "that it was the duty of their Lordships to suggest salutary advice to the Crown, and to stand up as assertors of the rights of the people; but he thought that there was but little prospect of giving such advice with effect, unless the original principles of the constitution were restored."

He contended, "that, at present, not even one-tenth part of the people were represented, while all the remainder had no concern whatever, either virtually or individually, in the management of their own affairs; which," he also added, "their Lordships well knew the constitution of this country, as originally framed, gave them a right to possess."

He then appealed to the House, whether many of the Peers of Parliament did not name the members for several boroughs, and whether the representatives were not chosen by the management of two or three burgesses? "Was that the sort of representation designed by the constitution? Undoubtedly it was not. Were this point reformed, we might expect to see the country capable of regaining some portion of its former greatness."

After maintaining that the nation was governed by clerks, and not by Ministers, he adverted to the state of the fortifications at home. His Grace particularly instanced those erected on Dover Heights; and Chatham Lines; declaring, "as a military man, that, notwithstanding the immense charge of erecting them, they were the most absurd and ineffectual that could possibly be advised; a disgrace to all other kinds of ancient or modern fortifications, and even the butt of ridicule for the boys at Woolwich. The thickness of the parapet was no more than seven feet; and every person who was in the least conversant in the rudiments of fortification *must* know, that the proper thickness of a parapet, cannon-proof, was never less than eighteen feet. Such mere paper-works would be all knocked to pieces at the first fire, were guns brought to bear upon them."

The minority on this occasion amounted

ed to \$1, add the following short, but emphatic protest, was soon after entered in the journals of the House :

" DISSENTIENT,

" For reasons too often urged in vain for the last seven years, against the ruinous prosecution of the unjust war carrying on by his Majesty's Ministers against the people of North America, and too lately confirmed by repeated experience, and the late disgraceful loss of a second army, to stand in need of repetition.

" RICHMOND,
" FITZWILLIAM,
" ROCKINGHAM."

In January, 1782, the Duke of Richmond engaged in an inquiry, that soon after produced a disagreeable personal altercation between his Grace and Lord Rawdon, now Earl of Moira.* This related to the execution of Colonel Isaac Haynes, whom he stated to be " a gentleman, who (if report spoke truth) had been executed in consequence of the too rigid orders of a British officer, and under circumstances particularly shocking to the feelings, and repugnant to the principles of every Englishman. He was described as having suffered death without a previous trial: this was the alleged matter; and whatsoever had been said, written, or printed, on the subject, was aimed (with how considerable a degree of truth, investigation might perhaps determine) at the establishment of the fact. His Grace afterwards moved for a copy of the various papers relative to this affair, which, however, was not granted.

Soon after this, the Nobleman just alluded to demanded an explanation; a challenge, as is commonly believed, passed on the occasion, and a compromise

* It afterwards appeared, that Lord Rawdon had privately intended for the life of Colonel Haynes, and actually applied to the loyalists to make such an application in favour of the prisoner, as might obtain his pardon from Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, who commanded. But Sir Egerton Leigh, the Attorney-General of Carolina, having declared, " that he would sooner cut off his right hand than sign a petition so injurious to his Majesty's interests," this project became hopeless.

In respect to this man, if he broke his parole there might be some pretext for his execution; but, even then, his counsel ought to have been heard in his behalf. On the contrary, if, as the Americans assert, he returned to his allegiance conditionally, the case is entirely altered.

was at length effected, through the intervention of common friends.

On the elevation of Lord George Germaine to the Peerage, the late Marquis of Carmarthen moved, " That it is extremely reprehensible in any Minister, and highly derogatory to the honour of this House, to advise the Crown to exercise its indisputable right of creating a Peer in favour of a person labouring under the heavy censure of a Court-Martial." The Duke of Richmond took an active part in the debate, and was allowed to have distinguished himself, both by his talents and his researches, on this occasion. He asserted, " that by inattention to the ancient patents of the Peerage, it would be discovered, that, from the reign of Edward III. until the time of Henry VII. it was expressly stated in every new patent of the creation of a Peer, that such creation was made with the consent of Parliament; nor did a single instance occur during the whole of this period, that titles were granted without the particular acquiescence of the House of Lords. Subsequently to the reign of Henry VII. indeed, the Crown carried with a considerably less restraining hand this exercise of the prerogative; and during the later eras, it had been regarded as an uncontested and established right. " At the epoch to which he adverted, the predecessors of their Lordships in the Peerage also exercised their privilege of creating new boroughs, and of sending members to Parliament. Yet so incontrovertible was the position, that power followed property, that, for a considerable length of time, and, down to the present moment, the Commons had holden the right of choosing their own members; and it was also customary to increase the Peerage whenever the occasion offered, by calling up to the House of Lords such members of the House of Commons as were conspicuous by their opulence, their powerful interest, or the greatness of their alliances."

His Grace then proceeded to state, that their Lordships were materially interested in all new creations whatsoever, as they, in fact, " composed a Court of Honour." A commoner sent upon trial for his life, might, on a variety of legal grounds, challenge either one or any number of his jurors; but on the contrary, a Peer, in exactly the same predicament, did not enjoy this power, add must be tried collectively by his fellow Peers. Their Lordships could not there-

fore guard too carefully against the admission of members who might be exceptionable, into their body; and as they were excluded from the privilege of enjoying what might properly be termed an after-challenge, they ought to possess the right of challenging before.

The Duke then recurred to the battle of Minden, and observed, that Lord Southampton, then present, and Earl Ligonier, a Lord of Parliament in Ireland, were the two persons who delivered the messages from Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick to Lord George Germaine, now Lord Sackville. "If," said his Grace, "as I was summoned to appear on the trial, my deposition had been called for, I could have proved that the time lost when the noble Viscount delayed to advance, under pretence that, by receiving such contradictory orders, it was become impossible for him to discover whether he ought to proceed with the whole, or only part of the British cavalry, was *one hour and a half*. Thus, in respect to time, the noble Viscount was well enabled to bring up the cavalry from the distance of a mile and a quarter, in order that, joining in the battle, they might have rendered more brilliant and decisive the victory which closed it; but, previously to their arrival, the engagement was concluded."

The Duke of Richmond had now become one of the most popular men in the kingdom, and he seemed, by every means in his power, to court the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He, as well as the present Duke of Norfolk, and several other persons of the first consideration, had become a member of the Constitutional Society. His zeal for Parliamentary Reform was so glowing and ardent, that he became a delegate from the county of Sussex, for the purpose of obtaining the completion of this measure. When the Convention expressly assembled with this view, met at the St. Alban's Tavern, his Grace of Richmond was unanimously chosen President.

He himself also drew up a plan with his own hand, to make the election of the representatives annual, and to extend the right of voting to every male person in the kingdom, who should have attained the age of twenty-one years; criminals and insane persons only excepted.

For this purpose, the kingdom of Great Britain was to be divided into five hundred districts, each to contain an equal population, and to choose one member; the elections to begin and end in one

day. To forward this important object, the names of the people were to be registered in each district three weeks before the election, with their profession, trade, or employment, annexed. They were also to give their votes in their respective parish-churches, before the church-wardens, who were to close the poll at sun-set, and deliver the same personally to the sheriff of the district, who was to sum up the whole on a certain day, at the most central town of the district, and make his return of the person who possessed a majority of suffrages.

Nearly about the same period, a large body of the people of Ireland having applied by letter to his Grace, with a view of obtaining his opinion as to the best practical method of carrying a reform in their Parliament into effect, he transmitted them a scheme for that purpose, addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Sherman. In this plan, which was afterwards printed and circulated in the form of a pamphlet, the Duke recommended *universal suffrage*, a proposition afterwards acted upon in England, on the part of the Corresponding Societies, and which, by inducing them to act on exaggerated principles, brought the idea of reform into disrepute, and tended not a little to render every proposition for that purpose obnoxious.

At length the misfortunes of the American war opened the eyes of both nations and Parliament, and Lord North was driven with indignation from the helm, like a pilot who, notwithstanding the frequent warnings that had been given him, had wrecked the vessel of the state on those shoals and breakers visible to every one on board but himself. The new Ministry, headed by the Marquis of Rockingham, immediately set about a redress of several flagrant grievances, by excluding contractors from Parliament, precluding custom-house and excise-officers from the exercise of the elective franchise, and abolishing a great number of useless, but not unprofitable, offices. The Whigs, however, forgot their promise in respect to the chief point, viz. a Parliamentary Reform; which, however serviceable to the people, would perhaps, at that moment, have proved rather detrimental to themselves while Ministers. It is, however, but candid to suppose, that the sudden demise of their illustrious leader,* and the divisions that immediately en-

* The Marquis of Rockingham.

sued, might have prevented them from redeeming their solemn pledge to the nation.

Meanwhile, in March 1782, the Duke of Richmond had been nominated to the important office of Master-General of the Ordnance, in the room of the present Marquis of Townshend. During the schism that took place in consequence of the divisions in the Cabinet, he left the party of his nephew,* and adhered to the late Marquis of Lansdowne, who had been nominated the new First Lord of the Treasury. On this occasion, a deadly war of ambition took place between the rival factions; in which Mr. Fox, by an unnatural but politic coalition with Lord North, which was then viewed with abhorrence and detestation, finally triumphed. On this, his uncle resigned his office at the Board of Ordnance, on the 9th of April, 1783, and entered once more into the lists of Opposition.

Under a new, a young, and an eloquent leader, the late Mr. Pitt, victory once more smiled on their banners; and having, by an unexampled degree of good fortune, united in their own persons both the royal and popular favour, they fairly drove their enemies from the field, and once more clothed themselves with their spoils. On this occasion, (December, 1783), his old office, which had been occupied by his old rival,† fell to the share of the subject of this Memoir, and it was soon after followed by the ribbon and insignia of the Garter.

But Mr. Fox, and those who called themselves Whigs *par excellence*, were still formidable. As usual, they courted popularity in retirement, contended against the unconstitutional proceedings of those in power, and promised, in case of success, to give full and ample satisfaction to the nation for all its wrongs. They, too, once more introduced the question of Parliamentary Reform; and their leader, for the first time, made a public and solemn declaration in its favour.

But their opponents, clothed with all the power and influence of the state, fairly outbid them at this political auction. Mr. Pitt still preserved his connexion and correspondence with Mr. Wyville, and all the leaders who had associated in favour of a new model of the House of Commons; nay, he even pledged himself, "both as a man and a mini-

ster, to produce it." The Duke of Richmond, too, boldly persevered in his former declarations; and, on introducing a bill into the House of Lords, publicly declared, "that his reasons in favour of a Parliamentary Reform, were built on the experience of twenty-six years; which, whether in or out of Government, had convinced him, that the restoration of a genuine House of Commons, by a renovation of the rights of the people, was the only remedy against that system of corruption which had brought the nation to poverty and disgrace, and threatened it with the loss of liberty."

But these fine and specious speeches, were only continued until the nation had become hopeless, as to this object, by delay, and the Ministry so strong in point of numbers by an increased influence, that a project of this kind, which might have now endangered their places, was no longer necessary for the retention of them. His Grace accordingly, instead of reforming the grievances, in his capacity of Master-General, determined to reform the fortifications of our island. We have already observed, that he complained of the scanty proportions of those erected by his predecessors; as to his own, they were of a gigantic size, and calculated to realise the dreams of Friar Bungay and Friar Bacon, who had determined to surround our whole territory with a triple wall of brass. This was nearly attempted in stone and iron, by the Duke; and so alarmed was the House of Commons at these costly and extensive preparations, that the subject was brought under their notice in 1786, and the whole scheme set aside, after a division, in which the casting-vote of the Speaker turned the balance.

Notwithstanding this, the estimate of expences for repairing old works, was immense; new ones are said, with what degree of truth we know not, to have been actually erected under colour of this provision*; and our West India islands began to be rather encumbered than defended by extensive chains of forts, that soon crumbled into ruins.

Towards the latter end of 1795, the Duke of Richmond resigned the office of Master-General to the late Marquis of

* See, 1. Observations on the Duke of Richmond's Extensive Plan of Fortification, 1794; 2. A Reply to an Answer, &c. in a Letter to his Grace; and, 3. An Appendix to the foregoing; all printed by the Robinsons, 1794.

* The late Mr. Fox.

† The Marquis of Townshend.

Cornwallis, and received in return, the command of the royal regiment of Horse Guards Blue.

Soon after this, he retired from public life, and resided chiefly at the family-seat in Sussex. Goodwood was, by his care, and under his own immediate inspection, in part rebuilt, and considerably enlarged by the addition of two fine wings. The bricks were made out of his own earth, and by his own workmen. The timber was felled, measured, and cut out, under his eye, and all the estimates prepared with a degree of accuracy and correctness that would have done credit to any builder in the kingdom.

Of late, the health of this nobleman has been on the decline, and he may be fairly said to have been *dying* for the last sixteen months. At length his constitution yielded in the struggle, and he resigned his life at his favourite mansion of Goodwood, in the 71st year of his age.

While summing up the character of the Duke of Richmond, he must be allowed to have been one of the greatest men of his day, and to have derived this greatness neither from his rank, which was eminent, nor his fortune, which he had, by a prudent economy in his establishment, greatly increased, but by his talents and abilities alone.

He commenced his education as an orator at the India House, and was at first but little esteemed on the score of eloquence.* It must be allowed, that

* It has been said, that the witty Charles Townshend having been asked what he thought of his first speech, which proved a pretty long one, he replied, "that it resembled a diabetes, as it proceeded entirely from weakness of parts."

he never, at any period of his life, acquired an easy flow of language, or was enabled to call into his aid those happy allusions, or that classical imagery, with which the minds of some of his contemporaries were fully stored. But his arrangement was judicious; his facts pointed; his charges manly; his accumulations bold, and it may be added, generally unanswerable.

All this, however, applies to an early period of his life, when young, ardent, and in Opposition; for, after his Grace had fully attained the objects of his ambition, he appears to have been less fortunate in his speeches, and less happy in the subject of them, as they were generally occupied with the defence of the political conduct of his colleague Mr. Pitt, or his own schemes of fortification, which seemed calculated, according to the opinion of many able men, to lull the nation into a state of heedless security, and render our attention to the Navy but a secondary object.

The remains of the Duke were interred, January 1807, in the family-vault at the Cathedral-church of Chichester. The inscription on the central plate of the coffin was as follows:

"The Most Noble Prince CHARLES,
Third Duke of Richmond and Lenox,
Earl of March and Darnley,
Knight of the Most Noble
Order of the Garter,
Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum
Of the County of Sussex,
Colonel of the Militia of the said County,
Field-Marshal of His Majesty's Forces,
Colonel of the Royal Regiment of
Horse Guards Blue,
And High Steward of Chichester;
Born 22d of February, 1735,
Died 29th of December, 1806.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

AN

IRREGULAR ODE TO THE MOON,
By THE LATE THOMAS DERMODY.

NOW, when faint purpling o'er the western
sky,

The lord o' day his faded lustre weaves,
And thro' yon wild wood's trembling leaves
Shoots his last solitary ray:

O' let me woo thee, from thy sapphire
throne;

To my rapt eye thy snowy breast display.
The tranquil pause, the ecstacy divine,

The vision'd scene, serenely bright,
And all the witcheries of the Muse are
thine!

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The poet's fabling fancy told,
How, erst in silent pomp descending,
O'er Latmos' brow thy radiant crescent bending,
Thou came'st to bless a shepherd boy;
And pouring thy delicious charms,
Forsook thy shining sphere,
Immaculately clear,
To take immortal love in mortal arms.
But Slander tun'd the felon lyre,
Refin'd and chaste, thy vestal fire,
Averse to amorous pangs and ruder joy!
Queen of the pensive thought,
Forgive his fault;
Nor to another bard deny
The mildness of thy front, the fondness of
thine eye!

M

Lo! from thy beamy quiver fall
 Arrowy points, that pierce the ground,
 And light the glow-worm's twinkling lamp;
 O'er the pale lake's margin damp
 The fiery phantoms dance around,
 Till feared by frolic Echo's cavern'd call,
 They burst their circle, shudd'ring flit away,
 And meltingly in thy wan veil of humid light
 decay.

Of let me, by the dimpled stream,
 Kissing thy reflected gleam,
 The solemn hour of midnight spend;
 When no cares the bosom rend,
 When sorrow's piteous tale is done,
 And trouble sunk with the departed Sun.

For strife is his, and mad'ning war,
 And deaf'ning tumult, never mute:
 But on thy silent-moving car
 Wait Peace, and dew-ey'd Pity's tender train,
 And Love, sweet warbling to the soothing
 flute,
 Whose dying note
 Is wont to float
 Seraphic on the night-gale's airy wing,
 Tempting the planet quire their heav'nly
 hymns to sing.

Hear me!—so may the bird of woe
 Aye greet thee from her bowery cell below;
 And ocean's rapid surges stand,
 Check'd by thy silver hand—

For, dear the tender twilight of thy sway,
 The soothing silence, and the modest glow
 That smooths thy brow,
 When stream thy amber tresses on the air;
 Twined with many a roseate ray,
 Irregularly fair.

Dear, too, the shadowy lustre of thy face,
 As mid yon silent band thy pomp proceeds.
 Beneath thy influence, best
 Fond transports balm the lover's breast,
 When Thought intent, with musing pace,
 On each delicious promise feeds,
 And o'er the sombre waste a kindred gloom
 can trace;

While lubbard Folly
 Sunk in the dreamless grave of slumber dense,
 Robb'd of each twinkling sense
 That faintly clear'd the darkness of his mind,
 Lies prone.

Lo! beckon'd by an airy hand,
 Yon sapphire-skirted cloud behind,
 I spy the lovely vestal, Melancholy;
 And, sweeter than the sweetest tone
 Of music, melting on the tingling ear
 Of faintest sprite, by choral seraph's hand,
 Catch each celestial sigh, which sad and slow
 Steals o'er my heart a charming woe,
 Entranced above vain earthly joys I stand,
 (Voluptuous sorrow, bliss sincere!)
 Nor envy the proud wretch who, madly gay,
 Courts the licentious glare of grief-disclosing
 day!

What though, beneath thy startled fight
 The hideous hag of night
 Gores with deep lash her visionary mare;
 Or, brooding on some beauteous breast,
 Chills the cramp'd vein, and stops the liberal
 course

Of Nature, wither'd by the powerful pest,
 Who, grappling on the heart with tyger-force—
 Her fleshless fangs, beholds with iron stare
 Each struggling pant of weak despair,
 And gluts with smother'd shrieks the demon
 ear:

Soon fades the baseless spell,
 Soon drops th' ideal arm its harpy hold;
 While, rising from the fray severe,
 It's languid victim looks suspicious round,
 Seeks the imaginary wound,
 And smiles to feel her frame by fancy'd
 ills controll'd!

There the calm, the solemn hour,
 When Genius from her bright ethereal bow'r
 Stoops to touch the thought with fire,
 To bid the science-pinion'd soul aspire;
 And mid yon radiant worlds sublime,
 Hold converse with her sons of ancient time;
 The rapturous hour of secret love,
 When mutual all the trembling passions move,
 When none but heav'n can hear the vows di-
 vine,

Are also thine;
 The free embrace that tells the heart sincere,
 The wish completed, and the love-fraught tear;
 While coward Fear
 Aloof his dubious dull attendants draws,
 And honest Sympathy fulfills her sacred laws.

Nor let the sun his gorgeous scenery prize,
 Trick'd in each gaudy hue:
 Lo! on thy lucid vault of spotless blue
 How quaintly bends the lunar bow,
 And wreaths the front of heav'n with vary'd
 dyes;

How, mingling, melts the humid glow
 Of blended colours, in one matchless blaze,
 Studding with golden rays
 The splendid cope, where sheeted wide
 Spreads thy pale glory's undulating tide!

Thee, too, the swelling Ocean meets with
 pride;
 And, as he heaves his azure breast,
 Courts from thy kindling glance the vivifying
 gleam

Which bids his sparkling surges shine,
 In borrow'd beauties drest,
 Till, in the boundless mirror, thou can'st see
 Thy answering image clear;
 And the still-lapping waters hear,
 Greeting with tribute floods thy sovereign
 shrine,

Thee ever praising, ever sed by thee!

O! parent of each nobler deed,
 Thy midnight counsels, in his country's right,
 Bid the patriot dare to bleed;
 Thy placid scenes of undisturb'd delight
 Awake,

Awake th' ecstatic lyre;
 Thy scenes, where Peace and hermit Wisdom,
 hoar,
 For holy intercourse retire,
 To sun of wassail noise th' unmeaning roar;
 And, with meet awe, adore
 That Will Omnipotent, whose steady arm
 Lanced 'mid yon rolling spheres thy madd-
 ed ball,
 And, providently pleas'd with all,
 Breath'd o'er thy favorite face an inexpressive
 charm!

LINES ADDRESSED TO CHAUCER,
 AT THE TABARD INN (NOW THE TALBOT)
 SOUTHWARK, WHERE THE PILGRIMS
 USED TO ASSEMBLE PREVIOUSLY TO
 THEIR DEPARTURE FOR CANTERBURY.

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

OLD jocund bard, I never pass
 The Tabard, but I take a glass,
 To drink a requiem to thy ghost;
 Where once the pious pilgrims met,
 Companions boon, a jovial set,
 And midst the bands a jovial host,

Methinks I see them on the road
 To Becker's miracle-abode,
 That cleans from Satan's foot the soul;
 Methinks I hear their comic tale,
 Delighting lanes, and hills, and dales,
 And bidding time more gayly roll.

Well pleased I walk the rooms around,
 And think I tread on classic ground;
 Reverence each rotten beam and rafter;
 Fancy I hear your song of mirth,
 And quips and cranks, that once gave birth
 To many a hearty peal of laughter,

Shall Shakespeare boast his Jubilee,
 And, Chaucer, nought be done for thee,
 The father of our British lays?
 Oh bards, and bardlings, fie! oh fie!
 And Southwark folks to you I cry,—
 How are ye mute in Geoffrey's praise?

Is it reserved for me alone
 To boast how Chaucer's merits shone
 On dark unclassic ground?
 How well he touched the British lyre,
 And kindled high the Muse's fire,
 When not a sparkle gleamed around?

Oh then be formed a club of sams
 To hail thy venerable name;
 And let me join the choral throng.
 For stanzas I'll invoke the Muse,
 And, consequently, will chuse
 My old friend Shield to set the song.

Ah! what though, obsolete, thy phrase
 No more delights our modern days,
 I love thy genius in each line:
 Like thee I strive to charm our ill;
 Like thee I court the Muse of Smile;
 And wish to leave a name like thine!

Though obsolete, alas! thy line,
 And doomed in cold neglect to shine,
 By me shall Chaucer be rever'd;
 Whose art a new Parnassus rais'd,
 That midst barbaric darkness blaz'd,
 A sun where not a star appear'd!

THE PERSIAN LOVER.

THE sportive zephyr plumes his wing
 From hyacinthine bowers;
 And binds the rosy brow of Spring,
 With bands of blooming flowers;

Which scent the morning's golden hair;
 And deck the citron grove,
 Where Selim fill'd the perfum'd air
 With sighs of hopeless love.

He mark'd not when sweet buds unfold;
 Nor when the vernal hours,
 In lilies' bells, and cups of gold,
 Conceal the glittering show'rs,

Which string the new blown jonquill's stems
 With beads of pearly dew;
 And hang at eve, in lucid gems,
 On flowers of rosy hue,

The gloom of night, the bliss of morn,
 To him alike appear'd,
 When the false Azza's pointed scorn
 The love-lorn shepherd fear'd.

And apt his lute's enchanting sound
 Breath'd vigils through the grove,
 To call the nymphs and shepherds round
 The bow'r of hopeless love.

There, while the shepherds sigh'd in vain,
 His drooping garlands hung;
 And thus at eve the plaintive swain
 His mournful ditty sung,

Since the false Azza mocks my pain,
 I'll quit the roseate vale,
 Where full-blown almonds bloom in vain
 To check the whispering gale,

Which bids me from her beauty fly;
 From grot, and mossy dell,
 Where sullen streams flow murmuring by
 The love-lorn Selim's cell.

They seem to check this fond delay,
 Which bids me linger here,
 To chill the blooming sweets of May
 With sorrow's icy tear.

Some mountain cave I'll quickly seek,
 That's damp with baneful dew;
 Or trace some desert, wild and bleak,
 Where flowret's never blow.

And when the dawn is overcast,
 O'er dangerous rocks I'll slay;
 While horror howls in every blast,
 And lightnings round me play,

Then chance the friendly hand of Death
 May check life's ebbing tide;
 And saints, that caught my parting-breath,
 Will weep when Selim died.

R. M.
SONNET

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SONNET

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH.

CHARLOTTE, thy gloomy scene of life is o'er!

At length thy care-worn frame has found repose;

And thy meek spirit, freed from all its woes,
No longer by life's boisterous tempests driv'n,
Seeks brighter scenes—and, here confin'd no more,

Burns on the wings of Faith, ascends to Heav'n.

And can we mourn the fate that snatch'd thee hence?

And can we grieve that thou no more art here?

No! pious Hope shall check Affection's tear,
And, upward-pointing to the realms of light,
Shall bid us praise that glorious Providence,
Whose mercy, ever-during, ever-bright,
Clouds all thy sorrows, bade thy sufferings cease,
And call'd thy soul to realms of endless peace.
Bury St. Edmunds. K. L.

TO A SWALLOW.

WHY tarriest thou, my pretty bird,
When all thy friends are flown?
How can'st thou overtake their flight,
Or tell where they are gone?Why tarriest thou, my pretty bird?
Cold is the midnight air;
And nipping frosts and chilling winds,
And winter snows are near.Tarry not then, my pretty bird;
These will be death to thee,
From which no friendly heart can save,
How warm soe'er it be.Why tarriest thou, my pretty bird,
Thustwittering all the day,
And wheeling round, and round, and round,
To call thy mate away?Why tarriest thou, my pretty bird?
Perhaps thy mate is dead;
Or, false to thee, perhaps with some
More happy swallow fled?Tarry not then, my pretty bird;
Though all thy friends are flown,
And thou can'st not o'ertake their flight,
Or tell where they are gone.Go!—in some warmer region seek
A mate more true than she;
And, nestling by her side, again
The happiest swallow be.

P. P. Q.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. EVERARD HOME has laid before the Royal Society some observations on the camel's stomach, respecting the water it contains, and the reservoirs in which fluid is enclosed, with an account of some peculiarities in the urine. The camel, the subject of these observations, was a female brought from Arabia; it was 28 years old, and said to have been 20 years in England. It appears that the animal was worn out, and in a state of great debility before it came into the hands of the college of surgeons, and in April last they put an end to its miseries by means of a narrow double-edged poniard passed in between the skull and first vertebrae of the neck: in this way the medulla oblongata was divided, and the animal instantaneously deprived of sensibility. "In the common mode of *pithing* an animal, says Mr. Home, the medulla spinalis only is cut through, and the head remains alive, which renders it the most cruel mode of killing an animal that could be invented." The stomachs of this animal were the first things examined, and on measuring the capacities of

these different reservoirs in the dead body, the anterior cells of the first stomach were found capable of containing one quart of water, when poured into them. The posterior cells, three quarts. One of the largest cells held two ounces and a half, and the second stomach four quarts. This is much short of what those cavities can contain in the living animal, since there are large muscles covering the bottom of the cellular structure, to force out the water, which must have been contracted immediately after death, and by that means had diminished the cavities. By this examination it was proved that the camel, when it drinks, conducts the water in a pure state into the second stomach, that part of it is retained there, and the rest runs over into the cellular structure of the first, acquiring a yellow colour. That the second stomach in the camel contained water, had been generally asserted; but by what means the water was kept separate from the food had never been explained, nor had any other part been discovered, by which the common offices of a second stomach could be performed. To this Mr. Hunter did not

not give credit, but considered the second stomach of the camel to correspond in its use with that of other ruminants. This difference of opinion led Mr. Home to examine accurately the camel's stomach, and also the stomachs of those ruminants which have horns, in order to determine the peculiar offices belonging to their different cavities. The best mode of communicating the result of this enquiry is to describe the different stomachs of the bullock, and then those of the camel, and afterwards to point out the peculiarities by which this animal is enabled to go a longer time without drink than others, and thereby fitted to live in those sandy deserts of which it is the natural inhabitant.

When the first stomach of the bullock is laid open, and the solid contents removed, the cavity appears to be made up of two large compartments, separated from each other by two transverse bands of considerable thickness, and the second stomach forms a pouch or lesser compartment, on the anterior part of it, rather to the right of the œsophagus, so that the first and second stomach are both included in one general cavity, and lined with a cuticle. The œsophagus appears to open into the first stomach, but on each side of its termination there is a muscular ridge, projecting from the coats of the first stomach, so as to form a channel into the second. These muscular bands are continued on to the orifice of the third stomach, in which they are lost. The food can readily pass from the œsophagus, either into the general cavity of the first stomach or into the second, which last is peculiarly fitted by its situation; and the muscular power of its coats both to throw up its contents into the mouth, and to receive a supply from the general cavity of the first stomach at the will of the animal. The second stomach contains the same food as the first, only more moist; it must therefore be considered as a shelf from which the food may be regurgitated along the canal, continued from the œsophagus. There is indeed no other mode by which this can be effected, since it is hardly possible for the animal to separate small portions from the surface of the mass of dry food in the first stomach, and force it up into the mouth. It is also ascertained that water is received into the second stomach while the animal is drinking, and is thus enabled to have its contents always in a proper state of moisture to admit of its being readily thrown up into the mouth for ru-

mination, which seems to be the true office of this stomach, and not to receive the food after that process has been gone through.

When the food is swallowed the second time, the orifice of the third stomach is brought forwards by the muscular bands which terminate in it, so as to oppose the end of the œsophagus, and receive the morsel without the smallest risk of its dropping into the third stomach. The third stomach of the bullock is a cavity, in the form of a crescent, containing 24 septa, 7 inches broad; about 23.4 inches broad; and about 48 of 1½ inch at their broadest part. These are thus arranged: one broad one, with one of the narrowest next it; then a narrow one, with one of the narrowest next it; then a broad one, and so on. The septa are thin membranes, and have their origin in the orifice leading from the œsophagus, so that whatever passes into the cavity must fall between these septa, and describe three-fourths of a circle, before it can arrive at the orifice leading to the true stomach, which is so near the other, that the distance between them does not exceed three inches: and therefore the direct line from the termination of the œsophagus to the orifice of the fourth stomach is only of that length. While the young calf is fed on milk, that liquor, which does not require to be ruminated, is conveyed directly to the fourth stomach, not passing through the plicæ of the third; and afterwards the solid food is directed into that cavity, by the plicæ being separated from each other. The third stomach opens into the fourth by a projecting valvular orifice, and the cuticular lining terminates exactly on the edge of this valve, covering only that half of it, which belongs to the third. The fourth or true digesting stomach is about 2 feet 9 inches long: its internal membrane has 18 plicæ beginning at its orifice, and continued down, increasing to a great degree its internal surface: beyond these the internal membrane is thrown into rugæ which follow a very serpentine direction, and close to the pylorus there is a glandular projection, one end of which is opposed to the orifice, and closes it, when in a collapsed state.

The camel's stomach anteriorly forms one large bag, but when laid open is forced to be divided into two compartments on its posterior part, by a strong ridge which passes down from the right side of the orifice of the œsophagus in a longitudinal direction. On the left side of the termination of the œsophagus, a broad

broad muscular band has its origin, from the coats of the first stomach, and passes down in the form of a solid parallel to the great ridge, till it enters the orifice of the second stomach. This band on one side, and the great ridge on the other, form a canal, which leads from the œsophagus down to the cellular structure in the lower part of the first stomach. The orifice of the second stomach, when this muscle is not in action, is nearly shut, and at right angles to the side of the first. Its cavity is a pendulous bag with rows of cells, above which, between them and the muscle which passes along the upper part of the stomach, is a smooth surface extending from the orifice of this stomach to the termination of the third. Hence it is evident that the second stomach neither receives the solid food in the first instance as the bullock, nor does it afterwards pass into its cavity or cellular structure. The food first passes into the general cavity of the first stomach, and that portion of it which lies in the recess immediately below the entrance of the œsophagus under which the cells are situated, is kept moist, and is readily returned into the mouth, so that the cellular portion of the first stomach in the camel performs the same office as the second in the ruminants with horns. While the camel is drinking, the action of the muscular band opens the orifice of the second stomach, at the same time that it directs the water into it; and when the cells of that cavity are full, the rest runs off into the cellular structure of the first stomach immediately below, and afterwards into the general cavity: it seems that camels, when accustomed to long journeys, in which they are kept without water, acquire the power of dilating the cells, so as to make them contain a more than ordinary quantity as a supply for their journey. When the cud has been chewed, it has to pass along the upper part of the second stomach before it can reach the third; which is thus managed: at the time that the cud is to pass from the mouth, the muscular band contracts with so much force, that it not only opens the orifice of the second stomach, but acting on the mouth of the third, brings it forwards into the second, by which means the muscular ridges that separate the rows of cells are brought close together, so as to exclude these cavities from the canal, through which the cud passes. "It is this beautiful and very curious mechanism," says Mr. Home, "which forms the peculiar character of the

stomach of the camel, dromedary, and lama, fitting them to live in the sandy deserts where the supplies of water are so precarious."

From the comparative view which Mr. Home has taken of the stomachs of the bullock and camel, it appears that in the bullock there are three stomachs formed for the preparation of food, and one for digestion. In the camel there is one stomach fitted to answer the purposes of two of the bullock; a second is employed as a reservoir for water, having nothing to do with the preparation of the food; a third is so small and simple in its structure that it is not easy to ascertain its particular office.

The following gradations of ruminating stomachs is now established: the ruminants with horns, as the ox, sheep, &c. have two preparatory stomachs for food previously to rumination, and one for the food after rumination before it is digested. The ruminants without horns, as the camel, dromedary, &c. have one preparatory stomach before rumination, and none in which the cud can be afterwards retained before it goes into the digesting stomach. Those animals who eat the same kind of food with the ruminants and yet do not ruminate, as the horse and ass, have only one stomach, but a part of it is lined with a cuticle, in which the food is first deposited, and by remaining there some time is rendered more easily digestible, when received into the digesting portion.

In comparing the teeth of those animals that ruminate with those of the horse and ass, which live on nearly the same kind of food, the following peculiarities are met with. The ruminants with horns have molars in both jaws, and incisors only in the lower jaw. The ruminants without horns, have, in addition to these, what may be called fighting-teeth, or a substitute for horns. These are tusks in both jaws, intermediate teeth between the molars and tusks, and in the upper jaw two small teeth anterior to the tusks; none of which can be of any use in eating. The camelo-pardalis forms an intermediate link in these respects. It has short horns, and no tusks.

We have next an account of the analysis of the urine of the camel, and of the several experiments upon that, and upon the urine of a cow. The presence of uric acid in the former, and that of phosphat of lime in both, are new facts, which reflect additional light on the composition of the urine of gaminivorous animals.

urine. Without specifying the experiments we shall present the readers with the results :

In 100 parts of camel's urine,	
Water - - - - -	75
Phosphat of lime, muriat of ammonia,	
sulphat of potash, uræa of potash,	
Carbonat of potash - - - - -	6
Muriat of potash - - - - -	8
Urea - - - - -	6

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In 100 parts of cow's urine,	
Water - - - - -	65
Phosphat of lime, - - - - -	3
Muriat of lime, of ammonia - - -	15
Sulphat of potash - - - - -	6
Carbonat of potash, of ammonia -	4
Urea - - - - -	4

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The loss is supposed to have occurred from the animal matter, probably albumen and gelatine. The principal and only essential difference between the urine of the camel and that of the cow, is, that the former contains uric acid. They are both destitute of soda. Mr. Hatchet observes that it is remarkable that uric acid should be found in the camel's urine, and he thinks it is the first instance on record, as far as relates to the urine of granivorous animals.

Dr. SMITHSON has presented to the society an account of a discovery of native minium, which is disseminated in small quantities in the substance of compact carbonate of lime. Its colour is that of fictitious minium, a vivid red with a cast of yellow. Heated with a

blow-pipe, it assumes a darker colour; at a stronger heat it melts to litharge. On charcoal it is reduced to lead. In dilute white acid of nitre, it becomes of a brown coffee colour. On the addition of a little sugar, this brown calx dissolves and produces a colourless solution. By putting into muriatic acid with a little leaf gold, the gold is soon entirely dissolved. When it is enclosed in a small bottle with muriatic acid, and a little bit of paper tinged by turcol is fixed to the cork, the paper loses its blue colour, and becomes white. A strip of common blue paper, whose colouring matter is indigo, placed in the same situation undergoes the same change. Mr. S. imagines that this native minium is produced by the decay of a galena, which he suspects to be itself a secondary production from the metallization of white carbonate of lead by hepatic gas. This is particularly evident from a specimen, in one part of which there is a cluster of large crystals. Having broken one of these, Mr. S. found that it was converted into minium to a considerable thickness, while its centre is still galena. Two very excellent mathematical papers were communicated to the Royal Society, and read on the 5th of June last; the one, from the Rev. ABRAHAM ROBERTSON, Savilian professor of geometry in the university of Oxford, was a new demonstration of the Binomial Theorem, when the exponent is a fraction. The other was a new method of computing logarithms by THOMAS MANNING, esq. These, however, not admitting of an analysis, we must content ourselves with barely noticing.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Work. (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.

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Histoire Naturelle des Perroquets; 24 numbers folio, coloured plates, 3 vols. folio, in boards, 43l. 4s. This superb work is just finished.

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Impossibilité du Système Astronomique de Newton, &c. Par L. Mercier, 8vo. 7s.

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 Vaillant Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux de Paradis, des Rolliers, des Topcans, et des Barbers, 2 vols. fol. coloured, 4l. 10s.
 Weiss Principes Philosophiques, Politiques, et Moraux, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. ROBERT NEWMAN'S (DARTMOUTH,) *for an Improvement in the Form and Construction of Ships and other Vessels of War, &c.*

THIS improvement consists in, and extends to, the following matters: first, an apparatus or helm containing two rudders, formed and worked in the direction of the sides, in lieu of one placed in the centre line of the vessel, by which bodies of the greatest capacity may be governed, guided, or steered, more and saved with greater certainty, ease, and safety: secondly, in a concave or hollow form of side and bottom that will make vessels of a light draught of water keep a better wind, carry more sail, and roll less: thirdly, in an inverted reduction of capacity toward the stern, commonly called the ruf, by which the resistance is lessened, without the stability or power of carrying sail being diminished by external construction.

The Patentee has exhibited in drawings, attached to the specification before us, the ordinary rudder in its usual situation, where it requires a magnitude that renders it both inconvenient and dangerous, and even inadequate to its purpose; and also one which, if differently placed, might be reduced to one half, or even one fourth part of its present dimensions, with increased effect, its power being not only greater by projecting into more active water, and meeting the current in its undiverted course, but also increased by its relative distance from the centre line of the vessel's progress.

The manner of working a helm of this description must depend on the nature, size, and service of the vessel. It may act outwards or either way, be without or inclosed within the stern and side, above or

below the deck, and moved by one wheel, winch or other engine, placed amid ships or elsewhere, and connected by chains or ropes, in the ordinary way, with a short iron lever, projecting from each rudder, the length of which need not exceed the fifth part of the tiller required for the common rudder. "In this manner," says Mr. N. "I found by an experiment tried on a temporary form, of not less than one hundred and fifty tons burthen, constructed by me for the purpose about four years since, that a single man or boy could not only steer with the greatest ease, but manage at the same time the largest sail of the vessel, in an open and rough sea." In one of the figures attached to this specification, we have a representation of the transverse section of a vessel, whose sides and bottom are an inversion of the ordinary form, curving outwards, and extending down to a level with the under part of her keel, opposing by their extent and shape the greatest resistance, to a lee course with less tendency to roll or upset, and presenting at the same time a stronger surface to the pressure of the cargo or weight within the ship. Resistance to leeway may also, we are told, be increased, by ribbing, or indenting the coat of the side, with projecting or binding planks, that obstruct in a side direction, only while they strengthen the vessel and protect the caulking. For farther information on this subject, we must refer the reader to the specification itself, the forms which are there given are confined to such parts of the vessel as are below the lead water line, being limited to the active or immersed substance, and capable of being executed by ordinary modes of workmanship.

MR. WILLIAM CLARKE, AND MR. JOSEPH BUCKY, for *Improvements in a Machine for Spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, and Wool.*

The machinery here described will not admit of a written account that can be intelligible without the aid of figures. It is calculated to save the heavy expence of currents of water, erecting spacious buildings, water-works, steam-engines, &c. and to spin hemp, flax, tow and wool, at such an easy expence, as to bring it within reach of small manufacturers, and constructed upon such safe and easy principles, that no length of experience will be necessary to enable children to work the same; and the use of water, steam, &c. thereby rendered unnecessary, and to occupy so little space, that the machines may be placed in small rooms, or out-buildings. To effect the above purpose, it was necessary to get rid of the flyer upon the spindle used in the old machinery, for spinning hemp and flax, which requires a power in proportion of five to one, and to surmount the difficulty that arises from the want of elasticity in these substances. This want of elasticity in the substance to be operated upon, is compensated and provided for in this machinery; and upon this compensation and provision, effected by the various means mentioned in these improvements, the return of the carriage without any assistance from the work-person, and the traverse for distributing the yarn upon bobbins or quills, rest the excellence of this invention. The most simple mode of compensating the want of elasticity, and which the patentees recommend in preference to the other, is that of having a holder of large wire for every spindle fixed in an arbor or shaft, that extends from one end of the carriage to the other. This arbor or shaft, with the holders, may be considered as an enlarged and improved substitute, for what is called a faller in the mull-jennies for spinning cotton. One mode of compensating and providing for the want of elasticity in hemp and flax, and prevent breakages and other accidents from any tightness in the yarn, occasioned by any obstruction, is, by driving the common mule spindle with a slack band, having the yarn to pass over the holders, or over a certain round bar, with all the other apparatus for laying the yarn upon the spindles. This method it is said cannot be used to advantage in any case, but may be substituted for the other methods described and illustrated with drawings, for spinning yarn for sail-cloths, sacking, tar-

pawlines, or other coarse or heavy goods. The machinery described in this specification, may be used to great advantage in spinning long wool for worsted; and although in most cases it is peculiarly adapted to manual power, yet it may be wrought by water steam, or any other power, and for coarse and heavy goods with advantage.

MR. EDWARD HEARD'S (LONDON,) for a *Discovery of certain Means of obtaining Inflammable Gas from Pit-coal, in such a State, that it may be burned without any offensive Smell.*

This invention may be thus described; lime is laid in strata with coals, in a retort stove or other close vessel, in which they are placed for operation, or the gas when produced is suffered to pass over lime previously laid in an iron or other tube, or any other shaped vessel adapted to the purpose, and exposed to heat. After the gas has been conducted into a refrigerator, and all condensible matter is deposited, it is then suffered to enter the conveying tubes, and burned in the usual manner. The reason for employing lime in preference to other substances is, that, from a series of analytical experiments, Mr. H. has detected the presence of sulphur in a great variety of the coals which are consumed in this country, and he considers the suffocating smell so perceptible during the combustion of the gas obtained in the ordinary way, to arise from the products of that combustion, principally the sulphureous acid gas, which is then generated. "I present," says Mr. Heard, "lime in substance to the sulphur, as it is disengaged by heat from the coals, and through their mutual affinity arrest it in its progress, and form a sulphuret of lime, or hydro-sulphuret depending on the circumstances of the operation. I have reason to conclude that any of the fixed alkalies, or alkaline earths, or carbonate of lime, when exposed to a degree of temperature sufficient to drive off the carbonic acid gas, might be substituted for lime; but from economical motives, as well as from constant success, I prefer the agency of lime." Mr. Heard wishes it to be distinctly understood, that lime, the alkaline earths, certain metals or their oxides, when mixed with the coals laid on their surface, or put into separate vessels through which the gas is made to pass, are calcinated in a greater or less degree, to drive the gas of the cause of the offensive smell, but lime he reckons the best, as well as the most economical.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

LORD VALENTIA, the eldest son of the Earl of Mount Norris, repaired a few years since to India, with a view to contribute to the extension of science, and to gratify his own curiosity. After his arrival in Calcutta, he repaired over-land to Lucknow; and having accepted an invitation from Mr. Paull, an eminent merchant there, he resided at his house during several months. When the rainy season commenced, he was accompanied by that gentleman down the stream of the Ganges; and they had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with whatever related to a river so famous in the annals and religious rites of the eastern world. In the course of several years' residence abroad, Lord Valentia has visited and examined a large portion of Asia, and has seen parts of Africa. Being of a curious and inquisitive turn, he has made a very valuable collection of whatever is rare or worthy of notice; and we are informed that the public will be speedily gratified with an account of his extensive travels, printed at the expence of his lordship. The exact size and extent of the work are not precisely ascertained, but it is supposed that it will consist of two or three volumes in quarto, with a folio volume of engravings. These travels, and those of Dr. Buchanan (announced in our last), will bring us better acquainted with our vast possessions in Asia.

Sir JOHN CARR will speedily gratify the public with an account of his recent excursion into Holland, and up the Rhine as far as Mentz. These countries have long been objects of considerable curiosity, on account of the great political changes which they have undergone, and the events of which they have been the scene, since they were last visited by Dr. Cogan and Mrs. Radcliffe. This volume, like the other popular travels of Sir John Carr, will be decorated with numerous views of the places which he visited.

Mr. NORTHMORE has been for a considerable time engaged in writing an epic poem, to be completed in ten books, en-

titled Washington, or Liberty Restored. The basis of the work, exclusive of the imagery, will rest solely upon historic truth.

Dr. GILLIES announces a History of the World, from the Reign of Alexander to that of Augustus, comprehending the latter ages of Greece, and the history of the Greek kingdoms in Asia and Africa, from their foundation to their destruction; with a preliminary survey of Alexander's eastern conquests, and a conjecture relative to his plans for their consolidation and improvement.

The Rev. WILLIAM TURNER, of Newcastle upon Tyne, has ready for publication an Abstract of the History of the Bible, for the use of children and young persons; with questions for examination, and a sketch of Scripture Geography, illustrated by maps.

Mr. MITFORD is preparing to publish a new edition of the History of Greece, from the earliest accounts to the death of Philip, King of Macedonia, revised and considerably augmented, and a fourth volume entirely new.

Dr. TOULMIN, of Birmingham, is preparing for the press a new edition of a scarce and valuable tract, entitled The Student and Pastor, by the Rev. JOHN MASON, M. A. the author of the celebrated Treatise on Self-Knowledge. To this edition it is intended to add, the author's Letter to a Young Minister; with some notes and enlargements, particularly an Essay on Catechising, by the editor.

Dr. BARDSLEY, physician to the Manchester Infirmary, has been some time preparing for the press, and will speedily publish, a Selection of Medical Reports of Cases, Observations, and Experiments, chiefly derived from hospital practice; including, among others, clinical histories of Diabetes, Chronic Rheumatism, and Hydrophobia.

Dr. KINGLAKE is preparing some Structures on Mr. Parkinson's Observations on the Nature and Cure of Gout, recently published in opposition to the theory that proposes the cooling treatment

ment of that disease. The same gentleman is about to publish additional Cases of Gout, in farther proof of the salutary efficacy of the cooling treatment of that afflicting disease; with illustrative annotations, written authorities in its support, controversial discussions, and a view of the present state and future prospects of the practice. And also a pamphlet, called the Reviewers Reviewed, containing general observations on legitimate and licentious criticism.

Mr. JAXSON, an English gentleman, who has resided fourteen years in America, and has brought with him many interesting materials relative to the state of society and manners in that republic, is arranging them for the press; and they will speedily appear in a quarto volume, accompanied by a number of elegant engravings.

Mr. NATHANIEL HOWARD, of Plymouth, has completed a translation, in blank verse, of the *Inferno* of Dante, with notes historical, classical, and explanatory.

Dr. A. P. WILSON, of Worcester, has nearly ready for publication an Essay on the Nature of Fever.

Some Letters and Posthumous Works of Mrs. CHAPONE are preparing for publication, by one of her relations.

Mr. THELWALL has recently extended the plan of his institution in Bedford-place for the cure of impediments of speech, by an arrangement which admits the introduction of the class of junior pupils under the superintendence of Mrs. Thelwall, by whom they are initiated in all the customary elements of an accomplished education, including the rudiments of the English, French, Latin, and Italian languages, geography, astronomy, &c. This class of pupils is kept distinct from those of adult years, who continue to be attended to by Mr. Thelwall, in all the higher branches of eloquence and English literature. The public lectures are to be delivered on Mondays and Wednesdays only, till the season of Lent; when they will be resumed on Friday evenings also.

The Rev. J. MILNER has commenced the publication of an entirely new edition of Fox's original Book of Christian Martyrs. The embellishments will consist of upwards of fifty engravings.

Dr. REID's Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, will commence on Friday the 6th of Fe-

bruary, at seven o'clock in the evening, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

Mr. MILBURN's Lectures on the Principles and Operations of Surgery, will commence on Monday the 9th inst.

Mr. DAVY, in the concluding Lecture of the first part of his Course on Vegetable Chemistry, gave a new theory to account for the Fairy Rings, so common in some meadow lands. They have of late years, been generally supposed to be occasioned by the electric fluid; but, according to Mr. Davy, every fungus exhausts the ground on which it grows, so that no other can exist on the same spot: it sheds its seed around, and on the second year, instead of a single fungus as a centre, a number arise in an exterior ring, around the spot where the individual stood: these exhaust the ground on which they have come to perfection; and, on the succeeding year, the ring becomes still larger, from the same principle of divergency. Mr. Davy acknowledged himself indebted to Dr. Wollaston for this ingenious theory.

Mr. Davy, in the concluding part of a Paper lately read before the Royal Society, considered the influence of electricity in the mineral kingdom; its action on the carburet of iron, and various other mineral bodies; and also its importance, as tending to elucidate many phenomena in the science of geology. In the course of this Paper, were detailed an account of several original experiments on the effects of electricity on certain chemical menstrua; in all of which the negative pole disengaged oxygen, and the positive hydrogen.

The Copley Medal has been adjudged to T. A. KNIGHT, Esq. for his numerous discoveries in vegetable physiology. Sir Joseph Banks, upon presenting Mr. Knight with the reward of his labours and high merit, pronounced a most able discourse on the pursuits of this gentleman. He noticed his researches and observations on the albuminous juices of plants, in its ascent elaborating the buds and leaves, and in its descent forming wood; and of his discovery of the natural decay of apple-trees, and of the grafts, which decline and become unproductive at the same time with the parent stock. The learned President referred next to the experiments, which went to prove that all vegetables radiate by gravitation only, and not by any instinctive

inductive energy; that new and superior species of apples may be produced from seed; and that impregnating the pollen was found to be an advantageous substitute for grafting. He then alluded to the new and very valuable species of pears produced by Mr. Knight, and to a new species of vines, which bear grapes, not only superior in flavour to others hitherto known, but which are capable of arriving at perfection, even in the most adverse seasons, in our climate. For these, and other discoveries ably ennobled by the learned President, the Copley Medal was adjudged to Mr. Knight, whose successful labours in this branch of natural history, have probably surpassed those of any other philosopher, in developing the economy of vegetation, and the laws of vegetable life.

Dr. ROBERTSON, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, has lately presented to the Royal Society, a Paper on "The Precession of the Equinoxes," in which he has suggested some new methods of ascertaining, with greater accuracy than has hitherto been done, the calculations of compound rotatory motion.

Mr. SMITH exhibited to the Society of Antiquarians, a silver ring about an inch in diameter, with twelve points, resembling the teeth of a wheel in clock-work, in one of which was a rowel, which projected a little more than the others. Mr. S. imagines that this ring was used as a chaplet in the days of the catholic religion in this country; and that each point was to indicate a prayer, as a help to the memory, or to those who could not read.

The Literary and Philosophical Society at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, continues to flourish: many valuable Papers were communicated and read to it in the course of the last year. Much of the prosperity of this Society must be referred to the labours and zeal of the Rev. William Turner.

Mr. CUMBERLAND has lately given to the public a description of a very simple and useful scale for dividing the vanishing lines in perspective. It is thus formed: take a sheet of paper, and having made an horizontal line, fix on a point, as a centre, called the point of sight; this point is crossed with diagonal lines in various directions; and thus an instrument is prepared, that will be a sure guide to an inexperienced eye, in taking the perspective lines of all objects placed at right angles, such as streets, buildings,

churches, apartments, by merely placing it under the leaf to be drawn on. To render the instrument more complete, a set of plate glass should be added, of the same size as the leaf of the drawing-book, on which the dark lines should be drawn.

Mr. DONALDSON is preparing for the press, a Treatise on Commercial Law.

The secret of the Invisible Girl has lately been supposed to have been discovered, from which it should seem, that the whole deception consists in a very trifling addition to the mechanism of the *speaking bust*; which consists of a tube from the mouth of the bust, leading to a confederate in an adjoining room, and another tube to the same place, ending in the ear of the figure. By the last of these a sound whispered to the ear of the bust, is immediately carried to the confederate, who instantly returns an answer by the other tube ending in the mouth of the figure, who seems to utter it: and the invisible girl only differs in this circumstance, that an artificial echo is produced by means of certain trumpets; and thus the sound does not proceed in its original direction, but is completely reversed.

Mr. CUMBERLAND and Sir JAMES BLAND BURGESS will shortly publish a Poem, entitled, the Exodiad. The subject is the departure of Israel from Egypt.

Mr. SOUTHEY has in the press a Translation of the Chronicle of Cid, from the Spanish.

Dr. MALTY has undertaken to superintend a new edition of Morell's *Thesaurus Græcæ Poesios*; a work long wanted by the classical scholar.

The London Medical Society propose to confer the Fothergillian gold medal upon the authors of the best essays on the following subjects.

Questions for the year 1807.—The best account of the epidemic fevers which have prevailed at several times in North America, Spain, and Gibraltar, since the year 1793, and whether they are the same or different diseases?

For the year 1808.—What are the best methods of preventing and of curing epidemic dysentery?

For the year 1809.—What are the criteria by which epidemic disorders that are not infectious may be distinguished from those that are?

For the year 1810.—What are the qualities in the atmosphere most to be desired under the various circumstances of pulmonary consumption?

The

The Unitarian Society, which has distinguished itself by the publication, in a cheap form, of very many valuable theological works, is now about to print a very large edition of the New Testament, chiefly from the translation of the late venerable Archbishop NEWCOMBE.

It has been lately recommended that, excepting the lancet employed in vaccination, all the instruments of surgery ought to be dipped into oil at the moment when they are going to be used; by which method the pain of the subject operated upon will always be diminished. It is recommended to make all instruments of a blood-heat a little before the operation.

Prussia.

MR. HERMBSTADT, of Berlin, gives the following as a cheap Method of obtaining the Sugar of the Beet-root:—Let the beet-roots be pounded in a mortar, and then subjected to the press; the juice is next to be clarified with lime, like that of the sugar-cane, and then by evaporation bring it to the consistence of syrup. From 100 lbs. of raw sugar thus obtained, 80 lbs. may be had by the first refining, of well-crystallized sugar, inferior neither in quality nor whiteness to that of the West-Indies. Two days are sufficient to complete the operation.

Germany.

A new branch of science, entitled, *Mnemonica*, is now much studied in Germany. It was originally taught and practised in Egypt and Greece, and was an invention attributed to Simonides. The modern restorer of this art is M. ARSTIN, who extracts from his pupils a promise not to write down his lectures. According to a book, said to have been written by a child of twelve years of age, and mentioned in the catalogue for the last September fair at Leipzig, *mnemonica* is a true science, and may be so taught as to give a memory to individuals of every age.*

France.

M. LESCHEVIN, Chief Commissary for Gunpowder and Saltpetre at Dijon, has suggested a method of averting showers of hail and dissipating storms. The Memoir in which he has related the discovery, as he conceives, is long, but we shall be able to present the English reader with the results in few words:—(1.) He

would excite in the air strong commotions capable of shaking the particles of water adhering to it, so as to produce abundant rain: this is to be done by the sound of great bells, the noise of guns or drums, by the detonation of the fulminating powder, and by the explosion, in the middle of the clouds, of rockets directed towards the place where the clouds are thickest. (2.) He would establish energetic conductors between the clouds and the earth, either by fires lighted from distance to distance, and kept burning by supplies of dry substances, or by the disengagement of humid vapours, or the combustion of resinous matters. (3.) He would draw off the electric fluid, which is in superabundance in the clouds, by a multiplicity of thunder-rods: he would establish these conductors on those sides from which the winds chiefly come, and these are to be placed on elevated places, high trees, &c. We are informed, that the practice recommended in this Memoir, is made use of in many parts of France with the greatest success.

Dr. CARRADORI, in opposition to the experiments and conclusions of Messrs. Humbolt and Gay Lussac, affirms that ebullition is not sufficient to free water from all the oxygen that it contains; and that nothing but congelation, and the respiration of fishes, can entirely clear water of its oxygen. These, he says, are the only means that complete the separation from water of all the oxygen it contains interposed between its globules. Fishes he conceives to be the eudiometers of water; and one of these, shut up in a body of water, is capable of separating, by means of its respiration, in several hours, all the oxygen from the water; and to exhaust it entirely from this principle. By several ingenious, but cruel, experiments on fish, this philosopher proves that melted snow, as well as water that has been congealed, is deprived of all its oxygen.

M. LEROI, who has made many successful experiments in agriculture, advises persons by no means to procure grain for sowing from a soil north of their own land, but from a country south of it; because he says it is a general rule, that the product of seed improves in going from south to north, and that it decreases in virtue in going from north to south. He recommends boiled carrots as an excellent and cheap food for the fattening of pigs; and he adds, that by steeping raw carrots in water to deprive them of their acrid principle, then by boiling

* A gentleman known to the writer of this article, can, by the power of association, repeat backwards and forwards, or by any complex alternation, thirty abstract terms, on hearing them repeated but once.

boiling them, and causing them to ferment, an ardent spirit may be drawn from them, more wholesome than brandy distilled from rye.

M. L. ABBE MELOGRANI has invented a new Blow-pipe: it consists of two hollow glass globes, of a size proportioned to the effect required, which are united by two metallic tubes placed one against the other; each of these pipes has a valve attached at each of its extremities: a third pipe placed horizontally, and at right angles with the two first, is hermetically fixed to the pipes which unite the two globes. This horizontal pipe, besides serving to direct the air upon the flame of the lamp, likewise forms a support and axis on which the globes turn. When the lower globe, which is half filled with water, has, in changing its position, become uppermost, the water will run out into the other, and will form, by the pressure, a current of air in the pipe, which being stopped by the valve at the extremity of the same pipe, will be forced to pass through the horizontal pipe; the mouth of which being directed towards the flame, will produce the effect desired: when the water has descended into the lower ball, the position must be changed, and the action of the machine will recommence.

M. THEODORE PIERRE BERTIN has invented a new syphon, capable of raising water thirty feet high without human help. This instrument is, we are told, applicable to different purposes: As a syphon, it may be used to raise water above its source, in any situation; as a pump, it may serve as a pneumatic chemical apparatus, by the help of which may be made acidulated waters. The effects of this pump are in proportion to the superior length of the descending limb over that of the ascending one: it is therefore convenient for conveying perfumed air, such as that of an orange-rie, for example, into rooms: it may also be rendered useful for mild suction, and might be employed in surgical operations where the sucking-pump is employed.

M. de BEAUVOIS has begun to publish an account of the Insects which he collected on the African and American coasts.

Two species of bears at present unknown, have been found by M. CUVIER, buried with tygers, hyenas, and other carnivorous animals, in a great number of caverns in the mountains of Hungary and Germany.

M. SEGUIN, from the remarkable quantity of albumen found in vegetable juices which ferment without yeast, and afford a vinous liquor, has been led to enquire whether the albumen might not be of essential consequence to this intestine motion. Having deprived these juices of albumen, they became incapable of fermenting; and then having supplied this principle, such as white of egg to saccharine matter, the fermentation took place, and a matter similar to yeast was deposited, which appeared to be only the albumen, which was so altered as to be nearly insoluble, without having lost its fermentescible action. Hence he concludes, that albumen, whether animal or vegetable, is the true ferment.

M. OLIVER has lately presented to the National Institute an account of the Topography of Persia; in which he has described the chains of mountains, the courses of streams, and the productions peculiar to climate. The great and prevailing drought is the cause why not more than a twentieth part of that vast empire is cultivated. Entire provinces have not a single tree which is not planted and watered by the hands of man. This evil is constantly increasing, by the destruction of those canals by which the water from the mountains was formerly conducted to the lands.

M. DESMARETS, from an examination of some ancient garments, found in a tomb of the abbey of St. Germain, has determined that most of the processes of weaving, at present used, were known in the tenth century; and he has thrown some new light upon the articles of Pliny respecting the ancient fabrics.

SEGUIN has found, from a variety of experiments, that coffee consists of albumen, oil, a bitter principle, and a green matter, which is a combination of this last and albumen.

M. LACEPEDE, by examining what is at present known of Africa; by comparing the volume of the rivers which arrive at the sea, with the extent of the regions upon which the rains of the torrid zone fall, and the quantity of evaporation to be observed; and lastly assisting the judgment by the number and direction of the chains of inland mountains, as described by travellers, has offered some conjectures respecting the physical disposition of the countries still unknown in the centre of that quarter of the globe, and more particularly the seas and

and great lakes which he thinks must there exist. He has, in a memoir presented to the National Institute, indicated the courses which appear to him to be proper for the most speedily exploring those countries which still remain to be discovered.

COUNT RUMFORD (now at Paris) has ascertained that light loses little of its intensity by passing through ground glass; he recommends, therefore, the preference of ground glasses for Argand's lamp, as a means of preventing the glare, so offensive to the eye.

BOSILLON LA GRANGE has examined with great attention *taunin*, the character of which is to form an insoluble compound with gelatine; and he has found that it has an affinity for the alkalis, the earths, and the metallic oxides, and the faculty of becoming converted into gallic acid by absorbing oxygen.

M. BUCKOLZ has, from various experiments upon the seeds of lycopodium, found, 1, that they contain a sixteenth part of a fat oil of brownish yellow, and soluble in alcohol; 2, a portion of real sugar; 3, a viscous extract of a brownish yellow, and an insipid taste; 4, the residue, after being treated with alcohol and water, may be regarded as a peculiar product of the vegetable kingdom; 5, the yellowish aspect of the seed in this latter state, indicates the union of a species of pigment with the first principle of the seed, or, at least, a very intimate union of the constituent parts of this seed; 6, the oily part which enters into the composition of this seed occasions its lively combustion, and its constant separation from water.

M. FREYLIÑO has extracted a large quantity of saccharine matter from the black mulberry tree, which may be obtained in a state of syrup or concrete sugar. The syrup may be had by extracting the juice, clarifying it with the whites of eggs, and afterwards evaporating it to a proper consistence.

M. GOGO has obtained from the common hazel-nut a sweet and agreeable oil.

M. DE BEAUVOIS has begun to publish an account of the insects which he collected on the African and American coasts.

Italy.

Dr. GAUTIERI, physician at Angogna, in the Milanese, has published a Treatise on the Animal Gelatine as a Cure for Intermittents. The National Institute have delegated a committee to inquire into the effects of this new remedy.

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and they found that the common glue of the joiners cured intermittents. A great many Italian physicians have tried this remedy, and found it safe and effectual. They tried it in the *febris tertiana duplicata*, some also in the quartan, which had not yielded to bark, &c. likewise in the quotidian remittents. Several patients were restored even by the simple jelly of beef. They observed that the sthenical intermittents cured by the glue went over into a *febris continua*, and even in asthenical ones; but this contiguity lasted at most only one or two days. The glue is to be given a short time before the paroxysm. Its principal effect consists in taking away the atony of the stomach and the skin. When that is done, it is advisable to give some doses at several other hours of the day. It ought not to be diluted too much with water. When the solution, made from eleven or twelve drachms of glue in two ounces of water, coagulates and thickens again, it may easily be made potable, by putting the glass on hot ashes.* Others gave the doses every quarter, or every half hour, with equally good effect. The patient should not drink much after having taken the medicine, and especially no acid beverage. Two or three hours after he may drink or eat. The glue operates at the same time as a sudorific. The patient ought to remain two days in bed after the fever has ceased, and to avoid the air (especially if it be cold and moist) for four or five days. At Berlin these cures have been reiterated in the *Charité*, and found of indubitable effect.

Dr. DE SACCO, at Milan, has made experiments, which prove that the lymph of the malanders, or rather the grease of horses (Italian *Giardoni*, German *Mauke*, French *Eaux aux jambes*), has the same effect, when inoculated, as the vaccine virus. These experiments have been repeated several times at Berlin, by Dr. and Counsellor Bremer, who got re-produced lymph from Vienna. He transplanted the lymph by four generations, and it remained effective. All necessary means have been employed to ascertain that true cow-pock was produced. Every child inoculated with this matter was re-inoculated with the natural small-pox, but did not take it.

* Gluten, prepared in a Papinian digester, from fresh bones, beef, &c. would produce the same effect, be equally cheap, and without the nauseous taste of the joiners' glue.

America.

The Physicians of America, with Dr's, MITCHELL and MILLER at their head, are of opinion, almost unanimously, that the Yellow Fever is not contagious, but strictly endemic, depending on circumstances of soil, on collections of putrifying matters, and other localities; and they have established, relative to this formidable disease, the following conclusions.*

1st. That the yellow fever has appeared only in such towns as are populous.

2d. That the disorder begins on flat grounds near docks.

3d. That the upper and back parts of the towns, not thickly settled, are seldom affected.

4th. That the disorder begins after the hot weather commences, and continues as long as the weather remains hot.

5th. That the disease is more mortal in dry seasons, accompanied with heat.

6th. That in wet, cool summers the disease has scarcely appeared.

* Medical Repository of New York.

7th. That after a long drought and great heat, and when the disease had become more general and more mortal than usual, a considerable rain (and the air temperate), or a frost, restores health.

8th. That there is no instance where a patient labouring under the disease and carried into the country communicated infection.

9th. That a person in perfect health going from the country into the parts of a town afflicted with the disease, may contract the complaint, and feel its effects, immediately, or after he has returned to the country, although he has not seen a person under the fever.

They consider the Yellow Fever as the most violent kind of bilious fevers, which disease they suppose to be divided into four grades, viz, the intermittent, the remittent, the true bilious, and the yellow fever. Yellow fever then is a bilious fever of a higher degree, and is produced by the same cause as other bilious fevers existing in an increased quantity, or by its being of a more deleterious quality than what is required to produce the lower degrees of bilious fever.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

* * *The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.*

THE number of capital pictures now in this country, evades all calculation; to enter into the causes that have contributed to this is not necessary, but it has long been a subject of regret, both to foreigners and natives who are fond of the fine arts, that these pictures have been so generally scattered over the face of the Island, at the different mansions of our nobility, or dispersed through the metropolis, in many cases, in small collections, that they were not more easily accessible. The latter of these evils, the generous conduct of the gentlemen who began the plan of the British Institution in Pall-Mall, for exhibiting old pictures etc, promises to remove; and the noble, and we must add patriotic example of the Marquis of Stafford, is an admirable beginning for the removal of the other. We have been told, and hope it is well founded, that Lord Grosvenor intends to add a gallery, similar to that of the Marquis, to the mansion his Lordship purchased from the Duke of Gloucester. To this he will remove the collection which was in the possession of the late Earl.—The pictures which were at his own house in Westminster, before he attained his present title, and, above all, the very admirable and

valuable collection which he lately purchased from Mr. W. E. Agar, of which, when we have room, we mean to give some account.

Sir Samuel Hood, K.B. K.S.F. M.P. for the City of Westminster. Drawn by, A.R.A. pinxt. C. Turner, sculpt. published for G. Andrews, Charing-Cross, Nov. 1806.

If in the characteristic traits of an English Admiral, there are any marks of energy, or that national hardihood which so eminently distinguishes that valuable class of the community, it has been usual for any artist of good taste, who paints his portrait, to make it as far as he can consistently with the necessary attention to the resemblance, perceptible in his picture. This portrait of Sir Samuel Hood may possibly be deemed a likeness; but it is, if we may be permitted so to express it, a feeble likeness.

The Right Honourable Henry Lord Holland, the Right Honourable Charles James Fox, died September 23, 1806. A pair of Prints. J. R. Smith pinxt. S. W. Reynolds sculpt. Published by S. W. R. 47, Poland-street, October 13, 1806.

These two prints are resemblances, and characteristic resemblances of the noble person, who, at present does honour to

to the title of Holland; and of that great and enlightened statesman, who being now lost to his country and his friends, has a chance of justice being done to his character, in some particulars, which, by the violent animosity of political partiality, were almost invariably tinged with the over-charged hue of party prejudice. Both the portraits are executed with the usual ability and superior taste of the artists, whose names are annexed.

Henry Meyer, and Mr. Nicole. J. R. Smith pinxt. W. Ward sculpt. - Published by W. Ward, Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square.

The picture from which this print is engraved, was in the last exhibition at the Royal Academy. It represents an elderly gentleman, listening to a young gentleman who is reading to him, and is a very respectable and well composed picture in every respect but one, which was unpleasantly obvious in the painting, but in the print, is disagreeably obtrusive; we mean the green-spectacles, which in the engraving are necessarily black. From this little circumstance, the united talents of painter and engraver, confessedly great, sink beneath the task of rendering this in any degree an agreeable print, which, in a production from Mr. Raphael Smith, is what a late celebrated auctioneer would call a *unique* circumstance.

The Wary Traveller. The Harvest-man. W. Ariand pinxt. Dunkerton, sculpt. A pair of prints, engraved in Mezzotinto, and published for H. Macklin, Fleet-street.

In these two pleasing designs, the artist does not seem to have aimed at more than making a pair of respectable furniture prints; and he has fully attained his purpose. Examined with that regard, they are entitled to a considerable portion of praise. The first, we think, is the best design; and both of them are well engraved.

Earl Camden, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. J. Hoppner Rit. pinxt. W. Ward, sculpt. Published by W. Ward, Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square.

This print is finely engraved in mezzotinto, and in point of design, comes into a very respectable class among the portraits of the present day.

Mr. Ackerman has now published, price 6s. the twelve prints to illustrate the new and popular publication of, *The Miseries of Human Life*. This most terrific title, would lead a native of any other country but England, to expect a heart-rending tale of accumulated woe. A Frenchman, it has been observed, in one

of our Journals, would prepare to shake his head, and thrug up his shoulders at the unobserved calamities of some love-sick heroine; a German would instantly feel his heart expand with all the sensitiveness of philanthropy; and the tear would be ready to start from his eye, at the thought of beholding all the hopeless errors, and unallayed miseries of man, feelingly depicted by the nervous hand of sentimental philosophy. But to a true-bred Briton, the word MISERY does by no means convey an idea of such extreme discomfort. He feels the satisfaction of grumbling over his misfortunes, to be on many occasions so much greater than the pain of enduring them, that he will beg, borrow, steal, or even manufacture calamity, sooner than suffer any unusual scarcity of discontent. He feels that miseries are necessary to happiness, and though perhaps not quite so pleasant at the moment, as his other indispensable enjoyments of beef and beer, would, if taken away, leave a great craving in his appetite," &c. &c. but we have not room for more quotation. Indeed, Sterne had said long ago, that Mr. Shandy used to consider an affliction which gave him an opportunity of a smart repartee, or an eloquent disquisition, as fully compensated by the exquisite delight of intellectual display.

The prints are designed and engraved with attention to the idea of the work, and well coloured, and may, we think, be a pleasant and whimsical addition to the amusement of those who love to laugh, and to laugh has uses, that it is not necessary to enumerate.

Specimens of Polyautography, No. IV. price 10s 6d. published by J. Folleweiler, No. 9, Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square.

In this number, as in those that preceded it, there are six, and the major part of them are entitled to high praise; indeed on the whole, we think that hitherto each succeeding number has been better than the former.

The first design by Mr. H. Singleton, represents an old man reading, and is in a bold and good style. The next is a landscape by Mr. W. H. Pyne, in an eminent degree delicate and picturesque: the hero, on a caparioned horse, is, by Mr. E. V. Utterton, and must be considered as the production of an amateur, but would in many points do honour to a regular artist. By Mr. T. Barker, there is a very easy and natural drawing of brick-makers, &c. and by Mr. Raphael West, the old tree in the forest, which we have seen in more than one or two of his

former productions: in this mode it has a singularly good effect. By Mr. W. Harell, we have a rural scene with trees, a female figure, &c. &c.

On the whole, we think that this very curious and novel invention, promises to come into much greater request, and be more attended to and admired as it is better known. Indeed taken in every point of view, it must be very acceptable to the artists and the lovers of drawing, as they may themselves multiply their own designs without any knowledge of the art of engraving; the stone being prepared so as to admit of being drawn upon with the same facility as paper.

A picturesque View of the principal Mountains of the World, in their actual proportions of height above the level of the Sea, with a Scale of altitudes applicable to the Picture; designed and painted by R. A. Riddell, Esq. accompanied by a Geographical and Physical account of Mountains, their Mineral Composition, &c. &c. in three quarto Volumes, by Joseph Wilson, Esq.

This very singular print, which we men-

tioned as in preparation some months ago, is now engraved, and the descriptive volumes which accompany it, will be ready in a month or two, when the whole will be published. To give the Analysis of so very singular a work, would far exceed our limits. Suffice it to say, that it is the largest print ever engraved on a single plate, (being 4 feet 6 inches, by 3 feet, exclusive of margins, for which the paper and presses have been expressly made.) The base of the picture is supposed to be the level of the sea, from which the elevation of all the mountains are measured.

The price to subscribers for plain copies is ten guineas; impressions printed in colours, similar in effect to the original picture, thirty guineas. One half to be paid at the time of subscription. Subscriptions are taken in by Messrs. G. and W. Nicol. Messrs. Thomas Court's and Co. bankers, Strand, &c. &c. and at Mr. Riddell's, No: 9, Bennet-street, St. James's.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Selected Pieces for the Organ or Piano-forte, by the late Mr. Jonathan Battisbill. Dedicated to Dr. Callcott, and selected from M.S.S. in the Possession of the Honourable George Pomeroy, by John Page, Vicar-Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral. 5s.

THIS selection consists of an Overture, Nine Pieces for the Organ or Piano Forte, an Introductory Lesson for the latter Instrument, Six short Lessons for Juvenile Performers, and the Air of "God save the King," harmonized by the above admired composer. The appearance of these remains of so ingenious and justly celebrated a master as the late Mr. Battisbill, will not fail to be interesting to the lovers of original and sound composition. In every piece we discover the high talents and profound science from which it emanates, and trace the good old school to which the composer was indebted, for the pure and classical style of his compositions. The work is brought out with accuracy and neatness, and the public, we are confident, will join us in thanking Mr. Page for his laudable attention and assiduity. The Posthumous Songs of Mr. Battisbill, the speedy publication of which has been announced in a former number, are to appear in the beginning of March next.

A New Glee for Three Voices. The Words translated from the 27th Ode of Anacreon, by Thomas Moore, Esq. Composed and dedicated to the Translator, by Samuel Wesley, Esq. 2s. 6d.

We find in this glee so much genius and science, as to lament our not having heard its performance by the *Society of Harmonists*, at one of their late meetings. The movements are judiciously varied, and the expression is given with energy. But the most profound may be betrayed into an accidental lapse; and we submit it to Mr. Wesley, whether he has not, in effect, two consecutive octaves in the same direction in the first bar of his third page.

Delassement Militaire. Composé et dédié à Dr. Busby, par J. Fay. 5s.

This piece is pleasingly fancied; the passages are natural, easy, and connected; and the whole presents an effect highly creditable to the composer's taste and talents. The subject of the *Pastorale* is particularly attractive, and the repetition of the first movement in an accelerated time, is well judged. A word of compliment is due to Mr. Lavenue, for the neatness and accuracy with which the piece is printed.

A Recreation, composed of a Scene or Introduction, by Louis Von Ejcb, Esq. 5s.

This publication consists of a Scene, an Aria, and a Rondo. The three movements are, as they ought to be, written with a view to each other; and a series of impressions result from the order in which they are given, which had been lost by a different arrangement. The air is tastefully fancied, and the subject of the rondo will not fail to be well received by those who seek for melody and originality of character.

"O row thee in my Highland Plaid." A favourite Scottish Ballad, written by Mr. Robert Tannabill, and set to Music by J. Ross, Esq. of Aberdeen. 1s.

We have perused this little ballad with great pleasure. The air is strikingly natural, and purely Scottish. The introductory and intermediate symphonies are sweet and appropriate, and the bass is chosen with that science and judgment for which we have long since given Mr. Ross our full credit.

A Grand March, performed at Vauxhall Gardens by the New Military Band, under the Direction of Mr. Mackintosh. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by T. P. Powell. 2s. 6d.

This piece is not without many commendatory traits. The introduction is a regular well-digested movement, and is succeeded by the march, with the subject of which we are too much pleased not to wish that it less directly reminded us of an idea of Haydn in his symphony called the *Surprise*. The third movement is ingeniously conceived, and concludes the composition with a spirited and engaging effect.

A Broken Cake. Glee for Three Voices. The Poetry from Anacreon, by Thomas Moore, Esq. The Music by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this glee is elegant and tasteful: it partakes of the style of the poetry, and gives its sentiments with truth and force. We nevertheless regret that Sir John Stevenson has not enriched his composition with some of those points and responses so peculiarly relevant to vocal harmony, and so fully expected from the man of science; and should have been even better pleased than we have professed ourselves to be, had Sir John's attention to the propriety of

making the bass and counter-tenor the extremes of the harmony, prevented his tenor from sometimes intruding on the province of the under part.

The Battle of Maida. An Heroic Song, written by Captain Spencer. The Music composed by J. Terrail. 1s.

We are pleased with the bold broad style of this melody. It well accords with the subject of the words, and will not fail to attract the lovers of that open ease and manly simplicity which ever characterized the true English song.

Aria et Rondo pour le Piano-forte. Composées et dédiées à mi Lady Sarah Spencer, par L. Von Ejcb. 3s.

This is an ingenious composition. The variety and pleasantness of the ideas will draw the favourable attention of every cultivated ear; and evince the fertile imagination of the author. The rondo is a *Polacca*, the theme of which is novel and sprightly, and happily relieved by the digressive matter.

Numbers Five and Six of RECREATION. Composed by Mr. Latour. Each 1s. 6d.

The present numbers of this pleasing and useful little publication, contain the favourite Welsh tune, "Ap Shenkin," and an Air in the Travellers, which Mr. Latour has worked into piano exercises, of a familiar and attractive style. The latter is augmented and embellished with six variations, calculated to improve without fatiguing the young practitioner. The work is to consist of twelve numbers.

"Why does Azure deck the Sky?" a Ballad. The words by T. Moore, Esq. The Music composed and arranged, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by R. Humphrey, Dublin. 1s.

The beauty, ease, and simplicity of this little song, do much credit to Mr. Humphrey's taste in ballad composition. The composer has so palpably caught the spirit of his author, that the dullest ear must be struck with the analogy of the words and music.

Rondo for the Harp or Piano-forte, by Joseph Roessler. 2s.

This rondo is of a spirited and animating cast, and particularly inviting to the juvenile ear. The passages are naturally conceived, and arise so fairly out of each other, as to produce an agreeable and connected whole.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,
from the 20th of December to the 20th of January.*

MORBI Infantiles	29
Catarrhus	18
Phthisis pulmonalis	6
Hæmoptys	2
Dyspepsia	13
Icterus calculosus	1
Aménorrhœa	12
Menorrhagia	5
Leucorrhœa	3
Hydrops	4
Pictoris	1
Dysenteria	1
Infania	9
Epilepsia	2
Hysteria	3
Hypochondriasis	7
Paralysis	4
Athenia	16
Morbi Cutanei	10

The number of infantile diseases will, this last month, appear to have much exceeded the usual proportion in the catalogue.

The abrupt and violent vicissitudes, and other unfavourable circumstances, in the atmosphere, operate with more particular injury upon the tenderness of childhood, as well as upon the infirmity of age.

The vigorous manhood of life, instead of suffering, is often corroborated and confirmed by those shocks and alternations, which are apt to extinguish the imperfect vitality of the one stage, and the nearly exhausted excitability of the other. In no department of medicine does the practice of it appear so cruelly absurd, as in the mismanagement of infants. Of the cases of mortality in the earlier months of our existence, the greater number undoubtedly consist of those who have sunk under the oppression of pharmaceutical filth. More infant subjects in this metropolis are diurnally destroyed by the mortar and pestle, than in the ancient Bethlehem fell victims in one day to the Herodian massacre.

To a popular eye the sacrifice is not so visible, but the fact is equally certain and unequivocal to the intellect of a scientific practitioner.

Air duly oxygenated, unrestrained exercise of the limbs and lungs, natural and nourishing food, and, above every thing else, a daily and universal ablution of the body, are perhaps all the reme-

dies of disease, or preservatives of health, which a child in general requires, or his constitution can with impunity admit.*

Consumption, or the deceitful semblances of that disease, recur almost daily under the notice of the Reporter. Dyspepsia, however, is too frequently mistaken for phthisis. The distinction is not sufficiently observed, in practice, between *general* consumption and consumption of the *lungs*, between impaired energies and deranged structure, between complaints merely of the stomach and of the pulmonary organs. An inadequate attention with regard to these, in reality opposite, but sometimes in appearance, allied symptoms of disease, constitutes too often a source of essential error in medical experience.

On both sides lies mistake. Some cling to system in despite of fact and observation, ridicule the solicitude we are anxious to enforce, and decry the necessity of ascertaining at all the state of the lungs in cases of cough and emaciation; while others, perhaps still more faulty and indiscriminating, conceive not the possibility of cough without the presence of pulmonary disorder.

Truth, as in most other instances, here rests between the two extremities of violent opinion.

The Reporter still continues to see cases, where moral influences are not sufficiently attended to in connection with physical disorders. There is too much of materialism in medical philosophy. Chemistry has not so much to do, as is generally imagined, with the composition and conduct of the human frame. Physical science, in accounting for the phenomena both of health and disease, has recently been stretched to a degree of unprecedented extravagance. By some speculatists, the body of man has been converted into a chemical resort; by others it has been transformed into a galvanic apparatus. The cele-

* The Reporter, on the present occasion, cannot refrain from noticing and urging on the attention of the public, more especially the maternal part of it, an admirable article on "Infancy," from the pen of his ingenious and scientific friend, Dr. Uwins, in Dr. Gregory's new Encyclopedia.

brated comparative anatomist of France, M. Cuvier, in illustration of the modern animo-chemical doctrine of life, supposes a virgin blooming with health and beauty one day, and on the succeeding a recumbent corpse. "What is this effect," he enquires, "but an alteration of the arrangement of the particles which enter into the composition of her body?" Such alteration is not, however, the occasion, but the consequence, of losing the principle of excitability. The muscles are become relaxed, the countenance is sunk, the power of motion is departed, and the affinities of inanimate matter now begin to exhibit their operation, on the minute particles of which the lifeless fabric is composed.

The Reporter was, a few days ago, called to a patient whose case was considered as an inflammation of the intestines. The symptoms appear in fact to have originated from what in nology is denominated *Icterus calculosus*. The exquisite degree of pain which is occasioned by the difficult and obstructed passage of a gall-stone through the biliary duct to the intestine, is often equally, or perhaps more, violent than that produced by visceral inflammation. From the former, however, it may be discriminated by the absence of that general disturbance in the pulse and faculties of life, which invariably characterize the latter.*

Infancy still prevails and predominates over the ordinary multitude of diseases. The incipency of morbid irritation is not

sufficiently nursed and corrected. The approach of melancholy, like the coming-on of evening darkness, is scarcely perceptible in its progress. In the first stage of this, as in that of consumptive affection, the disorder may perhaps in almost every instance be arrested; but afterwards, we can have little more influence upon the shadow growing over the mind, than that which advances over a dial. The sun points out, without retarding, its almost insensible encroachment.

What is of gradual growth, is in general of permanent continuance. A plant or an animal that is tardy in ascending to maturity, is equally so in declining to death or dissolution.

A sudden and unprepared explosion does not deserve terror; it is the slow, silent, and subterranean train of inflammatory ingredients, that is calculated most effectually to undermine the mental, as well as physical, constitution.

The progress and establishment of intellectual hallucination, is traced with fidelity and feeling in the following delineation of Dr. Johnson: "Some particular train of ideas fixes upon the mind, all other intellectual gratifications are rejected; the mind, in weariness or leisure, recurs constantly to the favourite conception, and feasts on the luscious falsehood whenever it is offended with the bitterness of truth. By degrees, the reign of fancy is confirmed: the grows first imperious, and in time despotic. These fictions begin to operate as realities, false opinions fasten upon the mind, and life passes in dreams of rapture or of anguish."

JOHN REID,

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
Jun. 27, 1806.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the
20th of December and the 20th of January, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Debtors' Names are between Parentheses.

BRIDGGE William, Maiden-lane, hosier. (Baxter and Co. Furnival's-lane)
Bailey Thomas Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings)
Bracewell William, Gracechurch-street, warehouseman. (Kearson, Cornhill-court)
Bates Benjamin, Sherringtonham, Shopkeeper. (Harmer, Norwich)
Butt William, Berners-street, hair merchant. (Ledwith, Bedlam's-court)
Bisshopp William, Wilkes, malker. (Taylor, Old Street and)
Barrington George, Norwich, draper. (Lambert, Matton Garden)
Cox George Augustus, Bristol, scrivener. (Wm. Thomas, Bristol)

Cooke Thomas, Gloucester, merchant. (Kerston, Gray's Inn Square)
Curtis John, Friercher, Minorities, linen-draper. (Dobin and Co. Crane court)
Clarke Charles, Bristol, corn-factor. (Blandford and Co. Inner Temple)
Cunell Robert, the younger, York, brewer. (Edge, Inner Temple)
Chard Charles, High Holborn, chemist. (Smith, Matton Garden)
Cox Joseph Lancaster, Lambeth, victualler. (Meyennott, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road)
Dixon John Wood, Minorities, ship broker. (Hillyard, Cornhill-court)
Epworth James, Spalding, grocer. (Harvey and Co. Lincoln)
Gillies MacLaurin, Southampton-place, merchant. (Slaws and Co. Tudor-street)
Goady Thomas, Market-street, grocer. (Fielder, Duke-street)
Green Henry, Southgate, farmer. (Aromidge, Temple Goady)

Godwin George, Stafford, cordwainer. (Panton, 4, Head-courts)
 Garland William, Shepton Mallett, innholder. (King, Took's-court)
 Hughes William, Queen Street, Southwark, porter dealer. (Burn, Old Jewry)
 Harrison William, Berwick Street, carrier. (Popkin, Dean Street)
 Hesketh Joseph and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers. (Warr, Liverpool)
 Hunt Benjamin, Brighton, builder. (Smith, Furnival's inn)
 Hawkey Joseph, Piccadilly, accountant-maker. (Cole, Southampton Street, Bloomsbury)
 Jones Thomas, High Street, Mary le Bone, carpenter. (Rogers, Fifth Street)
 Julian John, Bobber's Mill, miller. (Macdougall and Co. Lincoln's Inn)
 Jackson John, Sculptor, cabinet-maker. (Allen and Co. Furnival's Inn)
 Knight William, Stonebreaks, clothier. (Townsend, Stables Inn)
 Kedd Thomas, Newcastle upon Tyne, sailcloth-maker. (Wortham and Co. Cable Street)
 Levy Jacob Israel, Haydon Street, merchant. (Keys, 18, Somerset Street, Algate)
 Leff William, Cateaton Street, warehouseman. (Paffinetz, Warfield Court)
 Langdale Charles Nugent, Thirsk, wine-merchant. (Chippendale, King's Bench Walk)
 Lucy John, Liverpool, merchant. (Blacklock, Temple)
 McCraith Alexander, Lower Brook Street, wine-merchant. (Wilde, Jun. Cable Street, Falcon Square)
 McCraith Alexander and John Marshall, Lower Brook Street, wine-merchant. (Sherrwood, Cullion Court, Oxide, George, Woodville, money- scrivener. (Williams, 21, Church Street)
 Oment Joseph, Yeovil, victualler. (Batten, Yeovil)
 Fringle Selby Clement, Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. (Meggison, Hatton Garden)
 Phillips Philip, Marshfield, coal-merchant. (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer Office of Fias)
 Potts George, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper. (Berry and Co. Walbrook)
 Richardson Stephen Clement, Cambridge, linen-draper. (Long, Middle Temple)
 Rutter John, Ormskirk, innkeeper. (Hulme, Brunswick Square)
 Sparring John, Brighton, cabinet maker. (Evatt, Warwick-courts, Gray's Inn)
 Smith James and Edward Meredith, Blackmore Street, linen-draper. (Hargman, Wine Office-courts)
 Shepley Thomas, Selby, brewer. (Sykes and Co. New Inn)
 Smith Thomas, Coffey, coal-seller. (Nicholls, Tavistock-place)
 Swannack Charles, Russell Street, grocer. (Gutty and Co. Angel Court)
 Tunnor John, Mary le Bone Street, vintner. (Rogers, Manchester Buildings)
 Topping John Lewis, Bishopgate Street, grocer. (Gleadhill and Co. Tokenhouse-yard)
 Trickey Benjamin, Plympton, butcher. (Street and Co. Philip-lane)
 Tills Thomas, Wymoutham, cordwainer. (Follet, Inner Temple)
 Taylor John, Micklehurst, cotton-spinner. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry)
 Thomas Anthony, Charles Henry Roskin, and Charles Schelling, Walbrook, merchants. (Berry and Co. Walbrook)
 Waller William, Exeter, ironmonger. (Williams and Co. Bedford row)
 Williams William, Bedwellty, maltster. (Edmunds and Son, Exchequer Office of Fias)
 Warwick Thomas, Great Sutton Street, watch-maker. (Lyon, 13, Cornhill)
 Weaver Richard, Hardwick, miller. (Lowndes and Co. Red Lion-square)
 Yates John, Shilton, china-man. (Leigh and Co. New Bridge Street)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Addison Thomas, Preston, woollen-draper, January 21, final
 Atkinson George, Smithfield, glazier, January 17
 Austin John, London upon Tiers, miller, January 22
 Ames John, New Road, victualler, February 3
 Bennett John Morde, Broctley, maltster, January 16
 Bonardum Benjamin, Ipswich, brewer, January 1
 Brown William and John Yoken, Jaimyn Street, shoe-makers, January 30
 Blundell Joseph, Bolton le Moors, cotton spinners, January 20, final
 Bryan William, Birch Lane, merchant, January 24
 Wares Robert, Cuttle bridge, porter merchant, January 21
 Bagnet George, Leeds, soap boiler, January 22
 Baylis William, Lechlery, baker, January 22
 Blum William, Gulsport, draper, February 24
 Bottomley Ely, Whitefriars, coal-merchant, January 1
 Burth William, Chester, linen-draper, February 2, final
 Berow Richard, Pall Mall, feather merchant, February 7, final

Caulish John, Pineberry-square, grocer, January 30
 Cole Richard, Lambeth-road, hardware-draper, February 7
 Cadwell William, Smaithbone, upholsterer, January 29, final
 Clarke Clement, Great Yarmouth, liquor-merchant, Jan. 29
 Cooper Thomas, Leatherhead, corn-chandler, February 7
 Cartledge Thomas, Tyrser, Couster Street, corn-dealer, February 14, final
 Cockburn Alexander, Gray's Inn-lane, dealer, February 10
 Drury Thomas and Richard Gilbert, Broad Street, ribbon-weavers, January 21, final
 Edwards John, Wigmore Street, dealer, January 22
 Ellis David, Long Acre, dealer in cloth, January 21, final
 Everett Richard, Glyn, Yarmouth, grocer, January 27
 Katherby George and William Macfarlane, Rotherhithe, merchants, February 14, final
 Evans John, Wolverhampton, hardwareman, February 2, final
 Frank George, Blackman Street, wine-merchant, January 31, final
 Furloose Michael, Gullford Street, merchant, January 20
 Fisher Stanley Marshall, Gravesend, linen-draper, Feb. 14, final
 Fuller Samuel, Cambridge, draper, January 31
 Gaff James and Patrick Dempsey, Tower Royal, merchants, January 6
 Galloway John, Gillingham, merchant, February 14
 Gill George, Charles Street, dealer, February 7
 Gilding Francis, Aldergate Street, cabinet-maker, February 7
 Hennens John, East Greenwich, corn-dealer, January 13
 Hopkins John, Alcester, grocer, January 20
 Hibernon Ann, Farnham, milliner, February 8
 Hewitt Joseph, Birmingham, drugist, February 25, final
 Jackson Thomas, Arley Street, tailor, January 24
 Jackson John, Lancaster, ritualiser, January 22, final
 Jack, Walter, Bristol, merchant, February 18
 Judin Frederick, Thurgomston Street, merchant, February 21
 Jones John, Threadneedle Street, warehouseman, 19-20, final
 Kerr Patrick, Old Jewry, merchant, January 31, final
 Lovell Thomas, Shoreditch, baker, January 30
 Lock Charles, Reading, horse-dealer, January 15
 Leach James Aikew, Jewry Street, wine-merchant, January 29, final
 Lane John, Thomas Frazer, and Thomas Boylson, Nicholson Lane, merchants, February 7
 Mallion George, Gauxholme, miller, January 31, final
 Moore Mary, Albemarle Street, dress-maker, January 24
 Moore Samuel, Leicester, woolcomber, January 22, final
 Machel John, Bristol, linen-draper, January 27
 Moore Hugh, Ironmonger-lane, merchant, February 28
 Nix John, Chatham, tailor, February 14
 Noel Thomas, Hudders, Brighton, linen-draper, January 20, final
 Nott Thomas Bach, Cork, money-scrivener, February 5, final
 Parr William, Lower Shadwell, grocer, January 30
 Pereira Abram Mendes, and Hermenegild Cabellain, Old Metham, dealers and chymists, December 30
 Peacock Julia, Beverley, woollen-draper, January 17
 Pettit William, Rotherhithe, miller, January 11
 Richardson Peter Wakefield, woodfacer, Jan. 24-25, final
 Rowe Richard, Granchester, gardener, January 23, final
 Roff Thomas, Drewatt, Marlborough, talow &andler, February 9
 Roberts David, Trump Street, warehouseman, February 12
 Strathman Peter, the younger, Manchester, dealer and chapman, January 14
 Sheppard Porter, Lynn, draper, January 21, final
 Sheddad Alexander, Bristol, drugist, January 19, final
 Sawyer Richard, Broadstairs, butcher, January 23
 Smith George, Upper Harley Street, merchant, January 8, final
 Southcomb Thomas, Great Queen Street, merchant, January 27
 Sharp Richard, Armlay, dry-falter, January 26
 Sherwin Thomas, Tower Street, wine-merchant, January 30
 Shipley Thomas, Walcot, coachmaker, January 30, final
 Spedon George, Aldergate Street, cabinet-maker, January 31
 Sargent Joseph, Milk Street, warehouseman, February 3
 Sutcliffe William, Overdon, merchant, February 6
 Spicer Howard, Walden, maltster, February 7
 Tunnicliff Thomas, Broomyard, linen-draper, February 21
 Tomlinson Richard, New Malton, brewer, February 4
 Taylor John, Chatham, wine merchant, February 7
 Warrs William Russell, Bristol, grocer, January 10
 Wallis James, Paternoster-row, bookfeller, January 30
 Wheller Joseph, Blackheath, miller, January 24
 Wheatall Edward, Duke Street, warehouseman, January 20
 Ward Henry, Curtain Road, apothecary, February 2
 Walker Richard Benson, Haddon, Jan. 24, final
 Wilkinson Robert and George Daniel, Kingston, merchants, January 27, final
 Wedgberrow James, Worcester, gloves, February 2

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JANUARY.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

POLAND.

INTELLIGENCE has been received by Government, and the following note has been sent from the Foreign Office to various persons of distinction:—

"Intelligence, of the truth of which there is not the least doubt, has been received, that an action was fought between the Russians and French, on the 27th of December last, which continued three successive days, and on the last of which the French retreated, with the loss of 40,000 slain, and 80 pieces of cannon. The scene of action was at Ostrolenka, 60 or 70 miles from Warsaw. The enemy made their retreat to within eight miles of that place, and were also entrenching themselves at Marienburgh."

We hope to be able to confirm this important event in our next.

Forty-seventh Bulletin of the French Army.

Pultusk, Dec. 26.

The affair of Czarnowoz, that of Nasielsk and Kurkamb, that of the cavalry and Lapoczyn, have been followed by that of Pultusk, and by the complete and precipitate retreat of the Russian army, which has finished the present year's campaign.

Marshal Lannes first arrived on the morning of the 26th, directly opposite to Pultusk, where, during the night, the whole of General Benningfen's corps had assembled. The Russian division, which had been defeated at Nasielsk, had arrived about two in the morning at the camp at Pultusk with the third division of Marshal Davoust's corps in close pursuit of them. At ten o'clock, Marshal Lannes began the attack, having his first line composed of the division of Suchet, the second of Gazan's, and that of Oudinot, of the third light corps under the command of General Dautance, on his left wing. The engagement was obstinate; after various occurrences, the enemy was completely routed. The 17th regiment of light infantry, and the 34th, covered themselves with glory. Generals Vedel and Clapere de were wounded. General Trilhard, commandant of the light cavalry; General Boullard, commandant of a brigade of dragoons under General Becker, and also Colonel Barthelmy, of the 15th dragoons, were wounded with grape-shot. Voisin, aide-camp to Marshal Lannes; and M. Curial, aide-camp to General Suchet, were killed, and both have fallen with glory. Marshal Lannes was likewise grazed by a ball. The fifth corps of the army gave a proof of every thing that could be expected from the superiority of the French infantry over that of other nations. Marshal Lannes, though he

had been for six days indisposed, persisted in following his corps. The 35th regiment sustained several charges of the enemy's cavalry with great coolness and success. During the night the enemy beat a retreat, and reached Ostrolenka.

While General Benningfen's corps was beaten at Pultusk, that of General Buxhowden assembled at Golymin about noon. The division of Panin, belonging to this corps, which had been attacked the evening before by the Grand Duke of Berg, and another division already beaten at Nasielsk, arrived by different routes at the camp of Golymin. Marshal Davoust, who pursued the enemy from Nasielsk, came up with them, charged them, and took possession of a wood near the camp of Golymin. At the same time, General Augereau arriving from Golazyma, took the enemy in flank. The general of brigade Lapille, with the 16th light infantry, carried with the bayonet a village which served for a point of support to the enemy. The division of Hennelet formed in line, and advanced against the enemy, at three o'clock in the afternoon: the fire was extremely hot. The Grand Duke of Berg made several successful charges, in which Klein's division of dragoons distinguished themselves. Night coming on too soon, the battle continued till eleven o'clock, when the enemy retreated in disorder, leaving behind his artillery, his baggage, almost all his knapsacks, and a number of dead. All the enemy's columns retreated towards Ostrolenka. General Fereyrolles, commandant of a brigade of dragoons, was killed by a musket shot. The intrepid General Rapp, the emperor's aide-de-camp, was wounded by a musket shot at the head of his division of dragoons. Colonel Semele, of the brave 24th regiment of the line, was wounded. Marshal Augereau had a horse shot under him.

In the mean time, Marshal Soult with his corps had arrived at Masari, two miles from Matzon: but the horrible fogs, the consequences of rain and thaw, arrested his march, and saved the Russian army, of which not a man would have otherwise escaped. The difficulties of the army of Gen. Benningfen and that of Buxhowden, seemed as if they would have been completed on this side the little river d'Orege; but every plan was thwarted by the effect of the thaw, and that to such a degree, that the artillery could not move more than three leagues in two days. The Russian army lost 80 pieces of cannon, all its ammunition wagons, more than 1000 baggage carts, and 15,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The movements of the French and Russian columns will furnish a subject of real curiosity for military men, when traced upon

L a map.

MONTHLY MAG., No. 133.

a map. They will then see that the whole Russian army was on the point of being annihilated in the course of a few days, and that in consequence of a single oversight in the Russian General.

We have lost 800 men killed, and 2000 wounded. Masters of the greatest part of the Russian artillery, of all its positions, and having repulsed the enemy near 10 leagues, the emperor has ordered the army into winter quarters before this expedition, the Russian officers say they had 150,000 men, now they say they had but half that number. Which is to be believed, the Russian officers before, or the Russian officers after the battle?

Persia and the Porte have declared war against Russia. Michelson attacks the Porte. These two great empires, neighbours to the Russians, are kept in continual anxiety by the fallacious policy of the cabinet of St. Petersburg, which for ten years past has acted by them in the same manner as it conducted itself for fifty years, with respect to Poland.

M. Philip Segur, camp marshal to the emperor, on his way to Nafelsk, fell into an ambushade of Cossacks placed in a wooden house behind that place. He killed two of them with his own hands, but was made prisoner. The emperor claimed him immediately, but the Russian General had already sent him off to St. Petersburg.

BUEENOS AYRES.

Captain Edmonds, late of his Majesty's ship *Diamond*, arrived at the Admiralty Office, January 24, with dispatches from Commodore Sir Home Popham, dated in the Rio de la Plata, the 1st of November, from which it appears, that Buenos Ayres was attacked on the 9th of August, by a detachment of troops from Monte Video, assisted by the town's-people, and militia of the country, and obliged to surrender on the 12th, under a capitulation, the terms of which were not afterwards observed. General Beresford, the officers, troops, marines of the squadron, and a few seamen, remained prisoners of war.

Upon the arrival of the re-inforcements from the Cape of Good Hope, an attack was made upon Monte Video, but without success. Possession was then taken of Maldonado, at the mouth of the river, upon the 29th of October, where the troops were stationed when Captain Edmonds sailed. His Majesty's ships were at anchor in the road of that place, and their crews in perfect health.

The following is a statement of the killed and wounded:—

OFFICERS—Killed . . .	2
Wounded . . .	8
Total . . .	10

PRIVATES—Killed . . .	43
Wounded . . .	94
Missing . . .	9
Total . . .	146

AMERICA.

On 2d of December at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following Message to both Houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled.

It would have given me, Fellow citizens, great satisfaction to announce, in the moment of your meeting, that the difficulties in our foreign relations, existing at the time of your last separation, had been amicably and justly terminated. I lost no time in taking those measures which were most likely to bring them to such a termination, by special missions, charged with such powers and instructions as, in the event of failure, could leave no imputation on either our moderation or forbearance. The delays, which have since taken place in the negotiations with the British Government, appear to have proceeded from causes which do not forbid the expectation that, during the course of the session, I may be enabled to lay before you their final issue. What will be that of the negotiations for settling our differences with Spain, nothing which had taken place, at the date of the last dispatches, enables us to pronounce. On the western side of the Mississippi, the advanced in considerable force, and took post at the settlement of Bayon Pierre, on the Red river. This village was originally settled by France, was held by her as long as she held Louisiana, and was delivered to Spain only as a part of Louisiana. Being small, insulated, and distant, it was not observed at the moment of re-delivery to France and the United States, that she continued a guard of half a dozen of men, which had been stationed there. A proposition however, having been lately made by our commander in Chief, to assume the Sabine river as a temporary line of separation between the troops of the two nations, until the issue of our negotiations shall be known, this has been referred by the Spanish commandant to his superior, and in the mean time he has withdrawn his force to the western side of the Sabine river. The correspondence on this subject, now communicated, will exhibit more particularly the present state of things in that quarter.

The nature of that country requires indispensably that an unusual proportion of the force employed there should be cavalry, or mounted infantry. In order, therefore, that the commanding officer might be enabled to act with effect, I had authorised him to call on the governors of Orleans and Mississippi, for a corps of five hundred volunteer cavalry. The temporary arrangement he has proposed, may perhaps render this unnecessary. But I inform you with great pleasure, of the promptitude with which the inhabitants of those territories have tendered their services in defence of their country. It has done honor to themselves

themselves, entitled them to the confidence of their fellow-citizens in every part of the Union, and must strengthen the general determination to protect them efficaciously under all circumstances which may occur.

Having received information that in another part of the United States, a great number of private individuals were combining together, arming and organizing themselves, contrary to law to carry on a military expedition against the territories of Spain, I thought it necessary, by proclamation, as well as by special orders, to take measures for preventing and suppressing this enterprise, for seizing the vessels, arms, and other means provided for it, and for arresting and bringing to justice its authors and accessories. It was due to that good faith, which ought ever to be the rule of action in public as well as in private transactions; it was due to good order, and regular government, that, while the public force was acting strictly on the defensive, and merely to protect our citizens from aggression, the criminal attempts of private individuals to decide, for their country, the question of peace or war, by commencing active, and unauthorized hostilities, should be promptly and efficaciously suppressed.

Whether it will be necessary to enlarge our regular force, will depend on the result of our negotiations with Spain. But as it is uncertain when that result will be known, the provisional measures requisite for that, and to meet any pressure intervening in that quarter, will be a subject for your early consideration.

The possession of both banks of the Mississippi, reducing to a single point the defence of that river, its waters and the country adjacent, it becomes highly necessary to provide, for that point, a more adequate security.—Some position above its mouth, commanding the passage of that river, should be ordered sufficiently strong to cover the armed vessels, which may be stationed there for defence; and, in conjunction with them, to present an insuperable obstacle to any force, attempting to pass. The approaches to the city of New Orleans, from the eastern quarter also, will require to be examined, and more effectually guarded. For the internal support of the country, the encouragement of a long settlement on the western side of the Mississippi, within reach of New Orleans, will be worthy the consideration of the Legislature.

The gun-boats, authorized by an act of the last session, are so advanced, that they will be ready for service in the ensuing spring. Circumstances permitted us to allow the time necessary for their more solid construction. As a much larger number will still be wanting, to pace our sea-port towns and waters in that state of defence, of which we are competent, and they entitled, a similar appropriation for a further provision of them, is recommended for the ensuing year.

A further appropriation will also be neces-

sary for repairing fortifications already established, and the erection of such other works as may have real effect in obstructing the approach of an enemy to our sea-port towns, or their remaining before them.

In a country whose constitution is derived from the will of the people directly expressed by their free suffrages, where the principal executive functionaries, and those of the legislature are renewed by them at short periods, where, under the character of jurors, they exercise in person the greatest portion of the judiciary powers, where the laws are consequently so formed and administered as to bear with equal weight and favor on all, restraining no man in the pursuit of honest industry, and securing to every one the property which that acquires, it would not be supposed that any safeguard could be needed against insurrection or enterprise, on the public peace or authority. The laws, however, aware that these should not be trusted to moral restraints only, have wisely provided punishments for these crimes when committed. But would it not be salutary to give also the means of preventing their commission? Where an enterprise is meditated by private individuals against a foreign nation, unanimity with the United States, powers of prevention, to a certain extent, are given by the laws. Would they not be as reasonable as useful, where the enterprise preparing is against the United States?—While adverting to this branch of law, it is proper to observe that in enterprises meditated against foreign nations, the ordinary process of binding to the observance of the peace and good behaviour, could it be extended to acts to be done out of the jurisdiction of the United States, would be effectually in cases where the offender is able to keep out of sight every indication of his purpose, which could now draw on him the exercise of the powers now given by law.

The states on the coast of Barbary seem generally disposed at present to respect our peace and friendship. With Tunis alone some uncertainty remains. Persuaded that it is our interest to maintain our peace with them on equal terms or not at all, I propose to send in due time, a reinforcement into the Mediterranean; unless previous information shall shew it to be unnecessary.

We continue to perceive proofs of the growing attachment of our Indian neighbours, and of their disposition to place all their interests under the patronage of the United States. These dispositions are inspired by their confidence in our justice, and in the sincere concern we feel for their welfare. And as long as we discharge these high and honorable functions with the integrity and good faith which alone can entitle us to their continuance, we may expect to reap the just reward in their peace and friendship.

The expedition of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke for exploring the river Missouri, and the communication from that to the Pac-

Ocean, has had all the success which could have been expected. They have traced the Missouri nearly to its source, descended the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, ascertained with accuracy the geography of that interesting communication across our continent, learnt the character of the country, of its commerce and inhabitants, and it is but justice to say that Messrs. Lewis and Clarke, and their brave companions, have, by this arduous service, deserved well of their country.

The attempt to explore the Red River, under the direction of Mr. Freeman, though conducted with a zeal and prudence meriting entire approbation, has not been equally successful. After proceeding up it about six hundred miles, nearly as far as the French settlements had extended, while the country was in their possession, our geographers were obliged to return without completing their work.

Very useful additions have also been made to our knowledge of the Mississippi, by Lieutenant Pike, who has ascended to its source, and whose journal, and map giving the details of his journey, will shortly be ready for communication to both Houses of Congress. Those of Messrs. Lewis, Clarke, and Freeman, will require further time to be digested and prepared. These important surveys, in addition to those before published, furnish materials for commencing an accurate map of the Mississippi and its western waters. Some principal rivers remain yet to be explored, towards which the authorization of Congress, by moderate appropriations, will be requisite.

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the approach of the period which you may interpose your authority constitutionally, to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in those violations of human rights, which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country, have long been eager to proscribe. Although no law you may pass can take prohibitory effect till the first day of the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, yet the intervening period is not so long to prevent, by timely notice, expeditions which cannot be completed before that day.

The receipts at the treasury during the year ending on the 30th day of September last, have amounted to near fifteen hundred millions of dollars; which have enabled us, after meeting the current demands, to pay two millions seven hundred thousand dollars of the American claims, in part of the price of Louisiana; to pay, of the funded debt, upwards of three millions of principal, and nearly of interest; and, in addition, to reimburse in the course of the present month, near two millions of five and a half per cent. stock. These payments and reimbursements of the funded debt, with those which had been made in the four years and a half preceding, will at the

close of the present year, have extinguished upwards of 23 millions of principal.

The duties compoling the Mediterranean fund will cease by law, at the end of the present session. Considering however as they are levied chiefly on luxuries, and that we have an impost on salt, a necessary of life, the free use which otherwise is so important; I recommend to your consideration the suppression of the duties on salt, and the continuation of the Mediterranean fund, instead thereof, for a short time after which that also will become unnecessary for any purpose with a contemplation.

When both of these branches of revenue shall in this way, be relinquished, there will still, ere long, be an accumulation of monies in the treasury beyond the instalments of public debt, which we are permitted by contract to pay.—They cannot pay them, without a modification, assented to by the public creditors, be applied to the extinguishment of this debt, and the complete liberation of our revenues, the most desirable of all objects. Nor, if our peace continues, will they be wanting for any other existing purpose. The question, therefore, now comes forward to what other objects shall these surplusses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of impost after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when the purposes of war shall not call for them? Shall we suppress the impost, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and unnecessary use, the suppression, in due season, will doubtless be right; but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid, are foreign luxuries purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance, and application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such as other objects of public improvement, as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of federal powers. By those operations, new channels of communication will be opened between the States; the lines of separation will disappear, their interests will be identified, and their union cemented by new and indissoluble ties. Education is here placed among the articles of public care, not that it would be proposed to take its ordinary branches out of the hands of private enterprise, which manages so much better all the concerns to which it is equal, but a public institution can alone supply those sciences, which though rarely called for are yet necessary to complete the circle, all the parts of which contribute to the improvement of the country, and some of them to its preservation. The subject is now proposed to the consideration of Congress, because, it is approved by the time the State Legislature shall have deliberated on this extension of the federal trusts, and the laws shall be passed, and other arrangements made for their execution the necessary

necessary funds will be on hand, and without employment. I suppose an amendment to the constitution by consent of the States necessary; because the objects now recommended are not among those enumerated in the constitution, and to which it permits the public monies to be applied.

The present consideration of a national establishment for education particularly, is rendered proper by this circumstance also, that, if Congress, approving the proposition, shall yet think it more eligible to found it on a donation of lands, they have it now in their power to endow it with those which will be among the earliest to produce the necessary income. This foundation would have the advantage of being independent on war, which may suspend other improvements, by requiring for its own purpose the resources denied for them.

This fellow citizens, is the state of the public interests, at the present moment, and according to the information now possessed. But such is the situation of the nations of Europe, and such too is the predicament in which we stand with some of them, that we cannot rely with certainty on the present aspect of events, that may change from moment to moment, during the course of your session, or after you shall have separated. Our duty is therefore to act upon these things as they are, and to make a reasonable provision for whatever they may be. Were armies to be raised whenever a speck of war appeared in our horizon, we never should have been without them. Our resources would have been exhausted on dangers which have never hap-

pened, instead of being reserved for what is really to take place. A steady, perhaps a quickened pace, in preparation for the defence of our sea-port towns and waters, an early settlement of the most exposed and vulnerable parts of our country, a militia organized that its effective portions can be called to any point in the union, or volunteers instead of them, to serve a sufficient time, are means which may always be ready, yet never preying on our resources until actually called into use. They will maintain the public interests, while a more permanent force shall be in a course of preparation. But much will depend on the promptitude with which these means can be brought into activity. If war be forced upon us, in spite of our long and vain appeals to the justice of nations, rapid and vigorous movements in its outlet, will go far towards securing us in its course and issue, and towards throwing its burthens on those who render necessary the resort from reason to force.

The result of our negotiations, or such incidents in their course as may enable us to infer their probable issue; such further movements also, on our western frontier as may shew whether war is to be pressed there, while negotiation is protracted elsewhere, shall be communicated to you from time to time, as they become known to me; with whatever other information I may possess or may receive, which may aid your deliberations on the great national interests committed to your charge.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A GRAND suite of apartments, upon a magnificent scale, has been recently erected in Argyll-street, for the laudable purpose of increasing the amusements of the rich and great conducive to the interest of the Fine Arts, and the professors of Science and Taste. At these rooms, an assembly of persons of rank and distinction is to be formed, for a certain number of nights in the season, with performers calculated to gratify a tasteful audience. A set of apartments, fitted up for the harmonious dinners of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, are to be opened, daily, for the use of a Belles Lettres Society, which is about to be established at this place, composed of gentlemen who patronize the Fine Arts. In other sets of rooms, all the Daily Papers, Magazines, and interesting publications, will be found, for the use of the ladies and gentlemen, subscribers to the institution. This plan, though adopted at all the principal places on the Continent, is entirely new to this metropolis, and is somewhat similar to the subscription-rooms at the watering-places; except, indeed, that in the present establishment, the most scrupulous care will be adopted to preserve a

very select company, and such artists as are desirous of exposing to critical examination superior works of skill, on application to the Committee, will have their wishes gratified, as genius and talent, of every description, will here find encouragement and support. This establishment will differ essentially from any other in London, and embraces a greater variety of objects of public utility and amusement. Great judgment has been displayed in the arrangement of the building; the ceilings and walls of which are emblematically painted and decorated, in a very superior manner. A handsome orchestra, which occupies one end of the large room, is to contrived, as to be convertible, in two hours, into an elegant little stage, sufficiently capacious for all the purposes of private theatricals. At the other end, boxes are constructed for the use of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Sussex, and Cambridge, who are subscribers and patrons to the subscription parties. This institution, which promises to unite refinement with amusement, and utility with taste, is already supported by a numerous list of the first rank and character in the kingdom.

PRIZE CATTLE.

The Oxen, &c. to the owners of which Prizes were lately adjudged by the *Smithfield Club*, as mentioned at page 596 of our last Number, when slaughtered and weighed, produced as follows, viz.

PRIZE OXEN.

		Beef.	Loose Fat.	Hide & Horns	Head.	Feet.
		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Mr. John Westcar's (not Weston).....	18	1835	229	130	56	37
Ditto.....	2a	1232	120	133	40	27
Mr. John Edmond's.....		1236	159	88	48	24
Mr. Samuel Chandler's.....	1	958	159	97	37	23
Mr. John Westcar's.....	5c	1109	168	117	44	24
Mr. Samuel Chandler's.....	2c	1012	134	93	35	24
Mr. Joseph Lucas's Cow.....		1386	200	105	47	32

PRIZE SHEEP.

		Mutton & Head	Loose Fat	Skin.	Entrails &c.	Live Weight.
		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Mr. Anthony Lechmere's, one-year old ..	No. 1	121	14	14	22	171
	2	115	11	16	21	173
	3	127	12	21	22	183
Mr. John Edmond's, two-year old.....	No. 1	170	22	21	29	212
	2	188	16	23	29	256
	3	166	17	19	23	225
Mr. Henry King's, jun. two year old	No. 1	95	14	12	25	146
	2	101	14	15	24	154
	3	94	14	14	22	144

PRIZE PIGS.

		Pork & Head	Loose Fat.	Feet.	Entrails &c.	Live Weight.
		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Mr. George Dadd's, 23 months old.....		120	13	2	38	173
His Royal Highness the Duke of York's, 10 months		218	22	2	34	276

The General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials, in London, from Dec. 17, 1805, to Dec. 16, 1806, is as follows:

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 1121—Buried, 1152.

Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 4763—Buried, 4673.

Christened in the out-parishes in Middlesex and Surry, 9734—Buried, 7842.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the City and Liberties of Westminster, 4762.—Buried, 5271.

Christened, Males, 10,452—Females, 9028.

In all, 20,580.

Buried, Males, 9215—Females, 8725.—

In all, 17,938.—Whereof have died,

Under two years of age..... 5105

Between two and five..... 2029

Five and ten..... 322

Ten and twenty..... 605

Twenty and thirty..... 1329

Thirty and forty..... 1782

Forty and fifty..... 1793

Fifty and sixty..... 1503

Sixty and seventy..... 1265

Seventy and eighty..... 859

Eighty and ninety..... 414

Ninety and a hundred..... 99

A hundred..... 2

A hundred and four..... 1

Increase in the Burials this year, 363.

It is recommended, with a view to complete the new improvements at Westminster on a grand scale, to pull down St. Margaret's Church, and re-build it on the west side of the new opening. That church, in its present state, excludes the view of the magnificent chapel of Henry the Seventh, and part of the east end of Westminster Abbey, for which it offers no substitute, not being itself, externally, a grand or beautiful edifice. It does not seem, however, very likely that, at the present time, this advice will be taken, since it is only within these three or four years that no less than 12,000*l.* have been expended in refitting the interior of this church, which is the place of worship attended on public occasions by the House of Commons.

A new Exchequer Office is to be built shortly. It is intended to restore Henry the Seventh's Chapel with the new cement, a specimen of which may be seen on the top of the east end of the Chapel, facing the House of Lords.

About two years since it was announced to the public, that a large quantity of very ancient coins had been found by the workmen belonging to Henry Steevens, esq. whilst improving and enlarging his pleasure-grounds at Mile End. A short time since another Roman urn was found, about three feet from the surface of the ground, belonging to the same gentleman,

gentleman, containing an immense number of gold, silver, copper, and brass coins, of very ancient dates; the latest appears to be of Julius Cæsar. There are a great number of coins of Roman kings, prætors, &c. &c. some of the most perfect are those of Romulus and Remus. These coins have probably lain buried for nearly 1900 years. It would appear that they were brought over by the Romans at the time of their first descent in this kingdom; from their being found not far from the Roman causeway leading from Old Ford in a direct line to Whitechapel, it seems as if an encampment had been formed on this spot. Old Ford was originally the only entrance into London, and continued to be so during the Saxon heptarchy, whilst they held the kingdom of Wessex, Essex, &c. and as late as the reign of King John, the passage was thought of such importance, that a large castle, forts, &c. were erected, the remains of which are now standing; but since that period, the road leading from Stratford has been made, and the Old Ford passage consequently neglected, and almost forgotten.

MARRIED.

William Darley, esq. of York-street, to Miss Farnham, eldest daughter of Joseph F. esq. of the Exchequer-office, Dublin.

At Cranbrook, Mr. James Blacket, of St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, to Miss Margaret H. Ralph, daughter of the Rev. E. R. of Maidstone, Kent.

At Enfield, William Bond, esq. of Elm-cottage, Wnetstone, to Miss Pottinger, only daughter of Christopher P. esq. late of Thurlow, Suffolk.

George Cauntten, esq. late of Prince of Wales's Island, in the East Indies, to Miss Lucy Elliot, sister of Captain E. of the royal navy.

William Robert James, esq. of Serle-street, to Miss Maria Hodges.

Mr. Williams, linendraper, of Oxford-street, to Miss Darbyshire, eldest daughter of Mr. D. tea-broker, of Little Friday-street, Cheap-side.

William Edward Rudolf, esq. to Miss Cordelia Phillips, youngest daughter of John P. esq.

John Pusey Wint, esq. of the island of Jamaica, to Miss Bailey, daughter of the late William B. esq. of Kingston, in the same island.

Lord Nicholl, esq. of Doctor's Commons, nephew to Sir John N. his Majesty's advocate general, to Miss Sarah Oddie, second daughter of Henry Hoyle O. esq. of Carey-street.

Lieut. Col. J. Conway, late of the 53d regiment, to Miss Eliz. M^{rs} Arthur, only daughter of John M^{rs} A. esq. of York-place, Portman-square.

John Hughes, esq. to Mrs. Rebecca Holland, relict of William H. esq. of Calcutta.

Capt. Hunt, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Orrock, relict of Wemyss O. esq.

The Hon. and Rev. R. Bagot, to Lady Harriet Villiers, youngest sister of the Earl of Jersey.

George Bramwell, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Bidwell, eldest daughter of Thomas B. esq. chief clerk in the Secretary of State's office for foreign affairs.

Thomas Whately, esq. of Grafton-street, Westminster, to Miss Paulina Dawson, eldest daughter of William D. esq. of Islington.

John Bresley, esq. to Miss Holmes, daughter of Mr. H. surgeon, lately of Bingham, Nottinghamshire.

At Islington, E. A. Whytt, esq. of St. Swithin's-lane, to Miss Gordon, daughter of the late Capt. Peter G.

At Waltham-abbey, James Alexander Gomin, esq. of the royal artillery, to Miss Matthews, daughter of Francis M. esq. of Coftam, near Portsmouth.

Mr. Tillotson Laycock, of Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, to Miss Sayer, of Leicester-place.

Mr. Henry Moole, of Bernard-street, Russell-square, to Miss Wilkison, only daughter of William W. esq. of Lamb's Conduit-street.

At Knebworth, Herts, J. Adolphus Young, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Frances Haggard, eldest daughter of William Henry H. esq. of Knebworth-place.

G. Seabrook, esq. to Miss Pickford, daughter of Thomas P. esq. of Market-street, Herts.

Capt. G. Prescott, of the 4th garrison battalion, to Miss H. Skinner, youngest daughter of Lieutenant-col. S. of the royal engineers.

T. A. Harvey, esq. to Miss E. Dodd, daughter of R. D. esq. marine painter, Parliament-street.

At Camberwell, Mr. Thomas Payne, of Upper Thames-street, to Henrietta, second daughter of William Orme, esq. of Dulwich-common.

The Rev. Edmund Watts, of Southampton-street, to Miss Reeve, daughter of the late Andrew R. esq. of Reading, Berks.

Captain Boys, of the royal navy, to Miss Vulliamy, eldest daughter of Mr. V. of Kensington Gravel-pits.

Harry Athby, esq. of St. Andrew's-court, Holborn, to Miss Bell, of Colebrook-terrace, Islington.

At Clapham, Joshua Margery, esq. to Miss Sherwood.

William Edward Rudolf, esq. to Miss C. Phillips, youngest daughter of John P. esq.

DIED.

In York-place, Pentonville, Mrs. Dolben, wife of John English D. esq. the eldest son of Sir William D. bart. Mrs. D. was granddaughter to — Hallett, esq. of Cannons, Edgware, and had 70,000*l.* to her fortune.

Edward Whitaker Gray, M. D. senior secretary of the royal society, and keeper of the department of natural history and antiquities, at the British Museum, 59.

The

The Rev. *William Gillbank*, rector of St. Ethelburg, eldest son of the late Thomas G. esq. of York.

At Chelsea, *William Ranson*, esq. late of the Old Jewry.

In Portman-square, *John Moffat*, esq. one of the oldest directors of the Sun Fire Insurance Office, 73.

Mr. Sessini, son of Mr. S. late of the Opera-house.

In Great Mary-le-bonne-street, *C. Price*, esq. formerly a lieutenant on board of the *Formidable*.

Mrs. Tetry, wife of Capt. T. of the royal navy, and daughter of George Chamberlaine, esq. of Devonshire place.

Mrs. Tress, wife of Mr. T. of Fishmongers'-hall.

At the Rev John Frampton Stanc's, Forest-hall, Essex, *Samuel Newton*, esq. of Portland-place.

In Bishopsgate street, *Mr. Rich. Chambers*, brother of the late Sir Robert C. chief judge of the supreme court of judicature, at Calcutta, and of the late Mr. William C. interpreter of the same court, 68.

At Little Bushey, Herts, *Mrs. Willett*, wife of Thomas W. esq.

At Hammersmith, *Mr. Thomas Wiffin*, formerly one of his Majesty's messengers.

At Edmonton, *Mrs. Barker*, relict of the late Edward B. esq. of Potter Newton, near Leeds, 60.

In Sloane-street, *Mrs. Pownall*, relict of Governor P. of Overton-house, Bedfordshire, 70.

In Crown street, *T. Marsh*, esq.

Stephen Cazale, esq. 76.

In York-place, Portman-square, *Miss Ann Jemima Nicholson*, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-colonel N.

In Rathbone-place, *Mrs. Kid*, mother of Dr. K. professor of chemistry in the university of Oxford.

Mrs. Harper, wife of Mr. Alexander H. of the Jerusalem coffee house, Cornhill.

In the New Inn. *Mr. Bailey*, attorney. The body lay for some days in state, at his chambers, in the New Inn, from which it was conveyed to St. Clement's church-yard, a distance of about sixty yards, in a hearse and six, followed by several mourning coaches and four.

At Phillimore-place, Kennington, *C. J. P. Barlow*; third son of Mr. B. 17.

In Charles street, Manchester square, the *Draughter Lucy Head*, relict of Sir Edmund H.

In Staples Inn, *Ijaac Reed*, esq. eminently distinguished for his knowledge of ancient English authors, and for his judicious annotations on Shakspeare.

In Fleet-lane. *Mr. Samuel Chispy*, a celebrated jockey, author of a publication entitled "Genius genuine," and inventor of the patent bits.

In Great Ormond-street, *Samuel Solly*, esq. In Sloane-square. *Col. Robson*, many years in the service of the East India Company, and late lieutenant-governor of St. Helena, 70.

At Bath, *Arthur Acheson*, Earl of Gosford; Viscount Gosford, of Market-hill, and governor of Armagh. He succeeded his father Archibald, the late Viscount, Sept. 5, 1790; married, in 1774, Millicent, daughter of Lieutenant-general Edward Pelt, and by her has issue four sons and three daughters, viz. Archibald, Lord Gosford; married, July 20, 1803, Miss Sparrow, only daughter of Robert Sparrow, esq. of Worlingham, in Suffolk; Arthur, deceased; Arthur Pole, deceased; Edward; Olivia, married, March 24, 1796, Robert Bernard Sparrow, of Abingdon, in Huntingdonshire, esq.; Mary, married, Feb. 19, 1803, Lord William Bentinck, governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, second son of William, Duke of Portland, K. G. and Millicent. The Earl of Gosford lived many years, after he was married, on the Continent, and was considered one of the most elegant and best bred men of the age. He was above 60 years of age, and had been, for some months, in a declining state of health.

At Brompton, *Mrs. Neville*, lady of Rich. N. esq. of Furnace, county of Kildare, Ireland. This lady was the beautiful Miss Bowerman, of the county of Cork.

In Norfolk-street, *Mrs. Beckett*, of the Grove, Dorking, relict of John B. esq. late of the same place, 76.

At Aldenham-lodge, Herts, *George Mason*, esq. 71, well known for his valuable collection of old English and Foreign Literature, and author of "An Essay on Design in Gardening," first published in 1768, without his name; and "Appendix to the same;" "A British Freeholder's Answer to T. Paine;" "A Supplement to Johnson's English Dictionary," &c.; "Poems, by Thomas Hoocheve, with a Preface, Notes, and Glossary, 1796;" &c. "Life of Richard Earl Howe, 1803," 8vo. who purchased Mr. M.'s paternal estate at Porters, 1772. Mr. M. was eldest son of a distiller at Deptford-bridge, whose widow re-married Dr. Jubb, late Hebrew professor at Oxford. He has left his landed property to his brother's son, and has provided handsomely for a natural daughter.

At Lambeth, the infant Daughter of the Hon. Hugh Percy.—Captain John Larmour, of the royal navy.

In Montague-street, *Mary Wynell Mayow*, esq. solicitor of excise.

At Bush hill, Edmonton, *Stephen Briggs*, esq. 73.

At his house, near Kensington Gravel-pits, *Thomas Coombe*, esq.; his residence in London was No. 4, Cork street, Burlington-gardens. His fortune resulted from an ignoble trade, (that of a tailor,) in a commercial country like England any trade can be deemed ignoble that is carried on with alacrity, liberality, and

and fair-dealing. With more than an ample income, in full health of body and ease of mind, of exuberant spirits, and blessed with the friendships of many good and even titled families, Mr. Coombe retired to apparent happiness and leisure at Kensington, with an amiable wife and an only son. But in an evil hour, listening too credulously to a plausible project, he sunk vast sums of money in a mine, whence not a shilling ever rose again. The first grievous shock, on his being certified of his loss, and his subsequent settled chagrin, preyed most fatally on his peace of mind. Loss of spirits, sleep, appetite, and strength, progressively and rapidly ensued, till he breathed his last heavy sigh, dying literally of a broken heart! His health, friends, an enormous fortune, and still sweeter enjoyments, were by one sad passion, the thirst of gain, all rendered ineffectual; and a hazardous speculation in a mine ruined his sublunary comforts irretrievably!

[*Particulars of the Rev. Thomas Towle, whose death is recorded at p. 597 of the last volume.* This accomplished scholar, who had for some years past been the father of the Dissenting Ministers, was born February 15, 1724. His parents being persons of considerable respectability and property, having determined to devote him to the service of the sanctuary, placed him under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, at Deptford, a gentleman of very remarkable attainments in mathematical and classical knowledge. At this seminary for Dissenting Ministers he made considerable proficiency in literature. After leaving the academy at Deptford, Mr. Towle completed his studies under the care of Dr. Marriott, who presided over the regular dissenting seminary in London. For this gentleman, who was at that time the best Greek scholar amongst the Dissenters, Mr. T. entertained the utmost veneration, never mentioning his name but in terms of the highest respect. He had been for perhaps more than half a century minister of the Independent congregation, meeting formerly in Roper's-alley, Little Moorfields, near where the Roman chapel now stands. In 1764, the building being very much decayed, a new meeting-house was built, to which he contributed 100l. by the congregation at Aldermanbury Porters, and at which he regularly officiated twice every Sunday. But a few years since, Mr. Barber's congregation at Founders'-hall, Lothbury, being deprived of their place of worship, united themselves to Mr. Towle's church; and the two pastors divided the work of the ministry between them, Mr. Towle preaching in the morning, and Mr. Barber in the afternoon, till within the last two years, during which Mr. Towle had been unable to officiate, and most part of the time confined to his bed, languishing under a complication of disorders, the chief of which was the stone in the bladder, and which terminated in his

death. His father had many years before died of the same disorder; and the stone which was taken from him was considered of extraordinary magnitude, but that which has, since Mr. Towle's death, been extracted, far surpassed it, both in size and weight. It was nearly as large as an egg, and weighed upwards of three ounces, with rugged-edged surface; so that the pain which it must have occasioned to the good man was most excruciating. He has often been seen, while inwardly enduring the severest torture, endeavouring, by reviving cheerfulness, to mitigate the anxiety his friends experienced for him. Indeed he was, when in health, a most entertaining and instructive companion, ever ready to communicate knowledge from the abundant stores of his mind; fond of society, esteemed by the wife and good of every denomination; and enlivening every party to which he was invited, by pleasing urbanity and the most chaste effusions of attic wit. His advice was eagerly sought in cases of difficulty, he being, as it were, the chamber-counsellor of Dissenters, and none more fit than he for that office; for, if the proper study of mankind is man, he certainly had prosecuted that study to the utmost. As Mr. Towle knew the value which was set upon his judgment, he was in general very cautious in giving his opinion, without sitting every subject to the bottom. He was, in religious principles, a Calvinist, not believing it possible to defend the omniscience of the Deity, without embracing those doctrines. As a preacher, his sermons were very methodical and exact, addressed mostly to the understanding; indeed, his opinion was, that Ministers should chiefly aim to elucidate the Scriptures; and with this view he had for many years been engaged in an exposition of the Bible, and having gone through the whole of the Old Testament, had proceeded some way through the Gospel of St. Matthew in the New Testament. But it was in prayer he was most peculiarly admired. The sublimity, pathos, humility, and devotion he displayed in his adorations, confessions, petitions, and intercessions, could not fail to influence the affections of those who had the happiness of uniting in his addresses to the Throne of Grace. Mr. Towle was an unwearied scholar, and in the knowledge of the Classics and general Literature, perhaps none of his contemporaries surpassed him. He was a man of an independent fortune and high spirit, till broken by illness and severe domestic troubles. But, as his character, drawn by more masterly hands, will appear in the Funeral Sermon which will soon be published, the writer of this article forbears to expatiate on this subject. He is not known to have published any thing but an Ordination Sermon at Thaxted in Essex, and two Funeral Orations over his reverend brethren, Edward Hitchin, B. D. and Samuel Morton Savage, D. D. He married, about the year

1746, Miss Sarah Bredt, of Horsley-down, a sensible and agreeable lady, by whom he had two sons; one died an infant, the other survives. She died, aged 50, May 7, 1778, sincerely lamented by him. He was buried with her, Dec. 10, in Bunhill-fields, when the Rev. Mr. Kello, of Bethnal-green, delivered an appropriate address over the grave; and on the following Sunday a Funeral Sermon was preached in his Meeting-house by the Rev. Mr. Kingsbury of Southampton, to a crowded auditory.

[Further particulars of Sir Roger Newdigate, whose death is mentioned at p. 598 of our last volume.—He was the seventh child, and youngest son, of Sir Richard N. bart. by his second lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roger Twicken, bart. Sir Richard died in 1737; and was succeeded in title and estate by his fifth (then the oldest surviving) son, Sir Edward Newdigate, who died in 1734, and was succeeded by his youngest son, Roger, who was at that time a King's scholar at Westminster-school, where, by his own choice, he continued three years, and became a member of University-college, Oxford, and made the tour of France and Italy. Soon after his return, he had the honour to be unanimously elected knight of the shire for the county of Middlesex, upon a vacancy by the creation of the Right Hon. William Pulteney Earl of Bath, in 1742; and in 1743 he married Sophia, daughter of Edward Conyers, of Copped-hall, in the county of Essex, esq.; who, after a long-continued state of ill-health, died in 1774, and was buried at Harefield, where is her monument, a white marble vase, with a female figure in basso-relievo recumbent; on the top an angel leaning on an extinguished torch; on the plinth are these lines from Petrarch:
 "Per me non pianger piu ch' miei di ferri
 Morendo eterni e nel eterno lume
 Quando mostrai chiuder gl'occhi gli affetti"
 On a tablet underneath:

"In memory
 of his most truly amiable,
 much and long-loved wife,
 Sophia, Lady Newdigate,
 daughter of Edward Conyers,
 of Copped-hall, Essex, Esquire,
 by Matilda, daughter of
 William Baron Lempster,
 born Dec. 20th, 1718;
 married May 21st, 1743;
 died July 9th, 1774.
 Sir Roger Newdigate, Baronet,
 with many tears, erected this monument."

In 1749, Sir Roger Newdigate was admitted to the degree of LL.D. at Oxford; and, on the 31st of January, 1750, upon a vacancy made by Lord Cornbury's being called to the House of Peers, he had the honour to be returned the first upon the poll for a burgess for the University of Oxford. Such is the noble example of independence in elections, set to all electors by that learned and respectable body, that to declare, to canvass, to treat, or even to be seen within the limits of the University, during a vacancy, would be, in any candidate, a forfeiture of all favour, and an utter exclusion. By this distinguished conduct, invariably pursued, by the honour they confer on the object of their choice, they reflect the highest honour on themselves. Thus honoured was Sir Roger Newdigate, not knowing that he was proposed, supported, and elected, till he received a letter from the vice-chancellor by one of the esquire beadles; and in the same manner, without application or expense whatsoever, he was re-elected in 1754, and again in 1761, and in 1768; and for the fifth time in 1774, being then absent in Italy, which he had re-visited that summer. On the dissolution of that parliament, in 1780, after 36 years service in parliament, advanced in years, and his health affected by a town life, much ill-health of his family, and wishing for repose, he solicited his dismissal, and retired from public life. In 1776, he married his second lady, Hester, daughter of Edward Mundy, of Shipley, in Derbyshire, esq. and sister to Edward Miller Mundy, esq. knight of the shire for that county, who died Sept. 30, 1800. In 1786 he built a villa, in a beautiful situation, which overlooks the valley of the river Colney, within a mile of Uxbridge. Two royal visits to the Lord Keeper Egerton at Harefield, the mansion of the late baronet, are recorded in the 3d volume of "Queen Elizabeth's Progresses," 1601 and 1608; where we find also that Sir Roger was once possessed of an account in MS. of this visit, with a collection of the complimentary speeches with which, as was customary on these occasions, she was addressed. The MS. is unfortunately lost; but Sir Roger Newdigate recollected that the Queen was first welcomed to a farm-house, now called *Dew's farm*, by several allegorical persons, who attended her to a long avenue of trees leading to the house, which obtained from this circumstance the name of *The Queen's walk*. Four trees of this avenue still remaining, and the greater part were standing not many years ago.

ERRATA.

In the Remarks on Earl Stanhope's Theory of Funing, the title in the Table of Contents, instead of "*Defense of*," should have run, "*Remarks on Earl Stanhope's System*;" &c.
 Also, in the Remarks, page 330, col. 2, line 23, for "*these*," read "*them*."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements, of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE annual account of the state of the charitable institution at Bamburgh-castle, for the relief of the Sick and Lame Poor, from the 17th of October, 1805, to the 17th of October, 1806, is as follows:—Left upon the books, Oct. 17, 1805, 74; out-patients admitted since, 1163; in-patients, 66; total, 1305. Of these were discharged-cured, 1028; relieved, 184; dead, 14; sent to the Newcastle Infirmary, 2; remaining upon the books, 75; besides 52 poor women delivered at their own houses.

The Bills of Mortality for Newcastle, for 1806, give the following results:—St. Nicholas. Baptisms, 182; burials, 83.—All Saints. Baptisms, males, 279; females, 254; total, 533; increased, 5. Burials, males, 67; females, 55; total, 122; decreased, 10. Marriages, 881; decreased, 5.—St. John's. Baptisms, males, 81; females, 54; total, 135. Burials, males, 72; females, 60; total, 132. Marriages, 110.—St. Andrew's. Baptisms, males, 53; females, 66; total, 111. Burials, males, 62; females, 52; total 114. Marriages, 44.

It appears, from the report of the Durham Infirmary, that 66 in-patients, and 174 out-patients, have been admitted from Nov. 22, 1805, to Nov. 22, 1806, in addition to those who remained on the books at that time; in all, 267. Of these 207 have been cured, 13 relieved, 11 incurable, 4 irregular, and 10 have died; 23 remain on the books; 49 children have been inoculated for the cow-pox. We are happy to observe both the funds and the usefulness of this valuable institution to be increasing.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. A. Tinwell, schoolmaster, to Miss Margaret Bolden.—Mr. Robert Storey, surgeon, to Miss Spencer, of Bishopwearmouth.—Capt. Thomas Spidley, to Miss Ann Donkin.

At Durham, Hilkiah Hall, esq. to Miss Fickling.

At Easington, Brigade-major Mills, son of Henry M. esq. of Wellington, to Miss Jane Robinson, daughter of George R. esq. of Hendon-lodge, near Sunderland.

At Sunderland, the Rev. Mr. Müller, of Newcastle, to Miss Doonison, of the Shakerston, Sunderland.

At Berwick, Mr. George Davidson, to Mrs. Ann Herriot. The banns of the bridegroom,

and two of his daughters by a former wife, were published on the same day.

At Morpeth, James Downing, esq. of Church-hofte, Merton, Surry, to Miss Tyler, second daughter of the late James T. esq. of Whalton.

Died.] At Stamfordham, Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Mr. Robert W. of Sunderland, common brewer. This unfortunate lady was reading by the fire, near midnight, when her gown caught the flame; and there being only a servant girl up, who, instead of assisting her, ran in terror into the street, to call for help, she was so dreadfully burnt as to cause her death about five o'clock in the morning.

At Durham, Mrs. Elliot, wife of Mr. Wm. E.—Miss Isabella Burnell, eldest daughter of Mr. B. 39.—Mrs. Redhead, 93.

At Hexham, Mr. Lancelot Bell.

At Hareup, near Alnwick, Mr. Luke Scott.

At Berwick, Mr. Ralph Wait, 78.—Mr. John Newcombe, 62.—Mrs. Bruce, wife of Mr. James B. 37.—Mrs. Elliott, sister to the late Mr. Byram, 88. She was left alone in her room when her clothes accidentally took fire, and she was so dreadfully burnt that she expired in a few hours.—Mrs. Graves, daughter of John Proctor, esq. 40.

At Windy Nook Heworth, Mary, widow of Mr. Joseph Walton, 190.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Embleton, school-mistress.—Mr. George Richardson, many years master of the charity-school of St. Andrew's parish.—Mr. John Stoker, ship owner.—Mr. Leithman.—Mr. William Bilton.—Mrs. Mary Burne, 51.—Mr. John Woodman, of the Rose and Crown, 54.—Master Stephen Wright, son of John W. esq.

At Gainlaw, near Berwick, Robert Ogle, esq. of Eplingham.

At Low Row, near Lancheester, Durham, Mr. William Wood.

At Claypeth, Mrs. E. Atkinson, wife of Mr. W. A. sen. 82.

At Darlington, Miss Eliza Appleton, second daughter of Mr. A. bookseller.

At Brinkbourn Abbey, Mr. Croser, wife of Mr. C.

At Garden-house, near Newcastle, Mr. Jos. Atkinson, 76.

At Felton, Mrs. Harrison, sister to Mrs. Grey of the Angel inn, 80.

At Haggerston, Mr. James Crawford, 57, many years steward to Sir Casabary Haggerston.

On board the *Athenienne*, of which he was first lieutenant, Thomas Swinburne, esq. late of Hamsterley, Durham. He fell a sacrifice to an honourable perseverance in his duty, which induced him to neglect all means of self-preservation, as he remained on the wreck to the last.

At Bishop Auckland, Mr. Christopher Chapman, 68, many years in the Baltic trade, from Newcastle.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Lodge, 68.

The Rev. Wm. Longstaff, vicar of Kelloe, Durham, 73.

At Middleton, Ralph Patterson, esq. 46.

Suddenly, in the midst of her pupils, Mrs. Wilson, of Saville-place, Newcastle, 59. Born to affluence, she was early visited by a severe vicissitude of fortune, under the pressure of which, her exemplary conduct engaged the esteem and respect of many judicious friends. But the misfortunes of the individual proved of essential benefit to the public; as they led her to devote her life to that important profession, in which the soundness of her judgment, the extent of her information, and the dignified gentleness of her manner, particularly qualified her to excel. Her plan of education was not confined to the mere ornamental accomplishments; but extended itself to the regulation of the mind and heart on the principles of a rational piety, and with an enlarged view of the importance of the female character. Her great success is abundantly testified by the many excellent and amiable members of society who have been trained up under her direction; by the warm attachment which they have uniformly continued to shew to the preceptress and friend of their youth; and by the deep regret which not only they, but the public at large, have expressed for her sudden removal from that scene of usefulness, in which the continued till the moment of her death.

Let others teach the meaner course of art,
To give the polish, but neglect the heart;
To point to female youth life's flowery way,
And tell them, pleasure dwells but with the gay;

On Beauty build their influence and power,
Beauty, that blows and fades within an hour!
Far, far from Her, o'er whom we mournful bend,

Youth's firmest guardian, best and gentlest friend,

Far, far from her such precepts of the day,
Which bear o'er Fashion's slaves resistless sway;
Her's was the task those lessons to impart,
Which "raise the genius," and which "mend the heart;"

Confer by culture dignity and grace,
And give to ornament a second place;
Make the fair form intelligent, refine,
The eye the index to the tutor'd mind;
To plant those guides which elevate the soul,
Taste to direct, and Reason to controul.—

—Long shall the memory of thy virtues rest
The faithful tenant of this sorrowing breast.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At a respectable meeting of gentlemen and farmers, held at Carlisle, it was unanimously resolved, that a market for fat stock, of every description, at or near that city, would be a beneficial and useful establishment; and that a subscription should be opened for carrying the measure into effect.

Lord Lowther has given orders for the immediate fitting up of the building in Lowther-street, Whitehaven, known by the name of the Reckoning-house, for the purpose of accommodating the inhabitants of that town with a court-room, coffee room, and library.

Married.] At Gretna Green, Lieut. Fisher, of the 3d West York militia, to Miss Maria Forster, second daughter of John F. esq. of Newton, near Carlisle; whose consent being obtained, on the following day they were re-married at St. Mary's church, Carlisle.

At Carlisle, John Berger, esq. captain in the 25th regiment of foot, to Miss Sarah Forster, eldest daughter of the above-mentioned gentleman.—Robert Paley, esq. of Halifax, M.D. to Miss Mary Paley, third daughter of the late Rev. Dr. P.—Mr. Robert Thompson, to Miss Sarah Barnes.—Mr. John Common, supervisor of excise, to Miss Mary Richardson.—Mr. James Bryson, to Miss Jane Mitchell.—Miss Spooner, daughter of Thomas S. esq. to Mr. Bond, of Lancaster.

Mr. John Barton, of Colts-clofe, to Miss Jameson, eldest daughter of J. J. esq. treasurer of the county of Cumberland.

The Rev. John Sunderland, of Pennington, near Ulverston, to Miss King, of Alkham, Westmoreland.

At Worthington, Capt. Robert Dixon, to Miss Mary Pratt.

Died.] At Penrith, Mr. John Dawson, who had been parish-clerk and bellman upwards of forty years. By his wife, who survives him, he had twenty-two children. The occasion of his death was a violent cold, which he caught at the late election at Cockermouth. Though a most eccentric character, yet he was in many respects a good man. About an hour before his death, he called his niece, Miss Dawson, of Stainton, to his bed-side, and after giving some excellent advice to her, respecting her conduct through life, made the following remarkable observation, that if ever she married, she should remember him and his wife, who had been married fifty-three years, and that their honeymoon was not yet over.

In Appleby gaol, Mr. Thomas Parker, 66; a most singular character, who had made that place his residence, by choice, for seven years.

At Black Dub, Mr. John Bell, 101.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Farish, 80.—Miss Ann Nicholl, daughter of Mr. Robert N. 23.—Mr. John Robson, 66.—Mr. William Batherly, 86.—Mr. Joseph Hind, 90.

At Ilawkesdale, Mr. Nicholas Bell, 66.

At Whale, near Lowther, Mr. Tho. Yarkey, game-keeper to Lord Viscount Lowther, 66.

At

At Workington, Mrs. Sarah Simpson, 73.—Mr. John Wefray, 48.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Mary Rose, 72.—Mr. Dalton, wife of Mr. John D.

At Brigham, Mrs. Whinney, 94.

At Gainsford, John Cade, esq. 72.

At Scales, near Orton, Mr. Robert Wilson, 84.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Mary Dawson.—Mr. John Ritton, formerly master of the ship Peace, of that port. 87.—Mr. John Smith, late of the custom-house.—Mr. Thomas George.—Mrs. Ana Bell, 48.—Mrs. Agnes Cookson, house-keeper at the Castle, 53.

At Penrith, Mr. John Noble, 83.

At Harrington, Miss Jane Sanderson.

At Kendal, Mr. Richard Lonsdale, 28.

At Ginnis, Mr. Hugh Naile, 83.

At Crossfield, Mr. Henry Booth, formerly master of a vessel from Whitehaven.

YORKSHIRE.

The following is a list of marriages, christenings, and burials, which took place at Sheffield during the year 1806.—Marriages, 484; christenings, 1716; burials, 818.

Baptisms, marriages, and burials, at the parish church, in Leeds.—Baptisms, 1345; marriages, 626; burials, 1015.

Married.] At Howden, William Moore, esq. of Burn-butts, to Miss Blanchard, daughter of — B. esq. of Thorpe-hall.

At Reinswell, Richard Webster, esq. of England-hill, to Miss Sarah Cutford, of Elsternwick, in Holderness.

At Thornhill, Matthew Bryan, esq. of Nether-ton, near Wakefield, to Miss Wife.

At York, Mr. Kirby, of Tadcaster, to Miss Snowball, daughter of the late Robert S. esq. of Kirby Grindalylth.

Mr. John Ikin, of Leeds, merchant, to Miss Ingham, daughter of Joshua I. esq. of Blake-hall, Mirfield.

At Whitby, Mr. James Hopkinson, of Belkings-hill, in Holderness, to Miss Scarbro, second daughter of Robert S. esq. of Whitby.

John Barlow, esq. of Middlethorpe, near York, to Miss F. Bayley, second daughter of James B. esq. of Ardwick, near Manchester.

At Guisborough, Marmaduke Constable, esq. of Waffand, to Miss Octavia Hale, eighth daughter of the late General H.

Died.] At Hull, Mr. John Cooper, of Scarby, Lincolnshire.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Francis T. merchant.—Mr. Wm. Sellers, merchant, 34.—Mrs. Ann Johnson, 91.—Mr. Sharpe, wife of Mr. John S. 63.—Mr. Joseph Hardy, permit-writer in the excise-office, 54.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. Smith, of the Falconberg, of Grimby.—Mr. Richard Conitt, 70.

At York, Mrs. Siddall, relict of Alderman S.—Mr. Charles Sanderson, attorney.—Mr. Thomas Parkinson.—Mr. Nightingale, attorney.—Mrs. Preston, widow of William P. esq. 78.

At Leeds, Mr. William Powell.—Mr. Hal-

ton, broker, and mayor-halliff for the borough.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Ard W.—Mrs. Blayde, sister of the late John B. esq. of Oulton.—Mr. Robert Mitchell, printer.—Mrs. Sarah Stephenfon.—Mr. Jeremiah Warrell, long known as a teacher in the Sunday schools.—Mr. Moses Wilson.

At Lofthouse, near Wakefield, Mr. Benj. Pulleine. He died of a mortification in the arm, which was occasioned by a scratch he received on one of his fingers by a horse's tooth, as he was giving him a drink.

At Sutton, near Skipton, Mr. Robert Hodgson, worsted spinner, and ensign in the Craven legion.

At Howden, Mrs. Blanchard.

At Beverley, Mr. John Hall, 84.

At Thirsk, Miss Buckle, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward B. of Sowerby-park, 17.

At Skarrow, near Sheffield, Miss Mackenzie, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. M.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Ellison, relict of Dr. E. of Wolley.

At Eskdale-side, near Whitby, Mr. Joseph Dale, landholder. Though his general character was of an eccentric cast, its predominant feature was humanity to his tenants, whose rents he would never consent to raise; and when the income-tax was first established, he found an additional reason for being satisfied with his forbearance in this respect, as he humourously observed, it was the means of his having a less sum to pay to it.

At Sheffield, to which place he had retired for the benefit of his native air, Mr. John Daniell, printer of the Liverpool Chronicle. He was a young man of correct morals, and of a disposition truly amiable and conciliating. In the particular line of his profession, his attainments entitled him to consideration. Several of the specimens which he has left behind him of drawing, the amusement of his leisure hours, are a sufficient indication that had his attention been devoted to it as his leading pursuit, he might have ranked among the first artists of the day.

At Ackworth, Anthony Surtees, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the West Riding, and many years lieutenant-colonel of the 2d West York regiment of militia.

At Nunnington, Mrs. Cleaver, wife of Edward C. jun. esq.

At Wakefield, Mr. Nicholson, 61, formerly an eminent mathematician and writing-master.—Mrs. Leevelley, wife of Mr. Robert L.—Mr. Thomas Whitehead.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. William S. and daughter of Alderman Halifax, of Doncaster.—Mr. John Ath, 72.

At Moorgate, near Rotherham, Samuel Tooker, esq. one of the magistrates of the West Riding, and recorder of Doncaster.

At Bolton, near Thorp arch, Mrs. Hall, wife of Thomas H. esq. of London. 29.

At the vicarage-house, Dewbury, the Rev. Matthew Powley, A.M. 66; upwards of 49 years vicar of that parish.

At.

At *Whitby*, Mrs. Cornaby, wife of Mr. C. Harbour-master.

At *Scarborough*, very generally and deservedly respected, Gawan T. Sutton, esq. 37, captain-lieutenant of the Scarborough volunteer infantry, and senior chamberlain of the corporation of Scarborough.

At *Ripon*, Mrs. Lodge, widow of Edmund L. esq.

At *Ossett*, Mr. William Ingham, father of the Messrs. Inghams, merchants, of Leeds, 76.

At *Hampthwaite*, near *Ripley*, Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Rev. Mr. W.

LANCASTER.

Amongst other modes of assistance afforded by the Repository in Lancaster, the plan of selling blankets at reduced prices to the poor, has been adopted. Twenty pairs have already been ordered, which are to be paid for by those who purchase them in small weekly sums. This method has been found in other places to supply the poor with an essential comfort, without taking from their earnings more than they can conveniently afford at a time; and to be more beneficial than where the relief has been entirely gratuitous.

The buildings on the site of the intended new Corn Exchange at Liverpool, are now taking down, and we are happy to hear that this necessary public establishment, which has been so long wanting in that town, will be proceeded on with the utmost expedition.

Married.] At *Liverpool*, John Clayton, esq. of *Enfield Old Park*, to Miss Jane Buchanan, youngest daughter of the late Charles B. esq. of *Burton on Trent*.—Mr. G. F. Harris, printer, to Miss Fargeson.—Mr. John Clements, attorney, to Miss Ann Filkin.—John Walker, esq. to Miss Mary Anne Holford.—Samuel Peck, esq. to Miss Rebecca Whiteside.

At *Lancaster*, Joseph Blount, esq. to Miss Jane Satterthwaite, daughter of John S. esq.

At *Warrington*, John Chadwick, esq. of *Ellesmere*, to Miss Eliz. Delville, of *Liverpool*.—James Watt, esq. to Miss Hannah Chorley, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alex. C.

At *Manchester*, Mr. Samuel Arrowsmith, to Miss Joule, of *Salford*.—William Warner, esq. of *Uttoxeter*, to Miss Norris, of *Salford*.—John Barlow, esq. of *Middlethorp*, *Yorkshire*, to Miss Bayley, daughter of James B. esq. of *Ardwick*.

Died.] At *Liverpool*, in her 100th year, Elizabeth Marchant, whose husband died on the 16th of October last, aged 107.—Mr. Richard Dixon, 61.—Mr. Jos. Stokes, 62.—Mr. James Robinson, 40.—Mr. Alexander Grieron, merchant, 46.—Mr. Wm. Thompson, 69.—Mr. Benedict Paul Wagner, the first merchant in the foreign line that ever settled in this town.—Mrs Fletcher, widow of Mr. Thomas F.—Miss Martha Cash, 19.—Mr. Henry Appleton, schoolmaster.—Capt. Thomas Oliver, 46. Thirty years of his life were devoted to the sea, in the trade to Africa

chiefly, when he constantly distinguished himself by the tenderness and humanity with which he exercised the necessary duties of his situation. In private life, he was liberal and benevolent; and with a generous disposition he united extensive hospitality.—Mrs. Eliz. Bevan, eldest of Captain B.—Miss Grieron, daughter of Mr. James G.—Mr. John Holland, 58.

At the *Hazels*, Miss Eleanor Birch, second daughter of Joseph B. esq. 18.

At *Huyton*, near *Prescot*, Mr. Thomas Riding, 58.

At *Ashton-under-Lyne*, Mr. John Wych, 52.

At *Latus-hall*, near *Preston*, Mr. Parkinson, father of Roger P. M.D. of *Lancaster*.

At *Lancaster*, Mr. Richard Maister.—Mr. Richard Layfield.—Edward Suart, esq. formerly one of the aldermen of this town, and who had thrice served the office of mayor, 92.

At *Blackburn*, Mr. Lancaster, surgeon and man-midwife, 61.

At *Ulverston*, Mrs. Peels, wife of Mr. Henry P. 72.

At *Preston*, Mr. William Hodgkinson.—Mr. James Barton.

At *Broughton*, in *Furness*, James Brade, esq. father of the Messrs. Brades, merchants, in *Liverpool*, 68.

At *Castlehead*, near *Cartmel*, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of John W. esq. 82.

At *Dalton*, Miss Atkinson, daughter of Mr. Thomas A. of *Furness-abbey*.

At *Manchester*, Mrs. Ollis, wife of Mr. O.

—Mr. Hugh Joule, of *Salford*, 42.—Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. Thomas P.—Miss Mary Bargeck, 19.—Mr. Charles Dean.—Miss Heywood, sister to the late Mr. John H.

At *Ormskirk*, Mr. Robert Bradburn, 55.

At *Wavertree*, the Lady of James Gregson, esq. banker.

CHESTER.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Chamberlain, of *Hoole*, to Miss E. Chamberlain, daughter of Mr. C. of *Trassford*.

At *Middlewich*, Mr. Johnson, of the King's Arms, to Mrs. Becket, of the White Lion.

At *Chester*, Mr. Samuel Bromfield, of *Tattenhall*, to Miss Lardon, daughter of John L. esq. one of the aldermen of the corporation of *Chester*.—Mr. G. Peers, to Miss McLeur.—John Hughes, esq. of *Shrewbury*, to Miss Rowley, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. R. of *Endon-house*, *Staffordshire*.—Joshua Walker, jun. esq. to Miss Anna Maria Holford.

At *Sandbach*, H. W. Wharton, esq. of *Osmaaston*, *Derbyshire*, to Miss Nancy Daniel, youngest daughter of William D. esq. of *Hassall-hall*.

Died.] At *Leftwich*, near *Northwich*, in the 13th year of his age, Master Highfield. Young as he was, his attainments, as well classical as mathematical, were precious and almost incredible. With the best Latin authors he was intimately and familiarly acquainted, and

and as all his leisure hours were entirely devoted to the cultivation of his mind: so happy and rapid was the proficiency he made, that it seemed the effect of intuition rather than of painful study or of mental fatigue. The natural simplicity and innocence of his heart, his cheerful disposition, and his sweet and engaging manners, could not fail to conciliate the love and esteem of all around him; and it must ever be a source of solacing reflection to his surviving friends, that he was never known in any single instance to relax in his duty to his parents, or in his devotion to his God.

At Chester, Mr. William Dawson.—Mr. Thomas Jones.—Mrs. Catharine Vaughan, 93.—Mrs. Jackson, and her daughter, Mrs. Hale.—Mrs. Townsend, widow of Robert T. esq. of Christleton, and formerly recorder of Chester.—Miss Mary Vaughan Williams, youngest daughter of the late Henry W. esq. of Crickhowell, Brecon.—Mr. Jordan, 72.—Mrs. Rawdon, widow of Arthur R. esq. and aunt to the Earl of Moira, 85.

At Stockport, Robert Newton, esq. 55.

At Altrincham, Mr. William Warren, of Manchester.

At Nantwich, Mr. John Crompton, partner in the house of Crompton and Brown, linen-drapers, of Liverpool.

At Bradley-hall, Mr. Thomas Wright.

At Ash, near Whitchurch, Tho. Marshall, esq. 77.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Isaac Pratt, merchant, of Boston, America, to Miss Harriet Hancock.

At Youlgreave, John Saul Walesby, esq. of Denigot, Lincolnshire, to Miss Prime, of Birchover.—Mr. William Briddon, of Manchester, merchant, to Miss Pidcock, of Ashburne.

At Tideswell, Jonathan Moore, esq. of Wormhill, to Miss Frith, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas F.

Died.] At Southwingfield, Matthew Platts, gent. 57.

At Derby, Mr. Job Headley, grocer.—Mr. William Eyre, 43.

At Mosley, Mr. John Lacy, 54.

At Boylstone, Mr. John Adams, jun. 28.

At Crich, Mr. William Haslam, of the King's Arms, 68.

At Chesterfield, Mr. John Webster, formerly a banker at Derby.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The number of baptisms, burials, and marriages, in the parishes of St. Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter, in the town of Nottingham, during the last year, were as follow:—St. Mary. Baptisms, 1030; marriages, 307; burials, 548.—St. Nicholas. Baptisms, 101; marriages, 28; burials, 102.—St. Peter. Baptisms, 68; marriages, 47; burials, 89.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Whitehead, to Miss Markland, daughter of Jonathan M. esq.—Mr. John Whitehead, to Miss C. Dally,

—Mr. Sansom, lace-manufacturer, to Miss Warburton.—Mr. Joshua Elliot, to Mrs. Smith.—Mr. George Haffie, to Miss Margaret Innes.—At Southwell, Mr. Joseph Hunt, to Miss Oliver.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Ugnall.—Mrs. Stenfon, wife of Mr. Samuel S.—Mr. William Alvey, 60.—The infant son of Francis Hardwick, esq.—Francis Jones, gent.—Mrs. Ann Woodward, wife of Mr. George W.—Mr. Acton, son of Mr. A. wharfinger.—Mr. Hague.—Mrs. Robinson, relict of Mr. Thomas R.

At Colwick, Mr. Edward Tatterfall.

At Bramcote, Miss Mary Hucknall, daughter of Luke H. gent.

At Gainsford, Mr. Robert Hornbuckle, 91.

At New Basford, Mr. Fowler, publican.

At Lenton, Mr. John Hopkin.

At Beeston, Mr. James Lacey, 16.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Harlinton, near Lincoln, Mr. William Hall, of that city, merchant, to Miss Clerke.—Mr. G. Kelsey, of the Strand, London, to Miss Sarah Clarke, daughter of Mrs. Clarke, of the Red-hall, near Lincoln.

At Grantham, Mr. Beaumont Leeson, to Miss Easton, daughter of the Rev. Thomas E. vicar of that place.

At Langton, Mr. S. Scott, of Horncastle, merchant, to Miss Merrill.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Parkinson, to Mrs. Elizabeth White.—Mr. William Maltby, chemist, of London, to Miss Drummond, eldest daughter of Mr. Patrick D. of Brampton.

At Washingbordi, Mr. Harold Stanley, of Newark, solicitor, to Miss E. Brown, of Hethington, second daughter of the late John B. esq.

Died.] At Barton upon Humber, Mrs. Blunt, relict of the late William B. esq. of London, 90.

At Stamford, Mr. William Pearson.—Mrs. Gilchrist, wife of Mr. Horatio G. 24.

At Fulbeck, George Smith, gent. 95.

At Lincoln, Mr. Henry Green, a member of the Lincoln volunteer infantry, 19.—Mrs. Muddleston, wife of Mr. William H. and eldest daughter of Mr. Drury, printer, 22.—Mrs. Bailey.

At Manthorp, Mrs. Holland, 81.

At Brantton, Miss Loft, 79.

At Horncastle, Mrs. Hill, formerly of the George Inn.—Mrs. Milns.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Barber, 56.—Mrs. Bellwood, wife of Mr. B.—Mr. Rich. Awty.—Mrs. Slater, widow of Mr. S. schoolmaster.—Mr. James Stutliard, captain of the Hope London trader, 55.

At Goleberton, Mrs. Calthorpe, wife of the Rev. John C. 53.

At Boston, Capt. Samuel Ashton, of the William, of that port.—Mr. G. Linton, 53.

At Louth, Mr. Richard Harrison, 80.

The Rev. Humphry Hyde, vicar of Bourne and Dewby, 68.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

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Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Thompson, to Mrs. Newby.

Died.] At Coleorton, Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. Thomas P. 63.

At Queentorough, Mrs. Mary Staples, 90.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. Nath. Moxon, landlord of the Bull Head inn, 47.

At Leicester, Mr. Alderman Price, 83. Courteous in disposition, warm in affection, and ardent in friendship, the great object of his life was usefulness, and the grand spring of his actions religion.—Mrs Peppin, 84.—Mr. John Elverston, eldest son of Mr. E. 29.

At Loweby, Mr. Wright, 75.

At Braunstone-house, Jane, the wife of Clement Winstanley, esq. and sister to the late Lord Ranelagh.

At Hinckley, Mrs. M. E. Braithwaite, wife of the Rev. Mr. B.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Jenks, of the Marsh, to Miss Miller, of Dunstable.—Mr. Richard George Smart, of Birmingham, to Miss F. Hughes, of Chapel-house school.

Samuel Willmot Hodggets, of Dudley, gent. to Miss Underhill, daughter of the late Tho. U. esq. of Hamstead.

At Handsworth, Mr. Bangham, surgeon, of Birmingham, to Miss Reynolds, daughter of James Reynolds, esq.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Stephen Willocky, to Miss Chamberlain, of the Star inn.—Mr. William Smith, to Miss Harriet Cope.

At Penn, Mr. Randle Walker, sen. to Mrs. Scott, widow of Mr. S. of Wolverhampton.

At Madely, Mr. Hayne, of the Iron Bridge, to Miss Hornblower, daughter of Charles H. esq. of Coalbrook-dale.

Died.] Mrs. Thacker, wife of William T. esq. of Mutchell-hall, in the parish of Penn, only daughter of the late Col. William Henry Mills, formerly of Peedee, South Carolina; whose loyalty and great exertions as a British subject, in aid of his Majesty's arms, during the American war, occasioned the confiscation of his estates in that country, for which his title to a compensation was allowed by the commissioners of American claims.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Cooke, sen. drug-gist.

At Great Barr, Mr. William Bennett, timber-merchant.

At Blim-hill, Mr. Francis Yates, 52.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the intended New Dispensary at Birmingham, took place on the 23d of December. From the liberal subscriptions already received, we may anticipate the erection of a fabric, at once calculated to do honour to the opulent town of Birmingham, and to answer, in every respect, the benevolent intentions of its projectors. The subscriptions towards it amount to upwards of 1000l.

Married.] At Coventry, the Rev. Robert

Simpson, vicar of St. Michael's, in that town, to Miss Tandy, daughter of Daniel T. esq. of the customs, London.

At Sedgley, the Rev. P. Robinson, of Dudley, to Miss Ferreday, daughter of Mr. F. of Ettinghall Park.

At Harborne, Mr. J. Adley, lte of Warwick, to Miss Bennisson, of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Mr. Miles Haviland, of London, to Miss Israel Tatnall.—Mr. Andrew Chapman, to Mrs. Mullis, of the New Inn.

At Aston, Mr. R. D. Goodwin, surgeon, of Ashborne, Derbyshire, to Miss Mary Ann Webb, daughter of the late Rev. William W.—Mr. Thomas Williams, of Birmingham, to Miss Sarah Tomlinson, of Worcester.—The Rev. Thomas Edgell, of Bordesley Green Academy, to Miss Alicia Sawgar, of Bishampton.

Died.] At Birmingham, Miss Charlotte Dalby, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward D.—Mrs. Grove, wife of Mr. Daniel G.—Miss Dudley.—Mr. John Kentish.—Mr. Charles V. Webb, surgeon, 39.—Mrs. Smart, wife of Mr. William S.—Mrs. Legge, wife of Mr. John L. 39.—Mrs. Tomlinson, 28.—Mr. John J. Wilson, serjeant-major in the Birmingham volunteers, 27.—Mrs. F. Moar, who many years kept the Castle Inn.

At Coventry, Mrs. Elizabeth Court, late of Wellebourne, 78.—Miss Ann Butterworth, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry B.

At Moseley, Mrs. Myddelton, 75.

At Warwick, Mr. John Jones.—Mrs. Bevan, wife of Mr. Richard B.—Mr. Price Pritchard, only son of Mr. P. mercer.

At Foxcoat, E. Canning, esq.

At Rugby, Mrs. Harris, widow of Thomas H. esq.

At Barton on the Heath, of which parish he had been rector 27 years, the Rev. James Wilmot, D. D. 84.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. John Ellis, to Miss Ann Young.

At Church Pulverbatch, Mr. Titley, of Colemore, to Miss Frances Ambler, of Wilderley.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Richard Sayce, to Miss Oakley, of Snail's Croft.

At Worfield, Mr. Henry Jones, merchant of Bridgnorth, to Miss Jasper, daughter of — Jasper, esq. of Stableford.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Joshua Blakeway, esq. 65.—Mrs. Davies.—Mrs. Ann Richards.—Miss Elizabeth Lloyd.—Mr. Philip Heath, 80.—Mrs. Williams.—Mr. John Hill.—Mr. James, of the Oak.

At Hanwood, Mr. Blower, sen.

At Barchurch, Mr. Edwards.

At the Isle Gate, near Shrewsbury, Mr. Kitchin, 80.

At Ash, near Whitchurch, Thomas Murhall, esq. 77.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. Thomas Jones, surveyor, 79.

At

At Albion Hayes, Mrs. Dale.

At Coleham, Mrs. Roden, of the Seven Stars.

At Uffington, Mrs. Aris, wife of James A. esq.

At Cressage, Miss Frances Pritchard.

At Welshpool, John Meredith Williams, esq. of Dolanog, Montgomeryshire.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married] At Worcester, the Rev. W. Stafford, rector of St. Clements, to Miss Thompson, daughter of Mr. T. of Henwick.

—Mr. Tho. Viner, of Hungerford, Bucks, to Miss Penelope Lee, daughter of Mr. John L.

At Sedgely, the Rev. P. Robinson, of Dudley, to Miss Fereday, daughter of Mr. F. of Erringhall Park.

At Bretforton, Mr. Hall, to Miss Ashwin, daughter of James A. esq.

At Blockley, Mr. Stott, of Coventry, to Miss Susan Fretwell, daughter of the late Thomas F., esq. of Upton-upon-Would.

At Norton, near Evesham, Mr. R. Lunn, to Miss Morris, daughter of Wm. M. esq.

Died] At Worcester, Mr. George Wainwright, glover.—Dr. Shaw, formerly a physician, of Wipdsor.—Mr. Luke Pyfynch.—Miss Smith, niece of Mr. Davies, of the Castle.—Mrs. Brazier, wife of Mr. B. of St. John's.—Mrs. Dipper, wife of Mr. D. haberdasher of the crois.

At Pershore, Charles Selwood Marriott, esq., 30.

At Bewdley, Mrs. Jackson, 81.

At Bretforton, Mr. Hancock.—Mr. Cornel Corbet, 86.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married] At Hereford, Mr. W. Thackway, to Miss Meredith.—Mr. Wakefield, surgeon, of Pentonville, London, to Miss Sophia Thackway, second daughter of Mr. T.

At Kington, Mr. Mitchell, surgeon, to Miss Meredith, eldest daughter of Mr. John M.

Died] At Hereford, Mrs. Havard, wife of Mr. H. 50.—Mrs. Gough of the Nelson public-house.

At Ross, at the house of her uncle, Mr. Partridge, Miss Campbell, sister to Captain A. Campbell, in the East India Company's service, 27.

At Kington, Mr. I. E. Troughton, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. T. of Weobly, 17.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Edward Gardiner.

At Leominster, W. Duppa, esq. 77.

At Staunton upon Arrow, Mrs. Wynde, wife of Mr. W.

At Crudenhill, Richard Eckley, esq.

At Lantley, Miss Sheward, daughter of Mr. S. of Ludlow, Salop, 15.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married] Mr. Robert S. Walker, of Bristol, to Miss Eliza J. Walton, fifth daughter of Lieut. Colonel W. of Charfield.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Samuel Chandler, to Miss Elizabeth Mann.

At Wechury-upon-Trym, Mr. Geo. Tit-

terton, of Bristol, to Miss Cooke, of Kingdown.

At Gloucester, Mr. George Wood, statuary, to Miss Mary Bryan.

Mr. Hayward, surgeon of Stow, to Miss Bulby, eldest daughter of George B. esq., of Sarsden, Oxon.

Died] At Gloucester, of the small-pox, Mr. Thomas Morgan, of the Duke public-house.—Mr. Evans.

At Tetbury, Mrs. M'Gaff, late of the Prince and Princess, 77.—Mr. Tho. Alexander, school-master, of Tetbury; who never slept a night from his own house during a life of 68 years: he has bequeathed his property to various charities, amongst which he has ordered a bible to be given to every couple that may hereafter be married at Tetbury-church.—Mr. John Ranger.

Near Stroud, Mrs. Grimes, relict of Mr. Sam. G. 82.

At Old Street House, near Blakeney, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J., purveyor of his majesty's forest of Dean, 48.

At Pitchcomb, John Carruthers, esq.

At Berkley, Mrs. Marklove, relict of Rob. M., esq., 85.

At Newland, W. Wood, gent. late surgeon of the 64th regiment, and apothecary to his majesty's forces.

At Cheltenham, Charles George, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes at Oxford, for the year ensuing.—For Latin Verses.—*Plata Flavius*; for an English Essay—*On Duelling*.

Married] At Steeple Ashton, Richard Parkinson, esq. son of Leonard P. esq. of Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire, to Miss Lechmere, daughter of Captain L. of the Royal Navy.

At Crowell, Mr. R. Kimber, to Miss Wiggins of Pynton.

Died] At Woodstock, Joseph Brooks, esq. At Oxford, the Rev. Charles Leslie, 58; chaplain to the Roman Catholic congregation in that city.—Mrs. Evans, wife of Mr. E. of Sidbury, Worcester.—Mrs. Blayney, widow of Dr. B., canon of Christ Church.—Mrs. Cresswell, widow of Major C., and sister to the Rev. Dr. Cole, of Exeter College, 45.—Mr. George Wells, 48.—Mrs. Freeborn, 83.—Mrs. Gilbert, sister of Thomas G., esq., of Henley on Thames, 49.—Mrs. Shellard.

At Woodstock, Mr. Joseph Brooks, many years in the service of the duke of Marlborough, but latterly a banker.—Mrs. Billings, 86.

At Rampton, Joseph Andrews, esq., 82; formerly a surgeon and apothecary of that place of considerable eminence, but who had retired from business for some years.

At Culham, Mr. Matthew Phillips, third son of the late John P. esq.

At Wolvercot, Mr. John Swann, an eminent paper-maker, 38.

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NOR-

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Tredlove, surgeon of Clipsham, to Miss Bullivant, daughter of the late Rev. John B. rector of Marston Trussell.

At Northampton, Mr. Joseph H. Lomas, of Leicester, to Miss Manning, daughter of Wm. M., esq.

At Welford, Mr. W. Adkins, of Lothbury, Bucks, to Miss Mary Lowell, second daughter of Mr. J. Cook L.

At Harpole, Mr. Collier, schoolmaster to Miss Smith.

Mr. Hards, surgeon and apothecary of Long Buckby, to Miss Sarah Coach, of Harleston.

Died.] The Rev. Joseph Lodington, vicar of Oundle, Northamptonshire, and of Horbling, Lincolnshire, formerly of Sydney College, Cambridge, B.A. 1777; M. A. 1780.

At Stamford, Mr. Alderman Elgen.—Mrs. Gilchrist, wife of Mr. Horatio G.

At Oundle, Mrs. Sugars, wife of Mr. S.

At Northampton, Mr. John F. Taylor, 75.

—Mr. Francis W. Jeyes, attorney.—Mrs. Eliz. Davis, 94.

At Kinglutton, Mr. W. Lovell, 39.

At Thornhaugh, Mrs. Scptney, wife of Mr. R. S.

At Elton, Mr. Clayton, of the World's End Inn.

At Badby, Mr. Rob. Marriot, 63.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The military schools at Marlow and Wycombe, are to be removed to Winchester, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for that purpose.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Edward Martin, of Brampton Lodge, to Miss Stephenson, of Buckden.

Mr. John Waller, of Sturtloe, to Miss F. Martin, of Brampton Lodge.

Mr. Robert Underwood, of Ipswich, to Miss Susanna Ashton, eldest daughter of Mr. John A. of St. Ives.

Died.] At Fletton, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of George M., esq.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of Mr. Tho. H.—Mr. John Constable, 64.—Mr. John Barnes.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Trusson, wife of lieutenant T., of the royal marines.

At Alwalton, Sir R. Hetley, 69. He served the office of high sheriff for the county in 1300, and received the honour of knighthood on occasion of presenting the address to his majesty to congratulate him on his happy escape from assassination by Hatfield.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The subject of the poem for Mr. Seaton's prize for the present year, is *The Shipwreck of St. Paul*.—The subjects appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for Sir W. Browne's Medals for the present year are, for the Odes—In

Obitum Gulielmi Pitt. Epigrams.—*Missa Bishop's Latin Verse.*

The Trustees for the Hulsean prize have given notice, that a premium of forty pounds will this year be given for the best *Critical Essay on the Ninth Book of Bishop Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses*.—The Rev. Claudius Buchanan, Vice-President of the College at Fort William, in Bengal, having proposed, that two sermons shall be preached before the University on the subject of *Translating the Scriptures into the Oriental Languages*, by such members of the university as the university may appoint, and at such times as may be convenient; and having requested that each of the preachers will accept the sum of thirty guineas, to be paid by Messrs. Poehm and Co. London, on delivery of a printed copy of the sermons for the college of Fort William in Bengal.—The Vice-Chancellor, with the concurrence of the heads of colleges, has given notice, that a grace will be offered to the senate, early in the next term, for vesting the election of the said preachers, and the appointment of the days of preaching, in the Vice-Chancellor, the Regius and Norrison Professors of Divinity, or their Deputies, and the two Proctors, or a majority of them, of whom the Vice-Chancellor shall be one.

Died.] At Saffron Walden, Mrs. Sparrow.

At Cottenham, John Callender, esq.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Jackson, reliev of Mr. J. apothecary.—Mr. John Golland.—Mr. W. Cooper, formerly a bookseller on the market hill.—Mr. Peter Spencely.—Mr. T. Scott.

The Rev. Baptist Proby, D.D. dean of Litchfield, rector of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, and of Thornhaugh and Wansford in Northamptonshire, and formerly of Jesus College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1747; M.A. 1755; and D.D. 1769. He had held Doddington, which is said to be the most valuable rectory in the kingdom, upwards of 55 years. Sir Henry Peyton is the patron of Doddington, and Thornhaugh and Wansford are in the gift of the Duke of Bedford.

At Ely, Mrs. Cuttris, 92.—Mr. R. Metcalf, second son of the Rev. Wm. M., 19.—The Rev. Lewis Jones, vicar of Witchford, 82. He was formerly of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1745, M.A. 1749.—Henry Lawrence, gent.

At March, Miss Ann Townsend, youngest daughter of the late Mr. F. attorney, of Downham Market, 22.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Lakenham, Mr. Henry Best, surgeon of Thetford, to Miss Waddelow, eldest daughter of Mr. Matthew W., of Undley Hall, Suffolk.

At North Repps, John Gurney, jun. esq., of Lynn, to Miss Eliz. Gurney, daughter of Richard G. esq. of Kewick.

At Lynn, Joshua Hewitson, esq. of Hickley

by House, Northumberland, to Miss Craw-
ford, daughter of Mr. C., surgeon.

The Rev. John Lloyd, of Barney, to Miss
Baker, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. B., of
Quinton.

Died. At Buckingham house, the Rev.
Mr. Patterson, chaplain to Lord Petre.

At Norwich, Sarah Rickwood, aged 49
years. For the last six years of her life this
poor woman supported, with admirable fortitude,
the complicated miseries of one of the
most astonishing cases of dropsy on record. In
the course of about 50 months, she was tapped
38 times, and discharged 350 gallons of a
fluid, weighing 4666 troy pounds. The
greatest quantity discharged at one operation
measured 11½ gallons, and weighed 153½ lbs.

Mrs. Anguish, widow of the late Tho. A.,
esq.; accompanier general of the court of chan-
cery, and mother to the duchess dowager of
Leeds.—Mr. J. Dunn, 38.—Mr. R. Atterton,
6.—Mrs. Cooper, 87.—Miss Mary Branch.
—Miss Bareham, only daughter of Mrs. B.,
16.—Miss Jane Reynolds, fourth daughter of
Mr. Charles R.—Mrs. Webster, wife of Mr.
W. of the Maid's Head Inn.

At West ares High-House, Mrs. Ham-
mond, wife of Anthony H. esq. 60.

At Mattishall, Miss Anna Maria Donne,
youngest daughter of the late William D.,
esq., of Heigham-Lodge, near Norwich.

At Edgelfield-house, Mr. Thomas Marcon,
in the 47th year of his age, youngest bro-
ther of John Marcon, esq. of Swaffham.

At Trowse Hall, Mrs. Money, 93.

At Lynn, Mr. Joseph Parker, 58.—Mrs.
Ship, wife of Mr. James S., 26.

Mrs. Asdell, wife of the Rev. James A.,
vicar of Shotesham, 81.

At Thetford, John Rolfe, esq. many years
one of the principal burgesses of that bo-
rough, 84.

At Yarmouth, Mr. B. Thompson, 76.

SUFFOLK.

Married. Nicholas Freeman, esq. of Rox-
ton, to Miss Simpson, daughter of E. F. Simp-
son, esq. of Stoke, by Nayland.

At Ipswich, Mr. Thomas D. Hustler, of
Dribstone, to Miss Ecclestone.—Mr. Pidcock,
of London, to Miss Sarah Barker, daughter
to Mr. Joseph B. of Sudbury.—Mr. Mich.
Edney, schoolmaster, to Miss L. Scott, both
of Woolpit.—Mr. T. Gray, jun. of the
Fleece Inn, Needham, to Miss Sarah Hunt.
—Mr. W. Plumb, of London, to Miss
Eaton, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Bacon,
of Lowestoft.

At Woodbridge, Lieutenant Francis, of
the West Kent regiment of militia, to Miss
Vase, daughter of Thomas V., M.D. of the
Northampton militia.

Died. At Waltham-le-Willows, Mr. Ed-
mond Rogers, 73. He was master of the re-
gular boarding school at that place 46
years.

At Bury, Mrs. Cockledge.—Mr. John
Sampson.—Mrs. Sutton, relict of Mr. Rob.

S. 67.—Mr. J. Noble.—Mr. Samuel Smith.
—Mrs. Peytler.—Mr. R. Marley, late of the
Spread Eagle.

At Testock, Mr. John Owens, jun. 51.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Binfield, 56.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Stisted, mother of Cha.
S., esq., 80.—Mrs. Mann, relict of Gibson
M., esq., 60.

At Redgrave, John Garnham, gent. 88.

At Ricklinghall, Mrs. Ventrie, widow of
the Rev. Mr. V. rector of Bangate and Bap-
ton cum Wangford, 85.

At Sudbury, Mr. S. Oliver, one of the al-
dermen of that corporation.

ESSEX.

Died. At New-Hall, Miss Henrietta
Fermor, 34. She was the second surviving
daughter of the late William F. esq. of Tuf-
more, Oxfordshire.

At Colchester, Mr. Samuel Carr, 72.—
Mrs. Abell, wife of Mr. Frank A.

At Rayleigh, Mr. Joseph C. Emery, riding
officer of the customs.

At Great Baddow, Miss Cordelia Lascher,
second daughter of Mr. Philip L.

At West Mersea, Mr. Thomas Cooke, 38.

At Langford Hall, William, only son of the
late Mr. William Jarvis, 15.

KENT.

From the report of the managers of the
General Kent and Canterbury Hospital, for
the last year, it appears that the in and out-
patients on the 31st of December, 1805, were
126; and that 592 persons have been since
admitted. Of these have been discharged
cured 294; received benefit 62; discharged for
irregularity 25; died 43. The number re-
maining in the house is 36; and the out-
patients on the books are 100. During the
same period 584 persons have been inoculated
with the cow-pox, at the hospital, gratis.

Married. At Canterbury, Mr. George
Ash, jun. to Miss Culmer.—Mr. Joseph Jacobs,
of London, to Miss Esther Solomon.

At Cranbrook, Mr. James Blacket, of
Southwark, to Miss H. Ralph, third daughter
of the Rev. Mr. R. of Maidstone.

At Maidstone, William Stileman, esq. of
the War-office, to Miss Stevenson, eldest
daughter of Mrs. S.

At Fulkstone, Mr. George Sampson, sur-
veyor of the Customs, to Mrs. Mary Boffant.

Died. At Canterbury, Mrs. Townsend,
third daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. T.
formerly Dean of Norwich.—Mr. John Bas-
kerville, 70.—Mr. John Emery, 66.—Mr.
Robert Furley, of the Mermaid Inn.

At Dover, Mrs. Aphra Kennett, youngest
daughter of the late Matthew K. esq. 46.—
Mrs. Elve, wife of Mr. John E.

At Sittingbourne, Thomas Torge, esq.

At Tunbridge, Mr. Cumfield, of the Log-
gerheads inn.

At Maidstone, Miss Fletcher.—Mrs. Stew-
art, relict of Daniel Stewart, gent.

SURRY.

Married.] At Beddington, the Rev. Philip L. Story, second son of the Rev. Philip S. of Lockington Hall, Leicestershire, to Miss Lydia Baring, daughter of Sir Francis B. bart.
Died.] At Kingston, Abraham Goodwin, esq.
 At Castle Grove, Chobham, Bartholomew Churchill, esq. 71.
 At Thorp, George Auriol, second son of James Peter A. esq. of Park-street, London, 7.
 At Egham, the wife of Mr. J. R. Webb.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Aiston, Lady Eyles, relict of Sir Joseph E.
 At Brighton, Mr. Thomas Mitchell.
 At Rôbettebridge, while eating his dinner, Mr. Noakes, a wealthy yeoman, 78.
 At Rye, Jeremiah Curtis, esq. 72.
 At Pealemarsh, Miss Smith, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. 18.
 At Bellingby Park farm, Mr. S. Rickman.
 At Lewes, Stephen Weller, gent. 66.—Mrs. Grigg.—Miss Sarah Ann Best, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas B. 15.—Mr. Hugh Poole, many years house steward to the late Earl of Chichester.
 At Climping, Mr. George Boniface.
 At Chichester, Mr. Lawrence.

HAMPSHIRE.

It is said that the projected canal from Southampton to Salisbury, which has for some time lain in an unfinished state, will be completed; an eligible proposition having been made to the proprietors to effect this desirable purpose.

Married.] At Boldre church, in the New Forest, John Wilson, esq. of St. Kitt's, to Miss Irwin, eldest daughter of the late James J. esq. one of the directors of the East India Company.

At Stoke, Mr. Thomas Holland, of Peter's field, to Miss Charlotte Port, third daughter of Mr. P. of Westmarket.

At Winchester, Mr. J. Brown, to Miss Leach.—Mr. Marks, to Mrs. Leader, widow of Mr. L. of the coach and horses inn.

Died.] At Droxford, aged 54, Mrs. Burch, wife of Mr. H. Burch, master of the academy. Her unassuming manners, and the unaffected goodness of her disposition, endeared her not only to her relatives, but to all her acquaintance.

At Colfrey, near Alton, Mrs. Warton, widow of the Rev. Dr. W. head master of Winchester college.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. J. Smith, commander of the Crown prison-ship.—Mr Thornborough, school master.—Mrs. Chaldecott.—Mrs. Bettesworth, wife of Mr. George B. 65.—Mrs. Randall, relict of Lieutenant R. of the Royal navy.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] R. B. Fisher, esq. of Pembroke college, Oxford, to Miss Hopkins, daughter of Joseph H. esq. of Cholsey.

At Sanford, Mr. Charles Maggs, of Melksham, Wilts. to Miss Ann Herberts, of Bullock Pitts farm, near Oxford.

At Hurley, the Rev. William Wheeler, A.M. fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and chaplain to the royal military college at Marlow, to the eldest daughter of John Man- gles, esq.

Died.] At Winterbourn, Mr. Fidler, 104.
 At Abingdon, Mrs. H. Woodley, 91.

At Windsor, Mrs. Jenner, 85.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S.—Mrs. Hammersley, 98.—Mr. Spicer.

At Steventon, Mr. Scarcebrook, of the king's arms, 74.

At Newbury, Mrs. Holditch, milliner.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

As some labourers were digging a few days since near Walcot church, Bath, about twelve feet below the surface, they discovered two rouleaus encrusted in mortar; on breaking them, they were found to contain about 7080 small silver coins, Roman, Numidian and Carthaginian; none of a later date than some of the earlier Cæsars. This ancient treasure, which is in high preservation, must have belonged to some curious collector of a former age: it is intended by the gentleman, who has fortunately obtained possession of it, to be sent to the Antiquarian Society.

Married.] At South Brent, Joseph Rufcomb Poole, esq. of Bridgwater, to Miss Stone, eldest daughter of George S. esq. of Somerset Farm.

At Castle-Cary, Thomas Fooks, esq. of Penzance, to Miss Woodforde, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Bristol, Mr. Robert Shiercliff Walker, to Miss Eliza Julia Walton, fifth daughter of Lieut. Col. Walton, of Charfield, Gloucestershire.

At Taunton, Lieut. Col. Prevost, to Miss Henrietta, second daughter of C. Hamilton, esq. of Hamwood, Ireland.

Died.] At Bristol, William James Roberts esq. of a consumption, aged 21. The progress of his disease was accelerated by close application to a sedentary employment, and by too severe a pursuit of literary improvement. Evincing at an early age fine poetical talents, the cultivation of these was the delight of his transient life, and his solace from the fatigues of a laborious profession. His Poems display elegance and playfulness of fancy, with great boldness of imagination. A volume of these will shortly be published. His brief period of earthly existence, was marked by no deviations from rectitude, no neglect of moral or social duties. Pale and solitary, by the midnight lamp, he nursed the hope of future fame: and when parting from a world whose charms had not yet palled upon his enjoyment, the feelings of nature, and the vanity or earthly hope, mingled with his reflections; and his last prayer to Heaven was for resignation.

At Bath, Miss Frances Hall, daughter of 2. Hall, esq. 14.—Mrs. Harvey.—Mrs. Laders, wife of Alexander L. esq.—Captain Wilton.—Mrs. Dutton, relict of Ralph D. esq. brother of Lord Sherborne, the once lovely Honoria Gubbins, whose accomplishments, amiable disposition, vocal powers, and refined taste, were so long the theme of praise.—The youngest son of Charles Walmesley, esq.—Mr. Jones, many years a wine merchant, 37.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Right Hon. Lord Boringdon is going to lay down mooring-chains, with buoys, west of Farm-chapel Reach, near Mr. Blackburn's Dock, in Catwater, Plymouth, for the accommodation of ships and vessels coming into that arm of the port, either to moor the ships during their stay in Catwater, or when they are driven in there by stress of weather.

Married.] At Ringmore, near Teignmouth, George Whidborne, esq. of Newton Abbot, to Miss Anna Bulley, daughter of — B. esq. of Staddon.

At Exeter, Mr. T. W. Smerdon, surgeon, to Miss Partridge, second daughter of the late Rev. William P. of Boston, Lincolnshire.—T. Jones, esq. purser in the royal navy, to Miss Pinhay, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman P.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. E. A. Ezekiel, engraver and jeweller. As an engraver he possessed a very correct taste, and his performances were deservedly admired.—Richard Jenkins, esq. an alderman of the corporation; an active and useful magistrate, and indefatigable in his attention to the poor.—Mr. Th. Wilcox.

At his seat at Pound, near Tavistock, aged 80, John Lloyd, esq. late Clerk of the Cheque of his Majesty's Dock-yard, Plymouth, and one of the justices of the peace for the county of Devon: a gentleman, in whom the active and passive virtues were so equally and harmoniously blended as to leave a doubt, which prevailed, but which jointly contemplated, threw a lustre on each other, and formed a character at once respectable and amiable. In him a gentleness of manners, and suavity of disposition, tempered the strictness and severity of office, and rendered all those, who, as far as the nature of his employment extended, came under his authority, orderly and obedient to government, and attached to his person. Thus eminent in his public station, he was no less distinguished in his private capacity. To these useful and engaging recommendations, by which a certain (though, his long services taken into the account, a very numerous) body of men were principally affected and benefited, ought to be added those, which constitute the other part of his interesting character. The sincerity of the christian, the uprightness of the magistrate, the integrity of the moral, and bounty of the charitable man, the equity and generosity of the landlord, are qualities that de-

serve to be recorded by the community at large; while the piety of the son, the tenderness of the husband, the solitude of the parent, the kindness of the relation, the consideration of the master, the warmth of the friend, the urbanity and hilarity of the companion, by his family, domestics, and acquaintance, the more immediate objects of his affectionate attention, will never be forgotten. This summary of the virtues of a most worthy, and, alas! regretted member of society, while it hardly does justice to the deceased, and is almost injurious to the public by being so imperfectly and inadequately presented to its notice, is as a small tribute of high esteem, and grateful acknowledgment for many acts of friendship, consecrated to his memory by one, who, from an intimacy of more than forty years, may reasonably be supposed to have known him well. Sure he is, that truth is the matter of what is here asserted, though personal regard may have dictated the expressions. Besides the humble presumption of his eternal happiness, it is a great consolation to those to whom he was nearest and dearest, that his death was as placid, calm, and tranquil as his life had been.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Fowey, Captain Hammond, late of the Lively frigate, to Miss Kimbrey, daughter of Mr. John K. collector of the customs at that place.

Died.] At Helston, Mr. Simon Bolitho, an eminent tanner, 67.—Mrs. Margaret Thomas, relict of Mr. James T.

At Penzance, Miss Melliar, only daughter of William M. esq. of Wells.

WALES.

In a field at a farm house belonging to Mr. Roberts, of Pycenor, near Knighton, Radnorshire, were lately found several hundred pieces of gold coin, supposed to have lain there many centuries if not a thousand years; they were deposited in pipkins, and are now in a perfect state, about the size of a half crown and of the value of eighteen shillings or thereabouts.

Died.] At Brecon, Mrs. Bold, wife of Hugh B. esq. and one of the co-heiresses of the late John Phillips, esq. of Tregare, Breconshire.

At Haverfordwest, John Griffiths, esq. surgeon of the Carmarthen militia, 28.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunbar, relict of James Stewart D. esq. Miss Jane Blair, daughter of John B. esq. of Balthayock.—Miss Jean Ferguson, youngest daughter of the late James F. of Craigdarroch.

At Perth, David Rois, esq. son of the late Lord Ankersville.

At Glasgow, James Burne, esq. provost of Renfrew.

At Ormiston, Dr. Alexander Whitehead, of the royal navy.

At Whitehaugh, William Forbes Leith, esq.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

NEWS the most unpleasant to the merchants and underwriters have been at last received in regard to the fate of Buenos Ayres. It was retaken by the Spaniards, on the 28th of August last; consequently, even the first of the merchant-ships freighted from this country for that port could not arrive before it had returned into the enemy's possession. Point Maldonado, however, on the opposite side of the river, and considerably to the south-east of Monte Video, has been occupied by the troops from the Cape of Good Hope. Not one, therefore, of the British merchantmen can have sailed, unwittingly, into the harbour of Buenos Ayres, while it was again an enemy's port. They would all go into Portuguese ports, or stop at Point Maldonado; but the sales of their cargoes are, in a great measure, prevented. A part may be disposed of to the Portuguese; part, also, may be smuggled in among the Spaniards along the coast. Some of the ships may return with their cargoes to Jamaica, or others of the free ports in the West Indies; others may send goods into the Spanish market, by the intervention of American traders; others may await the re-conquest of Buenos Ayres by a new British force. But, after all, the loss upon so many hundred thousand pounds' worth of goods must be very large. It will be suffered rather by the merchants than by the under-writers. Much of it falls upon the manufacturers and petty dealers; Sheffield and Birmingham, in particular, suffer very considerably. We fear that Manchester has also its part, and that not a small one, in the loss.

The homeward West India fleet has arrived, without misfortune by storm or capture; but there is no brisk sale for West India produce. Raw cotton scarcely fetch a price equivalent to the freight. Sugars continue too low to afford any thing like an adequate return to the proprietors of Muscovado sugar of middling or inferior quality. The case is the same with rum and coffee. The attempt to exclude British commodities from the Continent, cannot but be ultimately frustrated; in the mean time, it falls not of inflicting some part of that mischief upon British commerce which its author intended. The price of sugar, computed from the returns for the week ending January 21, is only 11. 17s. 0½d. per cwt.

The manufacturers of linens in Scotland and Ireland, derive advantage from the present state of Germany. The German linen manufactures are ruined. The demand continues nearly the same in those staples, in which was the principal competition between German and British linens. Our manufacturers have the advantage of supplying that whole demand; but there is a scarcity of flax and hemp.

The conditions of the new commercial treaty with the United States of America will not be made public till they shall have been finally ratified by the Anglo-American government. But doubts have been expressed, that, to the exceeding detriment of our own West India trade, the Anglo-Americans may be permitted, under that treaty, to introduce into the ports of France the produce of St. Domingo, of St. Thomas's, of their own South Carolina; and, under smuggling deceptions, that also of Martinique and Guadeloupe: by which France will retain an advantage toward procuring the supplies she wants from the West Indies, of which the late edict of blockade against the British Isles should have deprived her.

The ship-owners continue to complain, that the spirit of the navigation-laws is not rigorously adhered to in their favour; that ship-building declines in the port of London; and that, without the speedy adoption of a very different policy from that upon which government has for some time acted in relation to the shipping interest, both the ship-building manufacture, and the carrying trade by sea, are in danger of being, within no long time, utterly lost to this country.

The just and equitable measure of the immediate abolition of the slave-trade is again under the consideration of Parliament. It is certain that the merchants and planters have been providing against that measure, and have this year sent out more ships to the coast of Africa than have, for several years previous, been employed in the same traffic, for the use of the British plantations solely. It is stated, that 4 or 5000 landmen have, for some time, entered every year on board the ships fitted out on the African-trade; that in the voyage from Britain to Africa, from Africa to the West Indies, those landmen have acquired the skill and experience of sailors; that, on their arrival in the West Indies, a great part of them have been always impressed into the ships of war upon that station; and that, without such an annual supply of fresh seamen, thus seasoned in hot climates for the service, it is impossible for us to maintain an adequate naval force in the West Indies.

The British trade to Portugal survives the consequences of the French edict of blockade; but that to the coasts of Italy, and to the Mediterranean in general, suffers already great injury from the edict. Mercantile correspondence is interrupted by it; and even the trade from Malta, as an emporium or dépôt, to Leghorn, by neutrals, cannot be continued as before. The trade of export and import with Sicily and Sardinia, however, proceeds as before.

The presence of Admiral Louis at the Dardanelles happily prevents any interruption of our trade to the Levant or the Black Sea, and cuts off all possible communication between the French and India.

It is ascertained, that if the carrying trade between this country and India were free and open to all, the freight between the two would be reduced from 15*l.* per ton, which it now is, to 5*l.* or 6*l.* per ton. Should this reduction of freight be accomplished, not only India, but also silk, sugar, starch, hides, and a host of several species, might be imported with peculiar advantage.

The Anglo-Americans are preparing to pursue the fur-trade from Louisiana; in a manner in which they may greatly out rival our Canadian and Hudson's Bay companies.

The 3 per cents. have fluctuated, all this month, from 59 to 61. Others in proportion.

The average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares and Dock Stock, for January 1807, at the office of Mr. SCOTT, 25, New Bridge-street, London:—The Coventry Canal, 420*l.* to 430*l.* per share; the last half-yearly dividend was 12*l.* per share net.—Aston and Oldbury, 100*l.* per share.—Grand Junction, 86*l.* to 87*l.* ex. dividend.—Rochdale, 45*l.*, including the last call of 5*l.* per share.—Worcester and Birmingham, at 39*l.* per share; all calls paid.—Lancaster, at 19*l.*—Monmouthshire Navigation, at 97*l.* ex. dividend.—West India Dock Stock, at 147*l.* ex. dividend of 5*l.* per cent. net for the half year to Christmas.—East India Dock, 120*l.* to 122*l.* per cent.—London Dock, 100*l.* to 105*l.* ex. dividend of 2*l.* 5*l.* per cent. net half-yearly dividend to Christmas.—Globe Insurance, 104*l.* per cent. ex. dividend of 3*l.* 10*l.* per cent. half-year to Christmas.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE mild weather which we have experienced in the preceding month has been favourable to the wheat and tare crops, which in general look better than could be expected from the general humidity of the winter, which has been unfriendly to sheep-feeding on turgid and coleseed, although those crops at this season were never more luxuriant and abundant.

From the general good condition of the pastures, much fodder has been saved, and the outlying stock thrive well.

In the country markets, the prices of grain (oats excepted, from the great purchases made by government) are much lower. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 7*l.*; Barley, 40*l.* 3*l.*; and Oats, 2*l.* 2*l.*

The weekly markets are well supplied with fat cattle and sheep at reduced prices. Cows and calves are now brought there in plenty, and sell well; but at present there is little or no demand for lean cattle on store sheep. Much business is done in the pig markets, which are well supplied, and meet with quick and ready sales. In Smithfield, Beef fetches from 4*l.* 4*l.* to 5*l.*; Mutton, from 4*l.* 8*l.* to 6*l.*; and Pork, from 4*l.* 8*l.* to 5*l.* 8*l.*

In the few counties, where the practice of breeding cattle has become pretty general, it is now the custom, and has been for a winter or two past, to feed their yearling calves with raw potatoes and fens hay, on which they are found to do well.

But the writer of this Report recommends, from experience, the improved method of feeding them as food for horses and cattle; making them more nutritious and less laxative.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

And now, behold the joyous winter days,
Frosty, succeed; and through the blue serene,
For aught too fine; the ethereal darts flies;
Killing infectious damps, and the spent air
Storing afresh with elemental life.

WE have had some frosty days, and on the 14th of January a fall of snow of a few hours' continuance; but hitherto (January the 19th) the weather has been unusually, and unseasonably, mild.

Christmas-day was cold and rainy; but, on the day before and the day after, the sun shone bright and warm; and the bees were flying about as at the commencement of spring.

On Christmas-day I observed the following plants in flower: *conium maculatum*, *bulbocorne*, *hyssopus* of Linnæus; *gratiola officinalis*, *vinca major*; *ostrea p. munda alba*; *primula*; *scilla*; *the dropwort*; *sparganium angustifolium*; *crucifera*; *stork*; *marigolds*, *anemones*, *brusellus*. The *china roses* (*rosa flammula*), were likewise in great beauty in the open ground.

In the bottom of some of the sheltered hedges, exposed to the southern sun, I remarked, about the same day, the *red-flowered campion* (*lychnis diurna*), and the *pleurocot* (*ramunculus*); the former a relic of the autumn, and the latter a harbinger of spring.

January 1, 1807. The young leaves of the *elder* and *woodbine* begin to appear. The first leaves of the *silk apple* (*cardus marianus*) are also seen.

At a estate belonging to the Earl of Miltour, in Wiltshire, there was a rook's nest containing young ones forty at the 1st of January.

The ewes begin to produce their lambs in the open fields,

The *molas* still continue to throw up hillocks.

After a few days of heavy rain the flocks of gulls that came inland were very numerous. They seemed busily employed on the flat grounds that had been overflowed by the rivers, in picking up fresh water shell animals, and other substances which the fury of the current had cast ashore. Persons who are curious in collecting shells would find it worth their while to examine the wreck thrown up by fresh water floods. It often contains small shells in myriads, as well as some of the larger species which are not otherwise easily to be obtained.

At the commencement of the rainy weather the *fieldfares* retired to the more elevated parts of the county. They are since returned.

January 6. *Geese* begin to lay their eggs.

Salmon fishing has recommenced, but hitherto (January 19th) only one salmon has been caught in the neighbourhood of the place from which I write.

A *jurbelow* or *berald moth* (*phalaena libatrix* of Linnaeus), was caught in flight, on the 6th of January.

After a heavy gale of wind a piece of wood was picked up on the sea-beach, containing three or four of the *barnacle shells* (*lepas anatifera* of Linnaeus, *anatifera levis* of Boie). This shell, which was believed by naturalists of former times to contain the embryo of that large bird, the *barnacle goose*, is not often found upon the southern coast of England.

January 19. *Mezerion* and *junodrops* are in flower.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of December, to the 24th of January 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.55. Jan. 2. Wind S. E.
Lowest 28.90. Jan. 21. Wind West

Greatest } 6 tenths } Between the
variation in } of } evenings of the
24 hours. } an inch. } 21st and 22d inst.
the mercury rose
from 29.3 to 29.9.

Thermometer.

Highest 53°. Dec. 26. Wind S.W.
Lowest 16°. Jan. 15. Wind N.W.

Greatest } } Between eight and
variation in } } nine in the morning of
24 hours. } } the 15th instant, the
thermometer was no
higher than 16°, at the
same time on the next
day it stood at 44°.

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to between one and two inches in depth.

This has been the coldest month that we have experienced, but the average height of the thermometer is rather more than 40°; we have scarcely at any time had a continued frost for 48 hours. The mean height of the barometer, for the whole month, is 28.68.

About the 27th ult. the tides were higher in the Thames than have been known very many years; the overflowing of the water did considerable damage. The same, we happen to know, was experienced at Margate; and also in the Firth of Forth in Scotland. The wind blew from the W. S. W.

In the neighbourhood of Perth, North Britain, many of the spring-flowers were in full blow on Christmas-day.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Correspondent at Sligo is informed, that the best means of securing a regular supply of the Monthly Magazine is the General Post Office. Considerable numbers of all the London periodical publications are circulated through that medium; and we are happy to be able to state, that the Monthly Magazine, which has always maintained the enviable distinction of being at the head of the Post Office lists, increases in that as well as every other mode of circulation, with a degree of rapidity of which no periodical work ever perhaps afforded a similar instance.

Several friends, the value of whose communications we gratefully acknowledge, must indulge us till our bureau is cleared of various interesting papers on temporary and practical subjects. We have added to the bulk of the Magazine, without any addition to the price, in the hope of being able to comply with the pressing solicitations of all our correspondents, to oblige whom as fast as possible is our obvious duty and interest. The superior circulation of our Miscellany naturally occasions this superabundance of valuable communications, and the only preference we give to those which we deem admissible, arises from their temporary importance or their practical utility.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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MARCH 1, 1807.

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* As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSTON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.**

SIR,
I TAKE the earliest opportunity to inform you, that, soon after my arrival at Madras, I had the good fortune to meet with a friend who commands a sloop belonging to one of the ports on the Coromandel coast. He immediately gave me a birth, and I have accompanied him hither to take in a cargo of pepper. The last evening I had the pleasure of spending in your company in England, you made me promise to send you a copy of my Journal: but the places we touched at during our voyage outward, have been so often and so minutely described, that there remained nothing new to communicate.

I hope, however, that the following account of this settlement will be found to contain some particulars that are not generally known in Europe. It is founded either on actual observation, or on facts and details for which I am indebted to a gentleman of distinguished abilities and high rank here.

Polo-Pinang, to which the English have given the name of Prince of Wales' Island, is situated at the entrance of the straits of Malacca, about a mile and a half from the coast of Quida, between 5.7 and 5.25 of northern latitude. Its greatest extent from north to south is about eighteen miles: at the north end it is about fifteen miles in breadth; but it decreases towards the south to about eleven miles.

The climate is very mild and healthy: for, notwithstanding its vicinity to the equator, it is never liable to the extremes of heat and cold; seldom to violent and never to continued rains as are common on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar. On the other hand it is frequently

refreshed with agreeable and cooling showers. The season of most rain is from the beginning of October to the beginning of December, after the setting in of the north-east monsoon: then also is the greatest heat, but during the south-west monsoons, the violence of which does not extend so far into the straits of Malacca; the air is cooled by a delightful alternation of land and sea-breezes. While, from Quida to Junk Ceylon, the countries only one degree farther to the northward are under the influence of the violent gales and deluges of rain, which mark the setting-in and clearing up of the south-west monsoons; Prince of Wales' Island is blessed with a serene sky, and only now and then a day of moderate and light rain, no more than is necessary to invigorate and quicken vegetation. These advantages render it a place equally suited to European and Asiatic constitutions. During a late excursion into the country, a few hours ride from Fort-Cornwallis, brought our party to an elevation where the air is cooler by fifteen to twenty degrees. On these salubrious heights, European convalescents find their health perfectly restored in a few weeks; and accordingly they are much resorted to by invalids from the other English settlements in India.

Almost the whole of the northern part is mountainous, and covered with fine timber down to high-watermark. Through the centre run three ranges of hills and fine valleys between them; some of which are cultivated with pepper and a variety of fruit-trees. About one half on the Island is either level ground, or of so gentle an inclination, as easily to admit of cultivation. Into the large western bay run two very fine rivulets of remarkably good water; one of which is navigable for ships' long-boats, two miles inland, and empties itself into the harbour, about a mile to the southward of Fort-Cornwallis. Water is also found in all the low parts by digging to the depth of only a few feet.

The uncultivated parts are thickly covered

* The public cannot fail to be gratified with the new and important information contained in this valuable communication, and we have reason to believe we shall be favoured with others from the same intelligent correspondent.

vered with wood; the hills and dry grounds, with trees of an immense size mixed with canes, rattans, and a great variety of creeping plants; the swamps, with large trees of a more limby texture, and with the neeboon or cabbage and beetle-nut-tree; and the ground overflowed by the tides, with the mangrove, from the bark of which a rich red dye is prepared, and other trees that grow in salt water.

The soil is generally light, and in some parts sandy, and mixed with a black vegetable mould. For the most part it is too rich for grain; so that from its luxuriance, the crop falls down and rots before it is ripe. The most proper objects of cultivation are supposed to be pepper and other spices, and the fruits common on the peninsula of Malacca.

It is well known that the Dutch derived immense advantage from the sale of CINNAMON, NUTMEG, MACE, and CLOVES. The true cinnamon tree is peculiar to Ceylon, which is now in our possession. The monopoly of the other three spices the Dutch East India Company had for more than a century secured to themselves, by extirpating the trees that produce them wherever they could be found, except in Banda and Amboyna; with which no other nation was allowed to have any intercourse. When the Islands were captured last war, the Directors of the East India Company, and the Indian Government, foreseeing, I suppose, that on the restoration of peace they would probably be given up again to our rivals, sent thither an intelligent botanist, under whose superintendence the Nutmeg and Clove trees in various stages of growth, were transported to the coast of Sumatra, (near Bencoolen,) and to Prince of Wales' Island, where the climate and soil have proved so congenial to them, that we may hope, ere long, to see those valuable spices become as plentiful as pepper; especially as they will not be exposed here to the hurricanes, which some years ago blew down in one night, almost all the nutmeg-trees in Banda.

At any rate, the monopoly, which the Dutch had established by fraud, cruelty, and usurpation, and cemented with the blood of our countrymen sacrificed to their avarice, in the infamous massacre of Amboyna, is wrested from them for ever.

I have been told, that the French had before succeeded in carrying plants of the clove-tree to the Mauritius and the West Indies, with what success I know not;

but as we have heard nothing of their produce, it is probable that they have failed.

The island produces a great variety of forest-trees, many of which are fit for ship-building. The Chinga is in much esteem among the Malays, for the purposes of house and ship-building. A tree at its full growth will yield from 70 to 90 by 2½ to 3 feet diameter of clear timber. The Pennager, which grows only on the sea-shore and rocky ground, furnishes knees and crooked timber for ships. The Bentangloor, or red poon, affords the best timber for nails and yards, of any that is produced in India, and is esteemed next in quality to fir. It grows to a very great size and perfectly straight.

The forests abound with gum and wood-oil trees. One of the numerous species of creepers, is about five inches in diameter, and grows continually twisting like a cork-screw, shooting up still in a spiral form even when it has nothing to support it: the bark of this parasite plant, which is remarkably thick, emits, when cut, a white viscous juice, which, on exposure to the air, takes in a very few minutes the colour and consistency of elastic gum, of the same appearance and answering the same purposes as the Caoutchouc of South America.

The indigenous wild quadrupeds were some deer and wild hogs. The latter are very large and numerous, and commit great ravages on the lands cultivated with sugar-cane and yams. Sheep, goats, bullocks, and other animals, that have been introduced by the settlers, thrive well and multiply fast; and haply are not exposed to the fury of the hyena or other rapacious beasts of prey, which abound on the Malay coast, but none of which are found here.

There are very few birds on the island, doves excepted, of which there is great abundance, as well as variety of species; geese, ducks, and other domestic fowls, thrive surprising well; and game and poultry may be furnished from the Malay coast. At Quida in particular they are so cheap, that a hundred good fowls may be purchased for three dollars; from twelve to sixteen ducks, for one dollar; and the price of a full-grown bullock seldom exceeds six dollars.

The whole coast swarms with every kind of fish, known in other parts of India. The market is likewise plentifully supplied with oysters, cockles, muscles, and turtle.

The

The number of inhabitants has been estimated at thirty thousand; of these above one thousand are Chinese. The remainder consists of Malabars, English, European and Asiatic Portuguese, a few Dutch and Danish families, Malays, Japanese, Acheseuse, Siamese, Burmans, Beggules, Bengalees, Perfes, Armenians, and Arabs. Each of these tribes have a part of the town allotted to them, and nominates one of their own class for their head man, who is in some degree responsible for their conduct.

The shops in the Bazar, which are very numerous, are kept by Chinese and Malabars. The Chinese are a very indutrious quiet people, exercise almost all the handicrafts, and carry on most of the retail trade in these parts.

The harbour is sufficiently capacious to hold a large fleet, being the whole of that space between the north-east part of the Island and the Quida shore, extending a very little way to the point where Fort Cornwallis stands. In the whole of this space there is good anchorage for the largest ships, as the water is always smooth, however strongly and from whatever quarter the wind may blow.

In hue, the position of Prince of Wales Island, its climate, its fertility, its harbour, its produce of large timber, its contiguity to Pegu, which contains most abundant teak-forests, will render it an acquisition of great importance, both in a commercial and political point of view; and I doubt not that it will soon, under the fostering care of the British government, and by the enterprising spirit of the British merchants, become what Malacca was during the prosperity of the Portuguese Empire in India, and in later times Batavia,—the centre and emporium of the commerce of the Eastern sea.

The Directors of the East India Company were so sensible of its importance, that they have erected it into a separate settlement under a governor and council, and commander of the garrison of Fort-Cornwallis, which consists of a considerable body of Sea-boys and Europeans. There is likewise a clergyman of the church of England, a clerk and schoolmaster. Justice is administered nearly in the same manner as in the English settlements in India, by a Mayor, Alderman, and Justices of the Peace.

I am so well pleased with this place, that I shall with reluctance leave it for the purpose of fulfilling my engagement with my present employer. Should we in the course of our trading voyage touch

at any port not much frequented by Europeans, I shall not fail to send you an account of my adventures, and of whatever shall seem curious and interesting
Prince Wales' Island, Your's, &c.
Jan. 3, 1806. J. WALLACE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.

No. XXI.

CONTINUATION OF THE QUESTION, "*What are the Ultimate Prospects of the Arts in England?*"

"If it be a sin to covet honour, I am the most offending soul alive."—*Shakspeare.*

IN the preceding part of this question, (published November 1, 1806) some arguments were offered, tending to prove that one of the greatest obstacles to the ultimate advances of the Arts in England, arose from this circumstance, viz. that commerce, the most general and extensive source of British prosperity, does not afford the *species* of aid requisite to the perfection of the liberal arts; that, from its nature, it neither participates in their highest views, nor coalesces with their noblest interests.

It was proposed to consider, next, the probable effects of encouragement given to the cultivation of the arts, and of excitement produced in their progress, by the means of honours, and through the channels of distinctive rank.

The experience of the naturalist demonstrates, that nothing more powerfully contributes to bring a tender and sensitive plant to maturity, and finally to perfection, than the nourishment of it by a constant renewal of materials agreeable to its original growth, or nature. In a similar manner, reason will show us, that, in the intellectual, as in the physical garden, the blossoms of the tree will ever be most beautiful, when the nutrition it receives from the care of superintendence, is congenial with its essential qualities.

Honour, if it may not be considered as an innate object of desire in the breast of men of talents, is at least the sensible image of that impression on the infant mind, inscrutable in its origin, but indelible in its effect, which alone appears to command the energies and direct the superior exertions of genius. The painter and the poet, indeed, often turn aside from the guiding brightness of their guardian star, to seek support, or ease, under ignobler influence; but it will be found that they never do so without a consciousness that they degrade, or, as it were,

desert their native faculties, nor without, at the same time, deviating from the paths which lead to excellence and immortality.

On the other hand, necessity may sometimes chain down the reluctant spirit, and the sense of honour may remain firm and vivid, although its call can no longer be obeyed; but, on the supposition of the freedom of choice and action being on an average footing with the moderate conditions of life, it is unquestionable that the wish, the contest for honourable distinctions, may be regarded as the invariable test of such talents as are designed by providence to illumine and instruct mankind.

It is not meant, by honourable distinctions, to imply the acquisition or possession of merely ostentatious, or inappropriate titles, but the acquisition of such marked acknowledgment of eminent powers, as may every where secure the claims of the possessor to deference and respect. Titles and rank bear no essential relation to intrinsic merit, yet are they still the agreed symbols, or, in a manner, the current and legal coin of public esteem. The coin, it is allowed, is often debased, and often counterfeited; but these are circumstances which produce no alteration in the value of its original standard.

If distinctions, then, imply the acknowledgment of superior merit, if they reflect back to the mind the sensation of honour, they must be found to form one of the most congenial modes of eliciting the native powers of genius.

But, they may likewise be considered as necessary to the most salutary exertions of genius. It is desirable, not only to cultivate the genius of our land, but to give to its cultivation a philanthropic tendency, to make it beneficial as well as powerful, and that, while it acquires the force requisite to win admiration, it should also adopt the modes most calculated to obtain our affection. These modes it will the most readily assume, while it looks forward to a return of favourable attention from the minds of those, to whom it directs its influence. Merit, compelled to watch and cherish in solitude the germs of internal talent, and unable finally to rescue its claims from obscurity, will not, indeed, lose its powers, nor forfeit its essential title to superiority, but it is in danger of eventually assuming an air more savage than benevolent, of deterring instead of inviting; if urged to contest by opposition, it too frequently

deserts the paths of instruction, to obey the impulses of irritated feelings, derides or stigmatizes what nature would have prompted it to admire, and endeavours to subvert what it is not allowed to polish.

Every laudable purpose of society, with regard to the arts, is therefore accomplished by annexing honours to the successful exertion of talents. Nor is this doctrine new in respect of the general institutions of all civilized nations, for the progress of intellectual studies. It is, fortunately for learning, new only in respect to the cultivation of the arts of painting and sculpture; and, unfortunately for us, it is, in this respect, newer in England than in any other country in Europe. An Academy of the Arts established by royal favour has, indeed, elevated a certain number from the common mass, and the industry of its members has secured them from the desolating prospect of mendicity, but there is no great honour in attaining what it is a disgrace not to avoid; the seat which mediocrity may reach cannot be a ground of distinction; for other distinctions are necessary towards the exaltation of the arts.

Let us now enquire what other rewards of honour are open to those arts in England. The only one which our state acknowledges, is the title of King's Painter, annexed to an office to which the painter is generally advanced, not by public competition, but by private favour, and so little regarded as an object of fame, that the artist, if he do not disdain, at least overlooks the employment; for he hires inferior painters at a cheap rate, to paint the pictures required of him, and to enable him to take what he regards as the only respectable fruits of his office, into his pocket. This office was, some years since, ludicrously conferred on the late Sir Joshua Reynolds: I say ludicrously, for who but must smile on reflecting that an artist, to whom the sovereign always declined to sit for his portrait, was chosen to convey the resemblance of that very monarch to foreign nations, and to their latest posterity? Yet, ridiculous as this circumstance may appear, it was, alas! the only instance of royal favour which graced the professional efforts of that most accomplished painter, either before or after he became, from secondary views, the titled President of the Academy.—He, to whose hand nature gave her own truth, and from whose pencil the borrowed grace, he, by whom Alexander would have chosen, in the polished age of Greece, to transmit his image to future

ages,

ages, absolved his long career of public admiration, wholly unemployed by the sovereign, whose reign and country he adorned.

This extraordinary, nay, almost incredible circumstance, leads to the fuller elucidation of the nature of those national distinctions, which may be considered as provocative of talent. Reynolds, with us, was a Knight, and King's Painter; but these honours were so far from serving as a ground of future emulation in his art, that they have merely left a riddle, scarce to be solved by posterity, wherefore no picture of an artist so signalized, is to be found in any of the various palaces of his foreign. It is evident, therefore, that the case of Reynolds, notwithstanding nominal honours, cannot be quoted as an instance of due distinction conferred on merit; on the contrary, it may be safely asserted, that at least half of the opportunity offered by the life of so illustrious an artist, to raise the character and general estimation of English art, was lost to our country for want of proper excitements, whereby his talents might have been fully called into exertion.

This instance is sufficient to explain the views of our enquiry, regarding the influence of honours and rank on the arts. Such honours as empty titles can bestow, by no means appear to constitute the species of distinction, which may be supposed at once to reward and stimulate genius. Before the arts can be expected to reach their ultimate degree of elevation in a philosophical land, a more solid and permanent basis must support the honours to be allotted to them, and they must find their establishment on fair and public ground, where their claims may be duly investigated, and as duly rewarded. If they be truly denominated liberal arts, it is among the national classics of liberal study that they must take their station. It is here that they must be taught to seek for distinction, not from the favour of a partial admirer, or a courtly patron, but from the more exalted suffrages of learning and patriotism.

It may be the more requisite to insist on this point, on account of some unjust prejudices under which the arts of design evidently labour in this country. The degree of rank or estimation, in which we hold those studies, is at variance with the terms in which we speak of them. We call them liberal arts; but how can that be construed liberal which is unconnected with established liberal education, and in which no person in the liberal classes

of life would professionally engage? The father who would bring his son up to the practice of physic, or the law, will hesitate to make him a painter or a sculptor.

Our present system of opinions therefore, allows painters to be gentlemen, but will not allow gentlemen to be painters. Men of liberal rank, in their intercourse with artists, rather consider them as entitled to their condescension, than as admitted to their presence on a footing of equality. Indeed, so little has the profession of a painter been hitherto made the subject of attention, by the reflecting classes of society, that the mental part of it, and the mechanical, are still spoken of under the same denomination; and a painter is equally a term expressive of the man who tills the mind with the awful exhibitions of the Sistine Chapel, and of him who covers the wainscot or the walls of our houses, to secure them from the injuries of smoke and rain.

There is, no doubt, a reason of a more substantial nature to be given, wherefore, an English gentleman should not consider painting as an eligible employment for his son, viz. the impossibility of acquiring wealth by the pursuit of it; and this, as was shown in the former part of the question, is a fault inherent in its nature. With regard merely to honour, many situations in life are preferred for our children, which yet we can hardly esteem more creditable to the holders. It, certainly is no where thought more honourable, for instance, to brew than to paint, to fabricate that which eclipses the intellect than that which enlightens it; but brewing is productive of immense opulence, painting of none. Let it not be supposed, from this comparison, that the Enquirer, who is an Englishman, harbours the least thought of disrespect to the patrons and providers of a liquor from which he derives daily comfort. In an enlightened country like our own, every honest employment should fit a man for the most distinguished general society. It is only meant to assert that, in the probability of acquiring opulence, painting cannot and ought not to enter into competition with such trades as England displays. But there is, therefore, the stronger necessity for enforcing its claims to reward in another line; and, until this be done, until the various classification of the arts be farther determined, and their proportional degrees of rank and value ascertained, it will, with respect to national character, be a magnificent, but vain profusion, to offer melody premiums to the pretensions

pretensions of merit, or to tempt an encroachment of the number of performances by pecuniary reward.

From a consideration of the whole of these circumstances, is not the species of honours, requisite for the advance of the arts in England, clearly pointed out to us? Can it be denied that painting, in the present view of the nation, demands to have its place assigned to it amongst similar liberal studies of our Universities, and its progressive steps of cultivation rewarded with similar honours?

In what manner such an arrangement could take place in our colleges, may admit of doubt. The arts would run a risk of being regarded as innovation, by the settled cultivation of other long established modes of learning. But if an opportunity should ever present itself, propitious to the wishes of the artist, if the structure of a new college should be planned, open to any mould of institution which the desire of the founder, and the laws of the country may unite to sanction, within the walls of such an edifice would it be extravagant to hope that every latter advancement of social illumination may assume its just state and privileges?

To state the whole result of the question: in congenial cultivation, watchful encouragement, and just, public distinctions, will be found the true supports of genius. Such is the real channel of honour, in which the graphic artist, under the philosophic guidance of English patriotism, may hope to rival

“What e'er of Latian or of Grecian fame
Sounds in the ear of Time;”

and such are the desirable means of perfecting the ultimate prospects of the Arts in England.

P.S. The writer of this paper has just heard with astonishment, and let him be pardoned if he adds, not without sentiments of indignation, that the University of Cambridge has sent a commission to a foreign artist, for the execution of a statue, voted in grateful remembrance of William Pitt. Such a rumour would perhaps be best received with disbelief; but, if it must be credited, let an Enquirer be allowed to ask, on what ground of public or private duty to our country, is such a commission founded? Let him ask of the Directors of the learned Colleges, whether, if they were desirous to celebrate the late illustrious statesman of Britain in a funeral Eulogy, they would propose to seek an encomiast, properly accomplished for the national task, in the schools of a foreign land? Yet the orators of France and Germany are exalted as far superior to the English orator, as

the sculptors of Italy, or any other modern country, are to the English sculptor.

Grant, if you will, that some nice advantage of talents lay on the side of the foreign artist, would it be, in that case, the spirit of patriotism, which should consent to forfeit the splendid opportunity of adding ardour to native genius? Would it be her voice, which should invite the attention of the universe to our inferiority?—to our inferiority during a period when the exalted faculties of England were directed by the man, to whose glory the monument is raised? Or would it add to that glory, to perpetuate, in the very means by which the monument exists, the record of an insufficient culture of the arts under his administration?—insufficient even to the exhibition of a form, or a feature? Alas! poor England!

But are the learned members of the University of Cambridge yet unapprized that there exist sculptors in our own country, who fear no living competitors?

The source of the error, into which a well-intentioned zeal has been led on this occasion, lies in the want of proper acquaintance with the arts, and the whole circumstance contributes to strengthen what has been already proposed in this paper, with respect to a National Establishment for Painting and Sculpture. Had those arts been matriculated in the colleges of England, such an opprobrium could not have fallen, in the present day, on our Arts, and on our Universities.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

I CANNOT resist some observations on what is said by the author of the *Memoirs of the Duke of Richmond*: which I admit in general, to be respectably written.

The first objection which strikes me, relates to the remark on Mr. Fox.

That excellent man, the best and greatest and most disinterested of our statesmen, was in office only from the beginning of February, till his death on the 13th of September following. Coming into office at such an arduous crisis; what more, in so short a time, could he be expected to do than he performed? What pledge has he deserted? And how has he achieved little as a practical statesman? Had he carried nothing but the Resolve for the Abolition of the Slave-trade, that in itself would have been an achievement, especially all the discouraging and impeding circumstances considered, sufficient to fill the short career of his administration with a glory worthy of his preceding life; sufficient to have proved the sincerity of his other pledges; if, indeed,

is such an open ingenuous mind, a mind so alive to freedom and humanity, that sincerity could have been doubted. The negotiation for peace—will any doubt his sincerity in that? will any doubt whether it contains great and characteristic features of ability, openness, and conciliating wisdom? And what fairer or better qualities of a practical statesman? It can now only be conjectured how far he would have succeeded in obtaining a peace, honourable, and which, with reason, should have been satisfactory, to all parties, had his life been continued some few months longer. I know from his own hand his unchanged sentiments on the greatest political objects which can concern us and the general interests. They were the sentiments of his life. I know them by a letter with which he honoured me after he came into office this last time. I know them by the general tenor of his life, character, and conduct, which he maintained to the last. The honour of Mr. Fox I regard as a splendid, ample, imperishable part of the honour of the English nation; and of humanity itself. It cannot therefore be but that I must strongly feel any thing which tends, (most confidently, in my firm opinion,) to diminish the public esteem and affectionate veneration, which, for the sake of the public, ought perpetually to accompany his name and memory.

To the Duke of Richmond it is objected that he "recommended *universal suffrage*; and, by inducing the corresponding societies to act on exaggerated principles of reform, brought the idea of reform into disrepute; and tended not a little to render every proposition of reform obnoxious."

Now the fact is, that long before those called corresponding societies existed, Major Cartwright, whom but to name is his encomium, had recommended *universal suffrage*: had recommended it with a force of reasoning and facts, more easy to be encountered by vague objections, than calmly and distinctly answered. Among the friends of that system was to be found that true, and calm, and energetic patriot, Dr. John Jebb; and others, whom death has removed from the sphere of human usefulness. The Constitutional Society had acted upon these recommendations. For one, I have never relinquished my opinion: that this reform is, in the spirit of our constitution, the most practicable, the most beneficial, were it adopted. I am convinced too,

that any plan which does not so closely approximate to this, as at least to include all householders, will be shockingly defective in point of justice, policy, utility, and permanence. All terrors founded upon the example of France, and brought up to bear against this system of reform, are groundless in point of fact. The representation of France has gradually dwindled to a narrower and a narrower scale, till it became evanescent; and the horrors of despotism which have overclouded the fair prospects of the Revolution, have originated in causes quite opposite to equality and un-equality of representation. America, the only part of the globe which can be quoted at all, certainly will not be quoted as an argument against the rights of universal suffrage.

But were it even true that universal suffrage were not so safe and beneficial, the cause why all degrees and measure of parliamentary reform has been deserted, is not to be sought here; the cause why the mention of parliamentary reform has been brought into the most unmerited suspicion and disgrace, is not to be sought here. Those who dare to open their eyes, ere it be too late, cannot be at a loss where to find it. Partial interests, prejudice, groundless and extravagant alarms, apathy, and despondency, will explain the whole.

I have reason to be convinced, and there are public proofs of it, that the most early and active friends of universal suffrage would have co-operated with Mr. Flood's, and Mr. Grey's plans. And Mr. Wyvill, whose distinguished perseverance in the cause of reform ought ever to be remembered with respect, would have extended, and had extended, his views of reform: though he declined going so far as universal suffrage; thinking it inexpedient in the present state of society in this country.

Only not precluding gradual reform, nor passing an injurious, unfounded, and at best unnecessary sentence on the friends of the most extensive reform, that great object might and would have gone on, had not Mr. Pitt chosen to lay it aside; and not merely to lay it aside, but to abandon it to discredit, suspicion, and abuse, thrown on those who had the constancy to avow themselves still convinced of the expediency and necessity of carrying it into effect. This, from him, certainly ought not to have been imaginable. I do not willingly blame the dead; and the only characteristic feature of his administration,

administration, in which he persevered, that I can praise, I most willingly praise; his adoption of the plan which Lord North, on the suggestion of Dr. Price, * and other able men in the other part of the Island, lost the solid glory of adopting, the establishment of a Sinking Fund. But it is fit to justify whether the living or the dead, so far as it can be done on satisfactory grounds, and especially when that justification turns on principles of the utmost importance to the community in general.

None, I think, can suspect the late Duke of Richmond of being led by prejudice, or any unbecoming motive, to stand forth in support of the principle of universal suffrage. That he yielded to clamour or abuse, or apprehension of the unfitness of the times, and ceased to support that, or some comprehensive plan of parliamentary reform, seems more difficult to justify and much to be regretted.

Troyton,
February 8, 1807.

Your's, &c.
CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
HAVING received an anonymous letter signed "A Lover of Music," dated Strand, January 31, 1807, I take this public opportunity of acknowledging the favour, and imparting my further opinions on the subject to the author. The design of this gentleman, who deserves great praise for the clearness and facility with which he writes, and whom I shall venture to distinguish by the name of Mr. A. (as being the best, and therefore the first writer on the Stanhope Temperament,) is to confute the flimsy objections of Mr. C.

1. Mr. A. shews, that the third of the scale of A with three sharps differs from that of the equal temperament, and that Mr. C.'s objections are unfounded.

2. That the dominants of the same scale are better, according to Lord Stanhope, than those of Kimberger. This is so evident, that it needs no comment.

3. That Mr. C. probably never heard the Stanhope system of tuning, and therefore, I am happy to announce, both from Lord S. himself, and Mr. A. that Mr. Loeschman, No. 82, Newman-street, is employed in the practical method above-mentioned.

4. That Lord Stanhope divides and disposes the natural differences of Quints

and Tiertes, by giving to every scale a more decided character. By thus increasing the effect of modulation, former defects become useful ornaments, and prove that nature did not constitute these defects in vain.

5. That modulation would fail, if the new scales had not a decided difference of character, &c. &c.

My friend Dr. Clement Smith, of Richmond, in Surry, thinks that the last sentence in my former letter on this subject, is rather ambiguous. I had not then time to explain to fully my meaning as I can now, and at the same time am happy to answer the queries of Mr. A.

Every thinking musician admits, that different scales produce different effects, or, in other words have, what Lord Stanhope calls *variety of character*. This is a general term, applicable not only to poetry, painting, and music; but even to morals, politics, religion, &c. &c. &c.

In a musical sense, it may be subdivided into three distinct classes, *natural*, *orchestral*, and *partitional*, and perhaps a further Analysis may throw still further light on the subject.

1. By *natural character*, I mean that peculiar effect which depends solely on the pitch, and consequently on the compass of the leading melody. This was by the ancient church writers termed *Ambitus*.

2. By *orchestral character*, I mean that brilliancy which arises to the scales with sharp signatures, from the open strings of the violins, &c. in G, D, A, and E; while the stopped tones and dominants of F, B flat, E flat, and A flat, are soft, &c.

3. By *partitional character*, I mean that more fully described by Lord Stanhope, at page 19. of his pamphlet; and upon which Mr. C. has so curiously commented, as Mr. A. so justly observes.

I have the satisfaction of announcing, that Lord Stanhope himself, considers this Analysis as true, and philosophical; at the same time we shall be happy to receive any more complete ideas on the subject.

For myself, individually, I can promise that no labour of research will be wanting on my part; and that I will take the utmost care, that no *prejudice*, nor *partial view* of the subject, shall, on any account, induce me to shut my eyes against the light of truth.

Your's, &c.

Feb. 14, 1807, J. WALL CALLCOTT.
7, Upper Grosvenor-street.

* In his Tract on Civil Liberty, during the American war.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS of the PRESENT STATE of POLAND, by an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, recently returned from that COUNTRY, after a RESIDENCE in it of TWO YEARS.

THE soil of Poland, with the exception of the few plains, morasses, &c. is almost entirely of sand; or, if it varies, it is to a light loam, in which the sand greatly predominates. Hence its cultivation, in the manner it is there conducted, is attended with little trouble and expence. We no where see more than a ploughman with his plough and a single pair of small bullocks, not bigger than English steers, to produce a fallow. There is scarcely such a thing as manure to be seen, and the produce is proportionally small. The average crop is six to one of the quantity sown: of these six parts, two only are calculated to go to market, the rest being appropriated to defraying the expences of cultivation, living, &c. The skilful farmer will instantly discover, that the agriculture of Poland is susceptible of great improvement. It is but just to acknowledge, however, that the Prussian division exhibits various marks of increased attention to this important object. I observed that the lands, in a few instances, begin to be enclosed: for, generally speaking, the whole country is without any enclosure; the stones, which are often abundant, are collected into large heaps, in order to be conveyed away; and here and there is to be seen a small quantity of manure. The villages, too, are in some places partially rebuilt, and the houses more firmly constructed. In particular, the farm-house of a village towers more conspicuously above the rest, is sometimes built of brick, and white-washed. There are instances of this in Austrian Poland, but they are far less frequent. The improvements in this division, though some have unquestionably taken place, are less obvious; and consist rather in the general benefits of greater security arising from the protection of a regular government.

The lands are commonly let out into farms; and in some instances farmed by the proprietor, who is almost always a noble. The latter mode is rarely resorted to, except perhaps in respect of a small quantity of land lying contiguous to the country-seat of the possessor: for, as every thing must be done by agents, these consume and even pilfer too large a

portion of the profits. A Polish farm, of any considerable extent, commonly consists of several thousands of acres, including open land and forest; and the annual rent of such a farm amounts to four or five hundred ducats (about 200 or 250*l.* sterling). Its value, however, is not estimated by the number of acres, but by the number of villages within its circumference: for, as the population of Poland bears no sort of proportion to its vast expansion, the first enquiry of a farmer about to contract for a farm is, how is it peopled? The population of the country is universally allowed to be very inadequate to the proper cultivation of the soil. I shall give the reader a more accurate estimate of the average revenue of lands, by the following statement. The territory of a nobleman, the extent of which I had an opportunity of ascertaining with some exactness, is about five thousand square miles; which produces an income of about 100,000 ducats, or 50,000*l.* sterling: this gives only 50*l.* a year for every twenty square miles.

Poland produces almost every species of grain, though wheat is the principal. Rye is also very abundant; for the bread of the peasantry consists almost entirely of this grain. The general market is Dantzic, where farmers from the interior of the country reside, during the summer, for six weeks or two months together, or till they have sold the quantity of corn they have had conveyed thither. Heavy imposts, however, have been laid by the Prussian government on all articles transported on the Vistula. Speaking of the navigation of this river, I ought not to forget the immense floats of timber which are seen every now and then moving slowly down the stream: for the current is not rapid, except in the spring. On these floats are constructed small cabins, which serve for the habitation of the pilot, or *floatman*, during his long voyage. The ditch of the fortifications at Dantzic is so stuffed with pieces of timber, though not wattled together like the floats, that in some places you may almost cross, stepping from one to the other. The Dantzickers, expecting at this time a visit from the French, must have cleared their ditch.

The cattle are in general very small, and commonly very poor when killed for the table. Even at the best houses, the beef is frequently larded with bacon. The veal is somewhat better. Mutton seems to be the most rare: I have sel-

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dom seen a flock of sheep. Not only the cattle in general, but the cows, are driven about in large herds in summer, to collect a scanty sustenance among the stubble. Hence, a Polish cow, from its diminutive size and its feed, probably gives not more than a third of the milk yielded by an English cow. I have counted, forty, fifty, and even sixty cows, in these *pastoral* dairies. The cheese is usually poor and hard. The pigs fare in like manner, of which large droves are every where to be seen in the stubble. The best pasturage, exclusive of the plains, is found on the occasional green patches in the forests. In winter, the cattle are stalled, the ground being covered with snow. Poultry abounds every where; obviously from the general abundance of corn.

The Polish horses are also a small, but a hardy race. The horses of the Hussars can be rarely, if ever, above fourteen hands high; but they are spoken of in terms of high admiration as war-horses, and, from their activity in performing the various military manœuvres and evolutions, as more serviceable than our heavy English horses. The common post-horses too, though low, and ill-shaped to a high degree, will yet travel at a rate little inferior to that of our mail-coaches. English horses are in great request; but though the nobles have some good ones, it seems very clear that our jockeys contrive to impose upon them many which were probably the refuse of the English markets. Scarcely a horse of any description arrives in Poland, without a cost of at least 200*l.* including the purchase-money and the expences of transportation. They have some, indeed, of which the original purchase-money was double that sum, or even more.

Of wild animals, the roe-buck furnishes the most frequent article of food. When dressed, its flesh is of a dark colour, like that of the hare, but more tender and favoury. It makes an admirable dish. There are hares, too, in sufficient abundance. Wild fowl is also plentiful.

The principal savage animals are wolves and wild boars, the hunting of which constitutes a favourite diversion with the Poles, during the winter. Both of these may be considered as common, particularly the former; as a proof of which I may mention the following circumstances:—A horse happened to die,

and the carcase was dragged within the verge of a forest, probably not more than a quarter of a mile from the stable. Some persons with guns lay in ambush, in the certainty that wolves would appear. Several came in a short time; but the men unluckily missed their mark on this occasion, and the animals were afterwards more cautious, though the carcase soon disappeared, in all probability without much aid from dogs. On another occasion, a wolf had the audacity to enter a public house in the day-time; but as the house was fortunately crowded with peasants, they succeeded in killing him. In very severe winters, I was informed, that a whole pack of wolves will sometimes attack a carriage as it passes through a forest. The horses are commonly the first and most desired victims; though an anecdote, which commemorates the generous resolution of a servant, proves that they occasionally give this uncoveted preference to men. A gentleman was travelling, with his valet-*de-chambre*, in a sledge through a forest, when they were suddenly attacked by a number of wolves, who leaped furiously at the carriage. The servant, who instantly saw that one of them at least must be sacrificed, exclaimed, Protect my wife and children; and instantly leaped into the midst of them. His master drove wildly on, and escaped.

The kitchen-garden in Poland is not very abundantly furnished. Their dinners have commonly an inconsiderable proportion of vegetables. Potatoes are rare; and when produced, are served in slices, having been browned and basted under a roasting piece of meat. They eat cabbage only with boiled beef. It is always ill-boiled, and never looks nice. Carrots are also sometimes seen, and sour-croute is not uncommon; but salad-herbs constitute the most frequent, and the most agreeable, vegetables both in winter and summer. Upon the whole, there is a great deficiency of vegetable food at their meals; a deficiency which is supplied by copious draughts of a light beer, which in a moderate quantity is wholesome enough, though perhaps not a very good succedaneum to English porter. There is also a weak Rhenish wine, a small decanter of which is placed near each person, and which is always drunk mixed with water, which it slightly acidulates. The stronger wines are chiefly from Hungary, a red species of which distantly resembles our port; but

but the best sort is of a light colour. The highest price is not more than a shilling a bottle. This last is frequently kept a great number of years. I have myself drunk wine of this species, which had been kept a hundred years. It is then very strong; and no liquor can be more fine, mellow, and delicious. When new, it is somewhat harsh. The French wines, too, are not uncommon, though not in ordinary use. English bottled-porter, likewise, is to be had in all the large towns, and even at the best public-houses on the most frequented roads; at the high price, however, of about one and twenty pence a bottle, in English money; and, from having passed the sea, it is commonly even of a superior flavour to bottled-porter in England.

The most abundant fruits are perhaps raspberries and strawberries. There are few apples or pears, and no cyder nor perry. The genuine liquors of the country are beer, and a sort of spirit resembling whisky more than any other spirit, and is usually converted into a cordial by the infusion of hot spices. The beer met with at the public-houses, is always so weak and flat as to be scarcely drinkable. The spirit is also wretched stuff; but the *liqueurs*, which are common and of various sorts, are very fine. On the roads we sometimes get a little mead, which is always very bad; as well as an ordinary French wine.

The climate of Poland, in the different seasons, passes through a wide range of temperature. In the depth of winter, the thermometer of Fahrenheit fluctuates between 16 and 24 degrees below the freezing point. I speak of a situation about 70 English miles to the south-east of Warsaw, but the statement is also applicable, or nearly, to that city. The winter of the latter end of 1804, and the beginning of 1805, which I spent in Poland, was unusually long and severe. It lasted for seven months; during six of which, the whole face of the country—land, water, trees, and houses—was completely covered with snow. It is curious and wonderful to behold all nature thus literally a *blanc*—thus robed, so many months, in a sheet of universal whiteness! If there be any wind, it blows keenly, not forcibly, from the north or north-east; more commonly, it is perfectly still, and so clear, that one can almost see the cold: the sun, the while, pours his glistering glory on the subject snow, impenetrable as a rock to his

beams. This is the sort of season which the Poles admire; this is the time for the *diversion* of the sledge. In this weather, they will travel hundreds of miles, undaunted either by the cold or the wretched accommodations sometimes to be met with; and even with less ceremony than Englishmen occasionally make to travel a hundred miles, at the same season of the year, in our mild climate. When on a journey, the sledges go at the rate of seventy or eighty miles a day; and often proceed by night, as well as by day. All sorts of carriages are so contrived as to be placed on sledges, as occasion requires. A series of coaches, chariots, and other carriages thus situated (as when a family travels), furnishes a very odd spectacle to a person unaccustomed to such things; and what seems still more strange, is the very circumstance of meeting a number of handsome carriages and genteel travellers in such a dreary wilderness of frost and snow as a Polish winter exhibits! The view of any traces of the elegant arts, or of any appearances of polished society, is so little in unison with surrounding objects, that it is like the effect of enchantment!

The winters most dreaded by the Poles are rainy winters, or those in which rain alternates with frost. The roads, whether from the melting of the abundant snow, or from their being glazed with subsequent frost, become almost impassable. I myself witnessed the general thaw at the commencement of spring; and can aver, without hazard of contradiction, that even Poland is at no time so little desirable as a place of residence. We are told, that during the present winter the rains have been continual. To me, who know what must be the physical condition of things in such a season, the grievous mortality which is said to have afflicted the French army, can be matter neither of astonishment nor doubt. Nor can I well conceive, how two such vast armies as the Russian and French can be at all subsisted in winter, for any length of time, in this wild region: at least, within such a distance of each other as to be capable of any extensive and effective operations. They must speedily produce a famine throughout a circumference of space, a hundred miles diameter. The wretchedness, and relative distances of the towns and villages; the habitually coarse and meagre fare of their inhabitants, such as would half-

starve a poor man in England; the scantiness and leanness of their cattle, all conspire to render the continual and healthful subsistence of a large army, to me, almost miraculous. Accordingly, we find that the French do actually suffer great distress, not merely from the rigors of the climate, but from a want of the necessary supply of provisions. The Russians have manifestly the advantage in both these respects: they are comparatively in a mild climate, and have been habituated from childhood to the coarse food they must use in Poland: they are *case-hardened*, therefore, against all contingencies of the country, but famine. The French, on the contrary, bred in a more favoured clime, have not merely enemies in arms to contend with. Their southern constitutions must require time to adapt themselves to their new circumstances, and have to repel the constant attacks of physical hostility. Fortunately for them, the spring is approaching, when we may expect more effective operations.

Spring, in Poland, is by far the most agreeable season of the year; though her smiling countenance borrows a portion of its charms from its contrast with the stern aspect of winter. No sooner is the face of the earth unveiled to the view of the sun, than vegetation proceeds (as usual in cold climates) with great rapidity. The forests are soon covered with verdure. Not a day passed, but I involuntarily exclaimed, as I looked from the window, what a wonderful change! The air, too, is gentle and bland; and all is calm and peaceful, while nature is arraying herself in her summer-robos. The progress of spring is gradual, and the more delightful on that account. There is never a juxtaposition of the extremes of heat and cold, as in England. The Polish summer is hotter than the English: the thermometer is usually at from 65 to 75°. This is partly owing to the sandy soil, but chiefly, no doubt, to the continental position of the country.

In passing through a spot of ground, green with the rising corn, or yellowing towards harvest; where the view is confined by the skirtings of a forest, and embellished by its varied foliage; though there is a total absence of that collection of objects necessary to constitute a picture, yet the traveller, from the general prospect of plenty and of agreeable colours, is disposed to be pleased and satisfied. But

he proceeds not far, before the appearance of some miserable hovels deforms the fair scene; or the sight of human beings, in the persons of the wretched boors, the faint resemblances of ~~men~~, instantly breaks the charm of his illusive reveries.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

GIVE me leave to correct a mistake with which I am *erroneously* charged by your correspondent, Mr. Robinson, in your last Magazine. He says, p. 31.—To the passage which was quoted from Bishop Hare, Mr. P. has given the following meaning: “Accent gives a little addition to a long vowel, but the privation of accent does not occasion a long syllable to become short.” This sentence was not intended by me to convey the meaning of Bishop Hare’s words, or to have any immediate connexion with them. What I said upon the subject was expressed in the following words: The acute accent, according to the meaning of the Greek word *ὀξύς*, conveys the idea of quickness; i. e. it hurries to give the sound of a word, and, by the stress which it lays on one syllable, occasions the next to it to be shorter, or less distinctly heard, than it otherwise would be: so that whatever time is added to the accented syllable, is deducted from that which is next to it. *This, I think, is the true meaning of the passage quoted by Mr. R. from Bishop Hare.* “Hinc usu venit ut syllaba acutæ proxima pro correptâ habeatur, breviorque acutâ videatur, etiam cum ipsa quoque brevis est.” These words may, I think, be literally translated thus: Hence it happens, that the syllable next to the acuted (or accented) one is supposed to be shortened, and seems to be shorter than the acuted (or accented) one; even when that is short. *Acutus* is a participle from the verb *acuo*. *Syllaba acuta*, therefore, means a sharpened or accented syllable; and consequently, *syllaba acutæ proxima* must mean the syllable next to the accented one. Mr. R. seems to consider *acutæ* as a substantive, meaning acute accent. I do not recollect that I ever saw it used in that sense, or indeed in any other than that of a participle or adjective.

I am, Sir, your’s, &c.

Hackney,
Feb. 6, 1807,

J. PICKBOURN,

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR
through the UNITED STATES of AME-
RICA.—NO. XIV.

SETTLERS in a new country are invariably compelled to build temporary or log-houses, as their first shelter against the inclemencies of the weather: these houses are run up in a few days, and at a small expence. Although their appearance is very uncouth, they make a very good suit, as they are warm and dry. They are made by logs crossing each other, and filling the interstices with clay. Their windows are generally small, and slide in a frame: whilst the fire-place is an immense opening, in which, when necessary, most enormous fires are burnt. The chimney is of clay, and the house covered with bark. They generally contain two rooms on the first floor, and a loft which is, or may be, divided into two apartments. Some of them have a cellar, and most a kitchen, adjoining the house, built in the same manner, and with the same materials. In these a new settler spends his first two or three years; and if they contain not as much splendour, I hesitate not to say, they possess as much happiness, secured on republican simplicity and manly independence, the result of successful application, and often even as much science, as your more lofty palaces. After having cleared as much land as the farmer deems necessary, his first object is to build his barn, stables, &c.; and here lies his vanity,—indifferent to the look of his house, whilst his table is plentifully supplied, he will stretch his purse-strings to the utmost to have his out-houses the best possible: when that is accomplished, he has time to think about his dwelling-house, but that is with him a very secondary consideration to his barn. The permanent houses at present in Trumbull are all frame-buildings, roomy and commodious. At Poland, where we entered this county (Trumbull), there were already 84 families settled; and 12 more, having purchased land in the township, were daily expected. Five of the settlers had built their barns and frame-houses, and the inhabitants generally appeared to have subdued most of the inconveniences of a new country.

Leaving Poland on the 20th of May, we entered Boardman, not settled, the proprietor refusing to sell at the present

price of land: thence to Caulfield, in which were 70 resident families; we saw several respectable frame-houses, particularly that of General Wandsworth's, the commander of the militia of the state of Ohio, which is a very excellent house, and in which the respectable veteran enjoys domestic happiness, amidst improvement directed by his own taste, and now nearly perfected by his own judgment.

Leaving Caulfield, we passed through Ellswood, which had but six families, and Mather, entirely unsettled; and arrived the same evening at Deerfield.

Each township in Trumbull being a square of five miles, has a road from east to west; which, in the centre of the township, is crossed by another road, running from north to south. The farm-houses are generally placed about 100 yards from the road, so that the passenger sees every house as he passes along. In the front of the house there is sufficient room for entrance, on each side of which are planted peach and apple orchards; and at the back is the kitchen-garden: this is the common, though not the invariable distribution, of the property nearest home. The roads were very bad; and in some places the horses would plunge up to their bellies in mud, formed by the rotting of the roots of trees, in a very rich marrowy soil. The white pine, or (as it was by some called) the satin wood, is very abundant in every part of Trumbull: this gigantic tree rises straight as an arrow for 60 feet, without a branch, and smooth as a mast; after which it supports an enormous head, the extreme point of which is from 100 to 130 feet above the surface of the earth. The oaks, chestnuts, &c. &c. also grow to a prodigious height.

The roads, though now bad, will rapidly improve, as the land gets cleared, and admits the sun and air: besides, one half of the state-taxes are applied to make new and improve old roads, and to erect bridges. The only tax known in the state of Ohio is a land-tax, which is raised in the following manner:—The land is divided into three classes, and designated first, second, and third quality of land; the first is taxed 40 cents the hundred acres, the second 60, and the third class pays annually 80 cents for every hundred acres. As this is the only tax paid, and as half of it goes into the public treasury, and the other half is applied in each county for the purposes

above specified, I imagine an Englishman will not deem the tax very oppressive.

Being myself unwell, our party staid the whole of the 21st of May at Deerfield, where our accommodations were bad; but we made out with fried chickens and egg-nog (made with whiskey, a vast many eggs, maple sugar, and milk), the fried ham not being eatable. The Beavor is navigable for small craft up to Deerfield, and its banks were covered with beautiful flowers, and will, I think, one day with the seats of men of taste. Along the Beavor, and the Ohio, and Mississippi, the timber of this county has already been sent to New Orleans, where it is in high repute. The whole of the county is, I think, better adapted for grass than grain: however, the oak lands are considered well adapted for corn; whilst the grazer most anxiously seeks for the beach, maple, and hickory.

Although two dollars may be considered as the market price for wild lands in Trumbull, yet particular circumstances will advance the price, especially neighbouring population and improvement. We looked at a tract of fine land on the Beavor, covered with most luxuriant grass and lofty timber, beautifully receding from the river, and consisting of 5,700 acres, which was for sale, and for which was required three dollars per acre; but more, if sold in farms, would be demanded. By a farm is always meant 160 acres.

I think no part of the eastern division of the county is so beautiful as Deerfield; it is a post-town, and has an office; it had also 26 families, one public school, a saw and grist mill; and is a very thriving settlement.

On the 22d we left Deerfield, passed through the unsettled townships of Palmyra, Boardman, and two others not yet named, for Warren, the county-town of Trumbull. In this journey of 22 miles, we rode along many fine groves of wild cherries and crabs, though somewhat inconvenienced by the effects of the waters of Deerfield, which holding in solution considerable quantities of neutral salts, are both very unpleasant and purgative to strangers. In that township we also saw lime-stone, free-stone, white flint, coal, allum, and some masses of saltpetre. Although the greater part of the inhabitants in Trumbull are proprietors of the soil on which they live, yet there are some tenants; the mode of renting is as follows: tenant leases the

land for ten years, during which period he pays no rent, but engages to lay down, and leave at the expiration of his lease, 10 acres of orchard, 10 of meadow (meaning either land near or distant from water in grass), and 10 in small grain or maize. The tenant moreover convenants to leave a house on the land, worth at least 100 dollars. It is calculated, that one year's crop will pay for clearing and fencing it. Girdling, which is the most common mode of getting rid of the trees, costs one dollar the day, and the quantity girdled ought to be half an acre; or laborers can be had for 10 dollars a week, who will completely clear one acre of ground. Where the land is girdled, a fair crop of maize averages from 40 to 60 bushels an acre; generally speaking, there is no underwood in these forests.

As the Indians had been summoned to meet at Cleveland on the 1st of June, we proposed spending a part of the intermediate time with our friends at Warren, and in visiting those parts of the county which border on the lake. Warren is the present residence of Judge P——, who has cleared a considerable piece of land, and laid out a garden with much taste. With the amiable family of this respectable man we staid some days, and by him were informed; that the British agents* were using all their influence to prevent a meeting of the Indians at Cleveland, and that there was great reason to fear they would frustrate the design. I received other information, which was individually mortifying: expecting to meet numerous bodies of Indians, I had procured, and brought with me, some vaccoine matter, with the hope of inducing them to submit to inoculation; but I was now told, that, if they came, the very mention of such a design would immediately dissolve the assembly; that their dread of the small-pox was extreme, and that it would not be in my power, or that of any other man, to induce them to submit to vaccination. I therefore determined to divide the matter as well as I could: part I gave to a medical man in Warren; part to some of the most respectable inhabitants in the county; and with the rest I inoculated several individuals, in

* By British traders are here meant Canadian traders, who had long smuggled through the Indian territories into those of the United States.

various townships in Trumbull. Having thus introduced vaccination among the inhabitants on Lake Erie, I may be permitted to state the pleasure I felt on my return, to know that all them I inoculated, as well as those who were under the care of my friends, went through the disease with that mildness that distinguishes this great discovery. I trust, since I left that part of the United States, the advantages arising from its introduction have been followed up, and that no neglect has occasioned an inability to continue them.

As the mail will presently be closed, by which this letter will be transmitted to the packet, I must hastily conclude with the assurance of your possessing the esteem and respect of

R. DINMORE.

Alexandria, 2 August, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the commencement of the last year, I solicited the attention of the readers of your Magazine to recent instances of persons who had died at great ages; and, as I conceive an annual notice of the subject may be the means of gradually collecting much information, relating to this neglected, though certainly not uninteresting branch of inquiry, I subjoin a list of the instances which have occurred during the year 1806, requesting such additional particulars respecting any of them, as your correspondents may be able to furnish.

Agcs.

- 100 Ann Dixon, Fenwick Hall
- 100 Margaret Barrow, Holker
- 100 Mr. Hornidge, Gloucester
- 100 John Bell, Moorhouse
- 100 Mrs. Battie, Throfile Nest
- 100 Mary Gregory, Bristol
- 100 Mrs. Crisp, Loddon, Norfolk
- 100 Mary Evans, Oswestry
- 100 Samuel Griffiths, Kennarth
- 100 Andrew Frazer, Isle of Sky
- 101 Margaret Shirwell, Kirkby
- 101 Thomas Willy, Buckland St. Mary
- 101 Margaret Tate, South Shields
- 101 J. Moore, Newcastle
- 101 Mrs. Gale, Norwich
- 101 Mrs. Hammond, Horndean
- 102 Sarah Chase, Polruan
- 102 Ann John, Llandelog
- 103 Maria Teresa Twist, Birmingham
- 103 John Potts, Edlingham
- 103 Samuel Austley, Colehill

- 104 Sarah Fisher, Knutsford
- 104 Mary Lazell, Colchester
- 104 Mrs. Hunt, Limerick
- 104 Gayner Thomas, Capel Cerig
- 104 John Turner, Eventhorpe
- 105 Elizabeth Spencer, Fareham
- 105 Mrs. Lawrence, Lincoln
- 105 Janet Cornack, Whitehill, N.B.
- 105 Mary Biggs, Thornbury
- 105 Robert Sheriffs, Udry
- 106 Anne Griffiths, Hereford
- 106 John Hunter, Elm, Durham
- 106 John Shortal, Ireland
- 107 John Benbow, Northwold
- 107 Susan Paxman, Great Glenham
- 107 Josiah Freeman, Reading, America
- 107 John Stubings, Breccles, Norfolk
- 107 William Marchant, Liverpool
- 107 Sarah Parris, Jamaica
- 111 Ann Stroung, Eltham
- 112 Mary Farmer, Sunderland
- 113 Mrs. Roope, Thurston, Norfolk
- 114 John Blakeney, Skibbereen
- 120 Sarah O'Leary, Ireland
- 125 Mr. Creek, Thurrow, Suffolk
- 131 John Tucker, Itchen Ferry
- 134 Catherine Lopez, Jamaica.

Of the above forty-eight persons, nineteen were males, and twenty-nine females, of the latter, only one is mentioned as not having been married: forty were at the time of their decease, inhabitants of England and Wales; two of Scotland, three of Ireland, and three of other countries.

Of above half the number nothing more is recorded, than the mere name and age, and the particulars given respecting the others, are so few and unimportant, that they supply very little additional information on the subject. Although it is probable that nearly the whole number in the list were persons who had been married, only sixteen are mentioned as such; of these Mrs. Gayner Thomas had fourteen children, William Marchant was the father of nineteen children, and Samuel Griffiths the father of twenty-five children.

As instances of such great age, although more numerous than is commonly suspected, bear a very small proportion to the whole population of the country, it would appear highly improbable, if longevity entirely depended on the natural constitution of the individual, that such persons should happen to meet with husbands or wives of constitutions equally durable; yet in the above list there are four instances in which this appears to have been the case. Andrew Frazer had been

been married to one wife nearly seventy years, and has left her behind him; John Shortal has left a widow in her one hundred and second year; John Hunter has left a widow aged ninety-two; and William Marchant, a widow, in her ninety-ninth year. This certainly shews that the situation and mode of living of the parties must have materially contributed to their long life.

It is not probable that long life can be attained by any other means than such as promote health and vigour, and consequently qualify the individual the better to enjoy existence, nor would it be at all desirable under other circumstances; but it is almost invariably found, that persons who do attain to very great age, possess their powers of body and mind, during the latter years of their life, in a greater degree of vigour than most who die at the more common periods of duration. Thus in the above list, defective as the accounts are from which it is formed, there are ten persons mentioned as having retained the enjoyment of all their faculties to the last. Your's, &c.
January 12th, 1807. J. J. G.

N.B. Permit me to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. W. Singleton for the particulars respecting W. Welch, inserted in vol. 21. p. 296.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the WRITINGS of HISTORIANS of all AGES and COUNTRIES, chiefly with a VIEW to the ACCURACY of their MILITARY DESCRIPTIONS, and their KNOWLEDGE of the ART of WAR.
By GENERAL ANDROSSI.

THE Memoirs of BUSSY RABUTIN have every appearance of sincerity and candour. He makes us very fully acquainted with the Belgic wars carried on by Henry II. and Charles V.

BRANTOME is very intelligent in his opinions on the existing war-system of his day, and the state of our armies.

BOVIN appears to be an excellent record of the French expeditions in Italy, from 1550 to 1561.

ROHAN, author of the *Finished Captain*, shews us, that the tactics of the ancients are capable of unfolding much useful instruction to modern professors. His memoir on La Valteline may be set down as a very perfect topography of that mountainous country.

Of foreigners, the celebrated MONTECULLI ranks high as the author of a

very sensible Memoir, descriptive of the general principles of the art of war, which he exemplifies very successfully in the narrative of his four campaigns. His sentiments on the war between the Emperor and the Turks, from 1661 to 1684, are truly edifying; as well on account of the high authority he quotes, as from the scarcity of information on Turkish tactics. At that time two-thirds of their infantry were armed with pikes, and the remainder loaded with muskets so unwieldy that they were obliged to rest the barrels on pronged supporters. His war-like manœuvres are as unrefined as his instruments of war; and, consequently, useless since the discovery of fire-arms and bayonets. Still, with all these defects, his manner is admirable; he leaves nothing undefined, but gives us notes on every paragraph, drawn up with great judgment, and containing maxims highly useful in their application, even to the present day.

FEUQUIERES unites precept with example. His is the work of a man well versed in the mysteries of war, as well theoretically as experimentally; he establishes maxims on various military operations; examines into the duties of all ranks of officers respectively; describes marches and the necessaries indispensable for the occasion; the manner of subsisting troops; pursues the track of an army through every possible situation; and passing from this theory to actual service, he presents us with a critical review of battles, at that time modern. The severity of his censures, sometimes arising from a disposition naturally morose, and sometimes without even that pretext, has procured him the name of *The Aristarchus and Zoilus* of generals. He has even been accused of intentional misrepresentation, solely to indulge his ill-natured propensity. Still, generally speaking, the profound reasoning with which he expounds the art of war, entitle him to rank among the foremost of those who have undertaken this arduous task.

We can only express our regret that Marshal DE TURENNE's Memoirs are so short.

BERWICK's Memoirs are written with judgment and correctness; and are, on the whole, very instructive, particularly so, indeed, during the period of his command. He is the first writer who has given us any perfect ideas on the defensive system of the *Alps du Dauphiné*.

In the Memoirs of the Marshal DE NOAILLES,

NOAILLES, we are introduced to all the great personages of Europe. These characters are well drawn, and are followed by a curious insight to the war of 1741. The style is pure and correct.

Marshall DE SAXE, whom the King of Prussia surnamed the *Professor*, or head of all the generals in Europe, has written, under the modest title of *Contemplations*, a consummate treatise on the art of war. This work discovers entirely new ideas on the subject, resulting from a vigorous mind, and profound observation. It is his opinion, that every citizen, of whatever rank, should serve for five years; that their clothing should be regulated by the seasons; and that the infantry should be drawn by means of numerical tables. His maxims for the formation of a line of battle have been adopted; and the whole of his discussion on cavalry movements are judicious and improving. He composes his legions of battalion, light infantry, and cavalry troops; arms part of his infantry with pikes, and contends, that fire-arms, as the most destructive, should only be resorted to when not in motion. His chapter on discipline deserves every possible attention; he reprobates a continued line of defence, as being difficult to protect, and recommends out-works; asserts that regular battle should never be given, unless under evident advantages; that skirmishing is more harassing to the enemy, and less fatal to the party; but when a general engagement takes place, he is decidedly for pursuing the enemy to the last extremity, instead of being supinely satisfied with gaining the field.

The *Memoirs* of our Civil Wars are completely descriptive; but they should be read with caution. The leaders of popular factions, however illustrious, cannot escape the censure of adding fuel to the flames of discord.

SULLY'S *Memoirs* of Henry IV. illustrate the character of those disastrous times, and display the native vigour of that great prince, who, in the conquest of his kingdom, displayed all the talents of an experienced warrior.

Cardinal DE RETZ'S works are an unrivalled production of historical talent and a knowledge of mankind.

The genial warmth of Louis XIVth's court, which fostered every rising genius, extended its influence to the military, who zealously laboured for the improvement of that science. Men were no longer satisfied with an ingenuous detail

of events simply set forth; an intimate acquaintance with antiquity now became essential to their historical records.

At the moment of dawning improvement, the PRINCE OF NASSAU restored to light models of ancient warfare, which idolence had buried in oblivion.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS did the like; and the successes of those two great men became an additional motive, with other nations, to study and compare ancient with modern tactics.

Towards the seventeenth century, the works of FOLARD contributed materially to assist this investigation. He contended, against violent opposition; for the excellence of an extended and well-formed line of battle, supported by skirmishers in the troops. These disputes, by arousing a general enquiry into the merits of the question, naturally gave birth to many theoretical disquisitions; whence may be said to have sprung that multitude of volumes on the art of war, which were written at a time when the practice was least understood.

It was the principle of Folard, that an army drawn up in line of battle, on an open plain, should be protected in the centre, and on the flanks, by columns; or that such part of the line as led to the attack should be so supported; and, that this doctrine might have the air of being founded on the practice of the ancients, he made many comments on those passages of Polybius, where he maintains his system, partly by physical arguments founded on the natural connection between causes and effects, and partly by experience. He traces the formation of columns to the Greek and Roman schools; he details their manœuvres; explains that superiority of tactics which had so long given them the reputation of being our masters; he assimilates our practice with their victories; and enforces these long digressions by very able and useful observations. He was the founder of a new military school, and soon had numberless scholars.

A sceptic, however, from a remote part of Holland, and then a subaltern officer, whose name is CHARLES GUISSARD, undertook to subvert the school of Folard, by contending that his system was all a formance; that he affected to dress up chimerical objects in the garb of antiquity, without even understanding the language of the authorities he cited; that such ignorance led him, to misrepresent the actions described by Polybius; that his manœuvres were falsely translated; and

thus,

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that, his principles being founded in error, his deductions could not fail to be incorrect. The severity of this attack, is, however, softened by complimentary allusions to his talents, and experience in modern warfare.

Guischard then proceeds to exemplify his text by narrating some of the most brilliant actions of antiquity. He discusses, circumstantially, the whole of their tactics, and frequently with explanations altogether differing from the exposition by Folard. In a dissertation on the attack and defence of posts, he is still more contradictory in his assertions. He maintains that, in this respect, our theory and that of the ancients is the same; but that the practice differs. This is a difficult point to decide, the invention of powder having materially changed our exercise. His analysis of Cæsar's wars in Africa explains the obscurities of Hirtius.

In other memoirs, historical and critical, Guischard discusses the campaigns of Cæsar in Spain, when opposed by Pompey's armies. He illustrates the subject by learned notes on the Roman method of constructing bridges for the passage of their troops; on the method of reconciling the calendar used by Julius Cæsar with that of his predecessors; on their military views; their geographical knowledge, &c. &c.

This writer appears to be perfectly conversant with the Greek and Latin languages.* His translations of Onofander, of Arrian's Tactics, and partly of Julius Africanus, supplementary to his Memoirs, are creditable to his pen, and claim the gratitude of literary as well as military characters.

The Chevalier Lo-Looz takes up the gauntlet thrown down by Guischard; he begins by asserting that war, as a science, is founded on self-evident propositions, on theory so demonstrative, that those whom it is intended to instruct should learn to move by principle, instead of being misled by conjecture often unsupported even by the appearance of probability. He describes Guischard as an unsteady guide, whose ignorance of Roman tactics, added to his extravagant

hypotheses and bold assertions, have estranged him from the true interpretation of his text. He pursues the track of his opponent, seizes on the same objects, and makes them subservient to the elucidation of his own system. Guischard, in his reply, adds to the proofs, he had already given; and descants on the futility of his adversary's affected learning. These disputes, however, were very servicable to the general cause.

MENIL DURAND, inspired with a hope of being able to create and mature a national system of war, undertook the extension and development of Folard's plans. He forebodes events destined to raise the arms of France to an height of glory which shall exceed all human calculation; and contends, that his proposed manœuvres are adapted to the character of his countrymen, who, naturally lively, want constitutional plegma to sustain a continued fire unshaken: whereas edged weapons would suit their impetuosity of temper, and contribute materially to success. He contrasts a column so armed with a battalion column; and infers from thence, that by means of this mixture of arms (so much recommended by all masters of the art), the former would possess a decided advantage over the latter, by spirited and active movements certainly practicable in the very heat of battle. With the columns of the ancients he is perpetually finding fault; but in his own, he assures us, all their advantages are united, without any mixture of their defects. His system, however, has a formidable opponent in the author of A General Essay on Tactics.

The judicious Marshal DE PUYSEGUR, a decided partisan of the ancients, has thrown some important light on Military Evolutions. In his grand tactics, he appeals to the example of the Greeks, who had military schools for the instruction of youth in the theory of war; and asserts the possibility of perfecting that science without the aid of troops: for the positions being incontrovertible, and the principles geometrically true, no other experience is, in his opinion, essential to their operation than a perfect understanding of the established rules.

Puysegur, in opposition to Folard, is of opinion that a battalion, according to its present numbers, is of a proportionate consistency to wheel without awkwardness, and manœuvre with activity and effect. He says, the cohorts resem-
bled.

* On this account the King of Prussia called him *Quintus Icilius*, after a Roman general, one of whose most skilful manœuvres he had imitated. Frederic took him into his service, and treated him with esteem and distinction.

bled our battalions; and that nations, most renowned for war, had similar institutions: so that the present system emanates, as it were, from that of the ancients. His parallel of Cæsar's wars in Spain, and of Turenne's with the Duke of Lorraine, is the production of a scientific general. His reflections on remote military histories; his comparative view of the French army in its original, and in its present, state; his details, comprehending the whole movement of an army, attest equal judgment and experience. In a supposed campaign between *La Seine* and *La Loire*, he calls all his principles into action.

TURPIN and GUIBERT were cotemporary, and are celebrated, although they constantly differ from each other. The one is a zealous defender of unwieldy battalions, heavy squadrons, redoubts, &c. and recommends the use of pikes and other two-edged weapons. Guibert, on the other hand, rejects this practice. Each of them appreciates the achievements of the King of Prussia, but differently. Their works, however, prove them to be experienced officers. Turpin, like Folard, is deficient in elegance, precision, and method. Guibert is nervous, methodical, and accurate; his *Essay on Tactics*, in a general scale, is universally admired, and proves him to be a sound patriot. The freedom, nay boldness, of his preface, which he dared to print at a time when every man's public opinions were regulated by caution, are testimonials of his independent spirit, which proclaimed the truth at the expense of his advancement; the language is very beautiful. He supports his system by a very clear and well drawn-up analysis of Turenne's, de Luxembourg's, and the King of Prussia's most memorable actions. Nor has he been less successful in determining the importance of a standing army in a great empire like France, co-equal with her neighbours. His work, entitled a *Defence of Modern Warfare*, in refutation of Menil Durand, contains many excellent criticisms, and confirms the unshaken independence of his principles.

MAIZERAY displays a perfect knowledge of ancient languages, as well as tactics. His works are much esteemed by foreigners.

The *Memoirs of the Count de St. Germain* are written with all the simplicity of the ancients; he recounts many of the projects he had formed during his

ministry, and, with great candour, points at the errors he committed. His plan of reform, which he unfolds with becoming modesty, originated in moral as well as political views; it comprehends all the details of government, and extends from the enlistment of a private soldier to the retreat of an army. His opinions, founded on those of many general officers, by exciting curiosity, give additional interest to the work. His *Memoirs* have been reviewed at large by an anonymous writer, whom Mirabeau in his *Prussian Military System*, acknowledges to be a very able commentator.

MOTTIN DE LA BALME was the man who first dispelled our false notions on cavalry operations: his elementary treatise thereon is highly applauded both at home and abroad. His opinions are preferred to those of Folard, de Puyfégur, and even M. de Saint Germain. He thinks we should have a very superior stud, if we paid more attention to our breed of horses.

PEZAY is author of *Maillebois' Campaigns in Italy*. The plates, although very incorrect, have hitherto been very useful in developing the military operations in a country so frequently the theatre of our arms. The first volume contains the Italian wars, as translated from the Latin of Buonamici, whom Pezay calls a mercenary and bombastic scribbler; although he is generally esteemed an elegant, learned, and even impartial writer. The latter's ignorance in Latin is so great, that he gives interpretations diametrically opposite to the meaning of his author, and then casts an odium on his unoffending original.

BOURRY's *Historical Memoirs of the Seven Years' War*, describe accurately the causes of our humiliating ill fortune during that memorable period; and we receive the exposition with the more confidence, as the author was in the secrets of the cabinet, and privy to all the dispatches and plans sent to the army; many of which had been digested by himself. An easy comprehensive style, and admirable precision, distinguish this work, which comprises a faithful narrative of the war, and a true description of the country.

MIRABEAU's *Military Prussian System* ranks him among military historians. He develops, very circumstantially, the organization, the constitution, and tactical principles of the Prussian army. It is a complete work, and more descriptive

tive than any other of the military system of Frederic II., which system all the powers of Europe seem disposed to imitate. The whole of the work tends to shew, that Mirabeau is a great warrior, as well as a most eloquent and profound politician.

The Revolution has already been the subject of various historical labours; and the interest naturally attaching to events so truly important, gives celebrity to the patriotic zeal of our countrymen, who (amid changes so rapid, and disasters so universal, that the impression of the existing hour was frequently lost in the more eventful contemplation of the hour to come) have rescued from oblivion ample materials to record our national glory. This praise, however, does not attach to all our historians. Some of the most able, even, have imagined that a hasty but faithful sketch was as much as could be expected from the moment; while others, in contemplating the vast picture in perspective, but without being able to groupe the variety of its features, have merely sketched the most prominent among them; and with the graceful touches of science and reflection, have leisurely given an imposing grandeur to their painting.

General ALEXANDER BERTHIER's Narrative of Bonaparte's Campaigns in Egypt, presents the compendious account of an event which history will record as one of the most memorable on our modern annals. The author's style is as rapid as the movements he describes, yet every detail is perfect. Method regulates his objects, correctness describes them; and the whole borrows a pleasing variety from a happy combination of moral reflections and descriptive talent.

The subject is always harmonised by the language, and contains a diversity of tone and inflection, which adds greatly to the general interest of the work.

An elegant style, intelligent observation, excellent geographical and topographical details on the nature of the seat of war, and unbiassed opinions, are the real merits of a Summary of Military Events, by MATTHEU DUMAS; beginning with the dissolution of the congress of Raftadt, and closing with the 18th Brumaire. This work (notwithstanding some inaccuracies admitted by the author) will form, hereafter, a perfect treasure to those who may be disposed to write the history of that period of the war.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES IN THE BACK SETTLEMENTS OF NORTH AMERICA.

Observations on certain Parts of the Country in Louisiana; by ANTHONY SOULARD, Esq. Surveyor-General of Upper Louisiana.

THE Missouri, whose sources are still unknown, is, however, already classed amongst the largest rivers. It is an object of astonishment to every body. The uninstructed admire the rapidity of its stream, its extraordinary length, the salubrity of its waters, and their uncommon colour. The experienced traveller, astonished at the riches scattered along its banks, and looking into futurity, beholds this rival of the Nile passing through countries as fruitful, as populous, and more extensive than those of Egypt. The most lucid narrative can afford but an imperfect idea of the riches accumulated on its shores.

The Missouri unites with the Mississippi about fifteen miles above the town of St. Louis, in about the 40th degree of north latitude. After this junction, they run about 1200 miles before they fall into the Gulf of Mexico. But as this part of the course is well known, I shall confine myself to the Missouri.

I have ascended this river about 1800 miles, without perceiving any diminution of its breadth or velocity.

The principal streams which fall into the Missouri, as you ascend it, are the Gasconade, the Osage, the two Charatons, the Grand River, the River of the Plains, the Nichinan, the Batoney, the Great and Little Ninahas, the Platte, the Sioux, the Running Water, and others.

For 75 miles above its junction with the Mississippi, there are different settlements of American families, especially at Bonhomme, Femme Osage, &c.; beyond these the banks are inhabited by savages only. The Great and Little Osages, settled at 120 leagues on the waters called by their respective names, the Cams, the Otas, the Panis, the Loups or Panis Nahas, the Mahus, the Pincas, the Ricaras, the Mandanes, and the Sioux. The latter tribe has no fixed habitation on the Missouri, but visit it regularly for the purpose of hunting.

The borders of the Missouri are alternately forests and meadows, or cleared plains. The higher we go up this river, the more common are these plains; and

they seem to enlarge every year, in consequence of the fires which overrun them in autumn. These fires are kindled either by the Indians or the white hunters, sometimes by accident, and at others for the purpose of favouring their hunting.

The water of the Missouri is turbid, and deposits a sediment of very fine sand, which readily falls to the bottom. This admixture, which renders it unpleasant to the sight, diminishes not in the least its wholesomeness. Experience has proved it to be more salubrious than that of the Ohio and the Upper Mississippi.

The rivers and streams that empty into the Missouri below the Platte, are clear and limpid; but above that river they are as turbid as the Missouri itself. This muddiness is caused by the sandy banks or hills of white earth through or down which they run. The bed of the Missouri is interrupted by shoals, sometimes of sand, and sometimes of gravel, which frequently change place, and consequently always render the navigation uncertain. Its general course is north, a quarter north-west.

To give a precise idea of the incalculable riches scattered along the sides of the Missouri, would require unlimited knowledge. The low bottoms are covered with huge trees, especially the poplar and cotton trees, large enough for flat-rate canoes; the sugar-maple; the red and black walnut, so useful to joiners; the red and white elm; the three-thorned acacia, of which impenetrable hedges may be made; the olier; the red and black mulberry; the lime-tree, and the horse-chestnut: all of which are very plentiful. Red and white oak, fit for vessels, and all other sorts of timber, pine, and (on the stony mountains) cedar, are common productions.

I find it impossible to enumerate all the trees which are yet unknown in other countries, and with whose uses and qualities we are as yet unacquainted. The smaller plants are still more numerous: I, however, touch that article superficially, for want of sufficient botanical information. The Indians know the virtues of many of them. Some are used to heal wounds, others to poison arrows; some again for dyeing colours; and they employ certain vegetable simples to cure radically and promptly the venereal disease. They conceal from us, with great care, a plant which renders them for some moments insensible of the most ve-

hement fire. I have seen them take hold of red-hot irons and burning coals, without suffering any inconvenience.

The lands in the neighbourhood of the Missouri are excellent; and, when cultivated, are capable of yielding all the productions of the temperate climates, and even some of the hot ones: such as wheat, maize, and every kind of grain: common and sweet potatoes; hemp, which seems to be an indigenous vegetable: even cotton succeeds there, though not so well as farther south; and the raising of it answers a good purpose for the families already settled on the river, for from a field of about two acres they obtain a crop sufficient to clothe a family.

The natural meadows are a great resource for them. These afford excellent pasture, and require but little labour to clear them. After one year's exertion, a man may enjoy his fields duly prepared for crops. Brick and potter's earths are very common; and the true Chinese kaolin is reported, by good judges, to be there,—that substance to which porcelain owes its peculiar fineness. And there exist on the borders of this grand river salt-springs enough, to furnish salt for the country when it shall become inhabited, and a great deal to spare.

Salt-petre is found very abundantly in numberless caverns near the Missouri. The rocks are generally calcareous; though there is one which is peculiar to this river. It is of a blood-red colour, compact, yielding to a tool, hardening in the air, and receiving the neatest polish. The natives make their pipes of it. The strata are so extensive, that there is any quantity that may be wanted for other purposes. There are also quarries of marble; but we know as yet little more than its colour, which is veined red. It is said there is a body of gypsum there; and this would not be difficult to explore. Volcanic productions are also found, evincing the existence of burning mountains in former times, or in situations now unknown.

The short stay usually made among the savage nations, has hitherto been unfavourable to the acquirement of correct information concerning the mines and ores near the Missouri: we know with certainty of none other than those of iron, lead, and coal; but from the accounts given by the Indians, there can be no doubt that tin, copper, and silver, are found in those parts; and particles of

of gold are said to have been picked up on the surface of the earth, and in the bottom of brooks.

The productions of the Missouri at

this time are received from the Indians and the hunters, on exchange for goods and merchandize, and are exhibited in the following table:

MISSOURI PRODUCE.				
		doll. cent.	doll. cent.	
Beaver - - - - -	12,281 lb. at	1 20	14,737	00
Fox-skins - - - - -	802	0 50	401	00
Bear-skins, black, grey, yellow, and brown	2,541	2 00	5,082	00
Cow-hides - - - - -	189	1 50	283	50
Deer-skins in the hair - - - - -	6,381	0 50	3,190	50
Bear's grease - - - - -	2,310 galls.	1 20	2,572	00
Otter-skins - - - - -	1,267 lb.	4 00	5,068	00
Raccoon-skins - - - - -	4,248	0 25	1,062	00
Bison-hides - - - - -	1,714	3 00	5,142	00
Dressed deer-skins - - - - -	96,926	0 40	38,770	40
Tallow and fat - - - - -	8,313	0 20	1,662	60
			77,971	00

This table, which is made as correct as possible on an average of fifteen years, thus gives an amount of 77,971 dollars, without mentioning musquallies and martins. Calculating at the same rate, the value of the goods carried up the Missouri and exchanged for this peltry, would be 61,250 dollars, reckoning the charges to amount to a quarter part of the worth of the articles. From this it follows, that the trade affords an annual profit of 16,721 dollars, or about a profit of 27 per cent.

If the Missouri trade, badly regulated, and without encouragement, gives annually such a profit, there can be no doubt of its increase, if encouraged by government. It must be observed, that the price fixed in the preceding table is that current at the Illinois. If the London price were taken, deducting freight and charges, the profit would appear much greater. If the Missouri, left to the savages, and having but a single branch of trade, affords such great returns in proportion to the capital employed in it, what might we not expect from individuals or companies with large funds, aided by a numerous population, and devoting themselves to other sorts of traffic. Some of these, I am bold to say, may be undertaken with a certainty of success, when we consider the riches afforded by its banks, and of which I have endeavoured to sketch an outline.

Although it was my intention to have

written solely about the Missouri, I think I ought, at the same time, to give an account of the mines and licks of salt which lie in the same latitudes on the branches of the Arkansas.

At about 300 miles from the village of the Great Osages, in a westerly direction, after having crossed several streams of the Arkansas, the traveller comes to a low bottom, surrounded by hills of a vast extent. This valley is about 45 miles across. The soil is a black sand, very fine, and so hard, that horses scarcely leave any tracks on it. During the hot and dry season, vapours rise from this bottom, which condense and fall back upon the black sand, covering it with a layer of exceedingly white and fine salt, about half an inch thick. The rains wash away this accumulation. At about 18 miles from this bottom, he meets with mines of sal gem on the very surface of the earth. The Indians, who are perfectly acquainted with it, are obliged to make use of levers to break it up, and loosen it. At about 45 miles distance from the last mentioned place, to the south, there is a second mine of sal gem, of the same nature with the first. They only differ in colour; the former being white, and the other of a reddish hue. Further south, and still upon the streams of the Arkansas, there is a saline, which may be considered as one of the most interesting phenomena of nature.

On the declivity of a small hill, there are five holes, about a foot and a half in diameter,

diameter, and two feet deep. They are always full of a very salt water, but never run over. Dip out as much as you please, there is no apparent diminution; the deficiency is instantly supplied: and about ten feet lower down the hill, there rises a spring of pure and fresh water. When these regions become peopled, the transportation of this rock-salt will be perfectly easy, by means of the Arkansas. Experience has proved it to be preferable to every other kind in curing provisions.

St. Louis of the Illinois.

March 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE STRATAGEMS, &c. OF APES AND MONKIES, IN A WILD STATE, AND IN CAPTIVITY.

INDEPENDENTLY of the general form of these animals, and of their external and internal organization, which in many respects present a striking and humiliating resemblance to those of men, their playfulness, their frolics, and gambols, have in all ages attracted the notice of mankind. Some naturalists have asserted, that they are capable of reasoning and reflecting; and that they are guided by an instinctive sagacity much superior to that of the brute creation in general. They are, however, certainly destitute of every essential faculty of man: incapable as well of thought as of speech, there is an immense interval between the creature formed in mind after the image of God, and these mere brutes, bearing some rude traits of the elemental parts of the human frame.

Every one will acknowledge that, in general, both apes and monkeys are exceedingly ugly. Their limbs are peculiarly strong; and they have great delight in breaking, tearing in pieces, or scaling whatever comes in their way. In all their operations and manœuvres, their agility is astonishing. Whenever any thing offends or throws them into a passion, they indicate their rage by chattering violently with their teeth. Many of them, if beaten, will sigh, groan, and weep, like children; but most of them, on these occasions, utter dreadful shrieks of distress. They make such ridiculous grimaces, place themselves in such strange and whimsical attitudes, and in other respects conduct themselves so singularly, that few persons, even of those who most dislike them, can on these occasions refrain from smiling, and nearly all must be amused by them.

It is said, that there are some races of monkeys which keep up a certain discipline among themselves. Though active in the highest degree in pillaging plantations and cultivated grounds, they seldom go on important expeditions for this purpose but in numerous troops. If they meditate an attack (for instance) on a melon bed, a large party of them enters the garden. The animals range themselves, if possible, under a hedge or fence, at some distance from each other, and throw the melons, from hand to hand, with astonishing rapidity. The line they form usually terminates in a mountain or forest, and all their operations are executed during the most profound silence.

Waser tells us, that when he was on shore in the island of Gorgonia, he observed several monkeys (of the four-fingered species) come down, at low water, to the rocks of the sea coast, for the purpose of devouring oysters. They got at the food contained within the shells, by placing one oyster on a stone, and beating it in pieces with another. The *malbrook* of Bengal (*Simia Fanus* of Linnæus) is reported to do the same.

Many of these animals, and particularly the *preacher*, and *four-fingered monkeys* (*Simia beelzebub* and *Simia paniscus* of Linnæus), have sometimes dreadful contentions, in which great numbers on both sides are frequently slain. They employ weapons in their combats; and often arm themselves with stones and pieces of wood, which they throw with sure aim, and astonishing violence, at each other. They have, on these occasions, neither deserters nor stragglers; for in times of danger they never forsake each other. They run along the plains, and even leap from tree to tree, with surprising rapidity.

The instincts and sagacity of these animals are, in many instances, such as not to be injured or diminished even by captivity. In some houses we see the *wanderer* (*Simia Silenus* of Linnæus), a cunning and audacious monkey, much inclined to ridicule and grimace. He may be taught to dress and undress himself, to spin, to poke the fire, to pull a wheel-barrow, or play on a tambourine. He will wash earthen vessels or glasses without breaking them, and carry light burthens from place to place, whenever he is ordered to do so. A monkey of this species has been observed to turn a spit with one hand, whilst with the other he held a piece of bread under the meat

to

to receive the gravy: it is perhaps needless to remark, that he immediately afterwards devoured it.

A wanderer was exhibited at Bourdeaux, in the year 1762, which by his actions excited much astonishment in the spectators. When mounted on an extended cord, he first stretched out each of his feet to have them chalked; then, taking in his hand a pole weighted at each end (similar to the balance employed by rope-dancers), he walked backward and forward, cut capers, and executed numerous other tricks, with infinitely greater ease and celerity than the most expert rope-dancer that had before been seen.

The monkeys, however, that are trained and educated by some of the Indian buffoons, are reported to be by far the most agile and adroit of all animals that are reared in captivity.

Some of the apes, such as the *orang-utans*, the *patas*, and the *dog-faced apes*, are said always to place a centinel on the top of a tree, or on some other elevated situation, to keep watch when the rest are either about to sleep or to engage in any marauding expedition. The motions or the cry of this animal are a signal of danger, and immediately the whole troop scampers off with the utmost rapidity. It has been asserted, but few persons will be inclined to credit the assertion, that the centinels are often punished with death for neglecting their duty.

The Europeans at the Cape of Good Hope sometimes catch young apes by stratagem, or by previously killing their dam, and bring them up with care for the purpose of rendering them afterwards serviceable. When they have attained their growth, they are taught to guard the house of their owner, during the night, and on all occasions of his absence. This they do with great fidelity; but as they increase in age, their mischievous propensities develop themselves, and they oftentimes become extremely ill-tempered and ferocious. These apes, which are of the *ursine* species, are so much inclined to imitation, that they seldom see any thing done without attempting to do the same. Some of them are very stubborn and perverse; but many are readily susceptible of education, learning, without difficulty, almost every thing that is taught them.

Condamine and Bouger saw, in Peru, some domesticated monkeys of large size,

which had been admitted into the apartments of the academicians, during the time they were employed in making observations in the mountains. These animals greatly excited the astonishment of the academicians, by afterwards, of their own accord, going through a series of imitations. They planted the signals, ran to the pendulum, and then immediately to the table, as if for the purpose of committing to paper the observations they had made. They occasionally pointed the telescopes towards the heavens, as if to view the planets or stars, and performed numerous other feats of a similar nature.

The whimsical occurrence which took place before the troops of Alexander the Great, is too singular and too amusing to be passed over in silence. The soldiers under command of this monarch always marched in order of battle. They happened one night to encamp on a mountain, that was inhabited by a numerous tribe of monkeys. On the following morning, they saw at a distance what appeared to be an immense body of troops approaching them, as if with the intention of coming to an engagement. The commanders, as well as the soldiers, were in the utmost astonishment. Having entirely subdued the prince of the country, they could not conceive from whence this new force could have come; they had not previously been informed of any thing of the kind. The alarm was immediately given, and in a short time the whole Macedonian army was drawn up in battle-array, to combat with this unexpected enemy. The prince of the country, who was a prisoner in the camp, was interrogated respecting it. He was surprised to be informed of such a force in the neighbourhood, and requested permission to behold it himself. He smiled at the mistake; and the Macedonians were not a little chagrined that they should have been such fools as to take a troop of these imitative animals for a band of armed men.

All the apes and monkeys are reported to entertain a natural aversion and antipathy to the crocodile. It is said, that some of them will even faint at seeing or smelling the skin of one of these frightful reptiles.

The animals of that subdivision of the tribe denominated *sapajous* have long tails, which they can coil up, and employ (in some respects, but particularly in descending trees,) as a hand. By means of

of their tails, they are able to swing themselves backward and forward amongst the branches of trees.

Monkeys are seldom known to produce young ones, except in hot climates. The *Barbary apes*, however, (*Simia inuus* of Linnæus), which are found wild at Gibraltar, bring young ones in great abundance amongst the inaccessible precipices of the rock. A female of this species has also been known to produce offspring in a state of captivity, at one of the hotels in Paris. A *striated monkey* (*Simia jecchus*) brought forth young ones in the house of a merchant at Lisbon, and another in that of a lady in Paris.

Female monkeys generally carry their young ones nearly in the same manner as negroes do their children. The little animals cling to the back of their dam by their hind feet, and embrace the neck with their paws. When the females suckle them, it is said that they hold them in their arms, and present the teats as a woman would to a child.

Monkeys usually live in much more extensive troops than apes. The troops of *patas*, or *red monkeys of Senegal*, are reported to amount sometimes to as many as three or four thousand. Some naturalists believe that they form a sort of republic, in which a great degree of subordination is kept up; that they always travel in good order, conducted by chiefs, the strongest and most-experienced animals of their troop; and that, on these occasions, some of the largest monkeys are likewise placed in the rear, the sound of whose voice immediately silences that of any of any of the others that happen to be too noisy. The orderly and expert retreat of these creatures from danger, is an amusing sight to Europeans, unaccustomed to the native manners of such animals. The negroes believe them to be a vagabond race of men, who are too indolent to construct habitations to live in, or to cultivate the ground for subsistence. They sometimes commit dreadful havoc in the fields and gardens of persons who inhabit the countries where they abound.

The different species of monkeys are seldom known to intermix or associate together, but each tribe generally inhabits a different quarter. The negroes who have not been taught the use of fire-arms, are said to kill them by shooting them in the face with arrows. But it often happens, when the *sapajous* are shot, that in the act of falling from the tree they seize hold of a branch with

their tail, and, dying in this situation, continue suspended even for a long time after death. When a monkey of some of the larger species is wounded, the rest will frequently collect together, and with great fury pursue the hunters to their huts or lodgments.

It was formerly supposed that man was the only animal which could be infected by the small-pox and measles; but it is now ascertained that monkeys, kept in houses where these complaints prevail, are also liable to receive the infection.

In the year 1767, the inhabitants of Saint Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, were witness to a monkey's catching the small-pox, by playing with children who were infected, and the animal bore the marks of it for a considerable time afterwards. A circumstance nearly similar was observed also at Paris. M. Paulet, a medical man of some eminence, was called upon, in 1770, to attend a person who had the measles. As the disease was contagious, he requested that every possible precaution might be taken to prevent it from spreading; and particularly that a monkey, accustomed to play with the children of the house, should on no account have any communication with the invalid. The request was made too late. One of the sick person's sisters, and at the same time also the monkey, which had been accustomed to sleep at the foot of her bed, was attacked by the disease. The monkey, in consequence, was treated in the same manner as a human subject. M. Paulet, on examining the state of the animal's pulse, found it so quick that it was scarcely possible to count the pulsations. In the axillary artery, these were much more sensible than in any other; and he declared that, as nearly as he could count them, they were about five hundred in a minute. We ought to remark, that this monkey was of very low stature, and that, in all animals, the shorter they are the quicker is their pulse. These facts, which are well authenticated, sufficiently prove (independently of others) that the small-pox and measles are not diseases entirely confined to the human species; but that animals, as well as men, are liable to receive the infection from them. Numerous instances have occurred of the small-pox being communicated to and from animals. Those from cattle are now well known. A shepherd infected with the small-pox has been known to communicate the disease to his sheep, and these sheep to those of another flock.

R

stock. A horse has been observed to be covered with the pustules of the small-pox. Goats are sometimes attacked by it, and, when this is the case, great numbers generally perish. (See Roder. à Castro, lib. 4. de Meteor. Microc. cap. 6.) This dreadful contagion is likewise frequently known to extend to the flocks of rein deer in Lapland.

Such is a summary of the principal observations that have been transmitted to us by different travellers, respecting the manners and habits of life of the animals which constitute this interesting tribe; and from what has been said, it appears that they have a nearer alliance than any other quadruped (in the general conformation of their bodies) to the human race. They consequently have the art of imitating human actions better than any others, since they are able to use their fore-feet as hands. From the general organization of the monkeys, they are likewise capable of an education nearer allied to that of man, than any other animal. Some naturalists have attributed infinitely too much sagacity to them, whilst others have certainly not allowed enough. The monkeys seem to do those things which mankind do before their reason is matured by age; and in this respect there is no other quadruped which bears any resemblance to them. Most animals seem at times to be actuated by the spirit of revenge: by the different means that are employed to gratify this passion, we may in a measure judge of the different degrees of their instinct; and every one knows how greatly the monkey exceeds all other brutes in its vindictive malice. There appears, in some measure, an analogy even betwixt the vices (if we may so call them) of the monkeys, and the disgusting brutality too often observable in the vicious and degraded part of mankind.

The animals of the monkey tribe differ very essentially from each other in their general manners and habits of life. The *oran outan* is susceptible of more considerable attainments than any of the others. The short muzzled monkeys, with long tails, such as the greater part of the *guenons*, *supajous*, and *jaguins*, are for the most part exceedingly tractable, and receive a certain degree of instruction without much difficulty. But some of the *apes*, and *baboons*, with long muzzles, are so savage and ferocious as to be incapable of any education whatever.

The monkeys of the new continent, as might naturally be supposed, differ (at

least in some degree) in their habits of life from those of the old world. The Great Author of Nature has assigned to them several characteristics that are peculiar to themselves: such, amongst others, are the situation and separation of the nasal orifices; and the presence of two additional grinders in each jaw. We, likewise, are acquainted with no species of monkey, belonging to the ancient world, that has a prehensile tail, or the bony pouch observable in the throat of the preacher monkey and the arabata, (*Simia beelzebub* and *Simia feniculus* of Linnæus).

In some countries monkeys, even in their wild state, are rendered serviceable to mankind. It is said, that in districts where pepper and cocoa grow, the inhabitants, availing themselves of the imitative faculties and the agility of the monkeys, are able to procure an infinitely greater quantity of these articles than they could do by any other means. They mount some of the lowest branches of the trees, break off the extremities where the fruit grows, and then descend and carefully range them together on the ground. The animals afterwards ascend the same trees, strip the branches all the way to the top, and dispose them in a similar manner. After the monkeys have gone to rest, the Indians return and carry off the spoil.

In some places, it is this inclination to imitate human actions which leads to their destruction. The Indians carry in their hands vessels filled with water, and rub their faces with it, in the presence of the monkeys; then substituting a kind of glue instead of water, leave the vessels behind them, and retire. The observant creatures seize the vessels, and do the same; when the glue, adhering strongly to their hair and eyelids, completely blinds them, and prevents every possibility of their effecting an escape.

In other places, the natives take to the habitations of the monkeys a kind of boots, which they put on and pull off their legs several times successively. These are then rubbed over in the inside with a strong glue; and when the monkeys attempt to do the same, they are unable to disengage themselves, and, consequently are caught without difficulty.

Sometimes the inhabitants carry in their hands a mirror, and appear to amuse themselves by looking at it in different attitudes. In place of these they leave a kind of traps, not unlike the

the glasses in external appearance, which, when the animals take them up, seize and secure them by the paws.

The inhabitants of St. Vincent le Blanc catch monkeys in several kinds of traps and snares. Sometimes, when they have caught the young ones, they put them into a cage, and appear to tease and torment them, in order that they may likewise catch the parents.

The hunters of some countries place near the haunts of monkeys vessels containing strong and intoxicating liquors. The animals drink of them, and in a short time become so drunk as to lie down on the spot and fall asleep.

Some of the Indians ascend to the summits of the mountains in which the animals breed, and construct there a pile of wood, round the base of which they spread a quantity of maize. They place on the pile some substance, which, on being exposed to heat, explodes with tremendous noise. This is contrived to explode during the time that the monkeys are employed in devouring the maize, and, in the terror and astonishment, the old animals scamper off on all sides with the utmost rapidity, leaving their young ones a prey to the hunters.

The dexterity of monkeys is such, that, although burthened by their offspring clinging to their backs, they can leap from tree to tree, if the distance is not very great, and secure their hold among the branches with the greatest certainty. When they perceive any person taking aim at them, either with a gun or bow, they cry out and grind their teeth sometimes in the most horrible manner. They are often able to avoid the arrows that are shot at them, and sometimes they even catch them in their hands. When anyone of their community is shot, and falls to the ground, all the rest set up a dismal and tremendous howl, which makes all the adjacent mountains and woods resound. If a monkey is wounded, and does not fall, it frequently happens that his companions will seize and carry it off far beyond the reach of their enemy: and miserable is the fate of that hunter who is imprudent enough to venture near their haunts during that same day. When the animals re-ascend the trees, they each carry a stone in their hands, and generally another in their mouths; and, in such case, these are thrown at their adversary with a correctness of aim that is truly astonishing.

The inhabitants of several countries derive a means of subsistence from the flesh

of these animals. We are assured by Condamine, that in Cayenne the monkey is the kind of game that is more frequently pursued than any other; and that the Indians of the country bordering on the river of the Amazons are peculiarly fond of their flesh. Their fat is esteemed a sovereign remedy for stiffness in the joints. In the Portuguese settlements in South America, powdered monkeys' bones are considered an excellent sudorific, and likewise as anti-venereal. In the gall-bladder of one or two of the Indian species (but particularly of the *doric* and *wanderu*), a kind of gall-stone is sometimes found. These, says Tavernier, the natives have been known to sell for as much as a hundred crowns each. They will not, in general, permit them to be exported out of their country as articles of commerce, but chiefly preserve them as an invaluable present to foreign ambassadors residing amongst them. They are considered to possess all the properties that have been attributed to the most precious of the bezoar stones.

Christ Church,
Feb. 1, 1807.

W. BINGLEY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ORATION delivered by BENJAMIN MILNE, ESQ. COLLECTOR of his MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS at BRIDLINGTON, on the first EXHIBITION of the NEW LIGHTS at FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD.*

ROME, in the plenitude of power, enriched with the plunder of conquered provinces, and elated with pride, erected stately pillars, ornamented with exquisite sculpture, to commemorate the achievements of her illustrious citizens; but those splendid embellishments were the ostentatious monuments of an unbounded ambition which grasped at universal dominion, and in the career of victory extended a wide scene of ruin and desolation. Under the influence of a better principle, and for purposes infinitely more useful, this superb edifice

* The height of the building from the basis to the summit is 85 feet, and from the level of the sea 250 feet — The lantern contains three frames, with seven large lamps and reflectors in each, making in the whole twenty-one. The lights revolve, and the motion is horizontal. One of the lights is red, to distinguish Flamborough lights from all others; and in a clear night, they may be seen at the distance of thirty miles.

for the exhibition of lights is erected—It was raised with the benevolent intention of securing the property of individuals, and of preserving human life, from the calamities of shipwreck.

To the honour of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house, Deptford Strond, London, it must be observed, that with laudable zeal they have patronized the undertaking, and completed the building in a style superior to every other of the same class in the United Kingdom—an eminent display of taste and judgment. The grandeur of its situation on this elevated promontory is unequalled—the sublimity of the prospect must excite the admiration of every beholder—the vast sweep of the northern ocean fills the eye with its immeasurable expanse, and exhibits a scene which inspires exalted ideas. Innumerable fleets laden with the produce of the coal-mines, and rich trading vessels from Scotland, daily pass in view; ships freighted with naval stores and valuable merchandize, from Archangel, from Norway, the ports of the Baltic, and Holland, and others from the whale-fisheries, direct their courses to this distinguished promontory. Scenes of this kind are characteristic of national grandeur: the bold enterprise and mercantile spirit of Britain astonish the world; the magnitude of her commerce covers the sea with her fleets; her flag waves triumphant in every quarter of the globe; the unrivalled skill, industry, honourable conduct, and opulence of the country, are the solid basis of its stability. Surely, such important interests merit a sedulous attention to their security.

While you view with complacency the multitude of ships floating on the extended ocean, should you at the same moment take into consideration the immense value of their cargoes, and the many thousands of seamen by which they are navigated, you would then be able to form some judgment of the extensive advantages which must result from the execution of a plan so highly useful and beneficent. If, prompted by curiosity, you have ever surveyed the formidable rocks which line the adjacent shore, and have observed the foaming waves of the stormy ocean dashing with irresistible fury against the perpendicular cliffs, the sight alone must have filled you with astonishment and dread!—Figure then to yourselves the melancholy scene of some unfortunate vessel enveloped in midnight darkness, driven by the tempest, and suddenly stranded on the tre-

mendous coast; paint to your imaginations, the crew of helpless seamen sinking among the overwhelming billows, and raising their supplicating voices, in vain, for aid!—reflect on the inexpressible agony of their tender connexions, deprived in one sad moment of all that is esteemed dear in life, and left perhaps desolate and forlorn, in a state of helpless indigence, to mourn the loss of a husband, a father, or a son! These are not visionary ideas: they are scenes, alas! which have too frequently been realized. With such impressions on your minds, you must assuredly acknowledge the utility of a design calculated, under Providence, to prevent consequences so wounding to the tender sensibilities of human nature. Had this building been erected at a more early period, the late loss of his Majesty's ship the *Nautilus*, Captain Gunter, from the Baltic, and several of the vessels under her convoy, with many valuable lives, might, in all human probability, have been prevented.

From the exhibition of these brilliant lights, innumerable will be the advantages to navigation. I will detail the most prominent:—The sight of them will dispel the gloom which frequently seizes the boldest and most skilful navigator, in a critical moment; and direct him, when surrounded by the obscurity of a winter's night, to avoid the dangers of this projecting coast. They will guide the tempest-beaten mariner to the Humber, or to a safe anchorage in Bridlington-bay, famed for its convenience and security. Diffusing their friendly lustre afar, they will shine as leading stars to enable ships in a large offing to ascertain their situations with accuracy, and to take a new departure; and also warn others contending with eastern gales, to keep at a proper distance from the dangers of a lee-shore. To the fishermen, who are frequently exposed to great perils on the unstable element, they will be eminently useful in the night: they will guide them to the proper fishing grounds, and direct them, on their return to the shore, to a place of safety. Numerous have been the disasters of this indolent race of men at Flamborough. I am persuaded that many of you; who are now present, have witnessed the painful scene of the whole village in mourning: the lamentations of the disconsolate widow and mother must have pierced your souls.

With inexpressible anguish, I have seen the tears of the helpless orphan flow for an

an indulgent parent, who perished in the merciless wave:—while I retain the faculty of memory, the sad impression will never be erased; and at this moment it is difficult to restrain my emotions: but the consideration that my humble exertions have been instrumental in promoting a design to prevent those calamities in future, will be a source of satisfaction to me to the remotest period of life. This description of an undertaking so conducive to the security of navigation, will not, I trust, be deemed too highly coloured—the facts are incontrovertible, the utility is indisputable. So long as this noble edifice shall stand unshaken on its firm foundation, and list its aspiring summit to the view of the admiring spectator, it will remain a conspicuous monument of the humanity and munificence of the British nation, unparelled by any other of the maritime states on the face of the globe.

May the kind Providence of Almighty God favour this and every other effort of national utility with success, and crown with glory the ardent courage and determined resolution of our matchless seamen, in the defence of their native land. While afflicted Europe mourns her desolated provinces and subjugated state, may this United Kingdom, firm in loyalty, in patriotism, and every exalted virtue, oppose an insurmountable barrier to the impetuous torrent which threatens to overwhelm the earth. May Britain ever continue in the curbed possession of the empire of the main; and, lifting her unclouded head with distinguished lustre amid the gloom which, at this awful crisis, overshadows the world, exhibit to depending nations a bright example of glory—invincible on every hostile shock, unshaken as the rocks which guard her sea-girt shore.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ABSTRACT OF EVIDENCE given before a COMMITTEE of the HOUSE of COMMONS, relative to the USE of MACHINERY, the EXCLUSION of PERSONS not having served APPRENTICESHIPS, the ASSEMBLAGE of the WEAVERS in large MANUFACTORIES, and the MAINTENANCE of the OLD LAWS of REGULATION in the WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES in the COUNTIES of SOMERSET, WILTS, and GLOUCESTER.

THIS evidence was received in the year 1803.

The gentlemen examined were, Edward Sheppard, of Uley in Gloucester-

shire; William Sheppard, of Frome in Somersetshire; Daniel Lloyd, of Uley in Gloucestershire; John Jones, of Bradford in Wiltshire; Abraham Lloyd Edridge, of Chippenham in Wiltshire; John Wansey, of London; Henry Dyer, of Wotton upon Edge in Gloucestershire; George Wansey, of Warminster in Wiltshire; Richard Bowsher, of Bath; Thomas Joyce, of Freshford in Somersetshire; John Wallington, of Stinchcombe in Gloucestershire; John Vizard, of Durtley in Gloucestershire; John King, of Freshford in Somersetshire; John Maitland, Esq. of Basinghall-street; and Charles Brooke, Esq. M.P. also of Basinghall-street, London.

The following were the principal facts ascertained by the testimony of these witnesses.

I. Apprentices.—By the ancient law, (a system gradually formed between the reigns of Edward III. and George II.) no person ought to be employed in the woollen manufacture, without having served an apprenticeship of seven years: but this law has gone into disuse, by the changes and improvements in the manufacture. The majority of the weavers now employed in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire, have become such without having been apprentices. The art of weaving may be competently learned within twelve months. It is now practised by women, as well as by men; and children begin to learn it from the age of five or six years. The spring-loom, which, with great advantage to the manufacture, have become general, would be rendered at once useless, if the old law of apprenticeship should be now enforced. The whole manufacture and trade would be brought to a stop. It would be impossible to answer, on the sudden, any extraordinary demand; nor could the manufacture be extended into villages, for the convenience of falls of water to work the mills, as it has lately been. Of the cloth-workers, still fewer than of the weavers have served apprenticeships. The use of the spring-shuttle has proved of advantage chiefly to the working weaver. In consequence of its being adopted, one weaver executes what was before the work of two, and receives the wages of two. None of the weavers or cloth-workers that served regular apprenticeships of seven years, have been left without employment in consequence of persons being employed who have not served apprenticeships. Yet combinations of the weavers and cloth-

cloth-workers, instructed by regular apprenticeships, have been formed to prosecute those who were not so bred to the business. The poor's rates have not been enhanced in consequence of the employment of unapprenticed weavers, cloth-workers, and dyers.

II. The weavers are averse from being assembled to work together in *large manufactories*. The manufacturers have no inducements to incline them to assemble their workmen to labour together, but that they may have the work performed quicker, and with less embezzlement of the yarn. The weavers are averse from this, because they do not like to work under too rigorous an inspection of their employers. Great quantities of yarn are embezzled while it is in the hands of the weavers. The weavers are, also, accustomed to take in work from different employers, and to keep it much too long beside them unexecuted: a practice which would be checked by bringing them to work together under the employer's eye. Within these last thirty years, Spanish wool has risen in price 100l. per cent.; the wages to cloth-workers, 100l. per cent.; the price of the manufactured cloth, only 30l. per cent.

III. Machinery and Regulations.—

The new machinery, &c. employed in the woollen manufacture, is contrary to the regulations of the ancient law, yet indispensably requisite to the prosperity of the trade.

By the use of the *spring-shuttle*, much more cloth than formerly is now made. The annual manufacture of superfine broad-cloth, in the town of Clippenham, is now twice as much as it was at the distance of twenty-five years since.

The *gig-mill*, prohibited by two statutes of the reign of Edward VI., is used in the operations called *the rowing* and *the dressing* of cloth. It renders the expence less, by one half, than if the same work were performed with the hand only. It does not stretch out the cloth to more than one-twentieth part of that which was its first length when it came out of the loom. It has been used, time out of mind, in Gloucestershire; and is now employed also in the counties of Wilts and Somerset. The cloth is not found to shrink more from the use of this machine, than if it were dressed with the hand only. Cloths dressed in the gig-mill are preferred, both in the home and the foreign markets, as softer,

mellower, and more uniform, than that which is dressed with the hand. Cloths, unsaleable as being dressed with the hand, find purchasers after they are redressed in the gig-mill. Before the use of the gig-mill was adopted in Wilts and Somerset, much of the cloth made in those counties was sent into Gloucestershire to be mill-dressed.

From the gig-mill, the cloth is put into the hands of the shearmen, or into *shearing machinery*, to be finished for the market. The shearmen in Wiltshire refused, for a long time, to work after the gig-mill. They have been since induced, in general, to return to their masters. In consequence of the riots of the weavers, cloth-workers, and shearmen, because machinery was introduced, the principal part of the Wiltshire cloth-working branch was transferred, in 1802, to London, Bath, and other places.

It is impossible now for the manufacturers to find sale for cloths made of the exact *length, breadth, and weight* prescribed in the old statutes. The diversity of the markets now requires a variety of fabrics unknown when the old statute-law was framed. 1 The finest and thinnest cloths are made for the Turkey-trade; 2, ladies' cloths are in the next degree thicker; 3, the next in thickness are made for the West India trade; 4, the next are for the Russia trade; 5, superfine cloths are thicker still; 6, the thickest of all are double-milled superfines, and a species of narrow-cloths named *rattens*. The statutes which forbid the exportation of cloths tacked and pressed, and cloths unbarbed or unshorn, cannot now be enforced without rendering the manufacturer unable to supply his foreign orders.

The use of the *hot-press*, prohibited by the old laws, has become general, and could not be now discontinued without ruin to certain branches of the manufacture.

Certain prohibited ingredients are now used with advantage in the *boiling*, from the improvements in the chemistry of dyeing.

Spanish wool has been introduced into the manufacture since the enactment of the statutes, and has occasioned great changes in it, which are most beneficial, but which the statutes could not anticipate and provide for.

Lamb's wool, of which the use is forbidden in the statutes, has, by the improvements in machinery, and the pro-

gress

gress of skill in manufacture, become a valuable material in the fabrication of certain cloths.

Under the ancient laws, there are inspectors to examine the cloths, and report at the quarter-sessions whether they be made according to the statute-regulations. These persons now take their fees; but yielding to the progress of the manufacture, no longer insist upon the rigorous performance of their duty. Their office appears to be quite unnecessary.

The quantity of capital in the woollen trade and manufacture in the West of England, has been prodigiously augmented since machinery came to be employed. The consequence of its employment has thus been to increase the quantity of the manufacture, not at all to throw the workmen of any class out of bread.

The Spaniards, having oil, soap, and wool, one-third or one-half cheaper than these articles can be purchased in England, might rival us in the woollen manufacture if they could procure our machinery.

S. T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. III.

THE ILIAD.

SUCH then is the uncertain account we have of Homer; such are the faint shadows which antiquity reflect at this distance of time. But if we recall the mind from this dark view of his story, and fix it all at once on the poems he has left us, our pity is turned into wonder. We forget the rude draught of his person and fortune, to contemplate the nobler image of his soul. The blind soldier immediately vanishes, and in his room we are presented with the father and prince of verse, the preacher of wisdom and virtue, the founder of arts and sciences, the great master of civil life, and the counsellor of kings. These were the titles which the ancients conferred on him, in their enthusiastic admiration of the greatness of his thoughts, the torrent of his words, the charms of his fictions, and the utility of his precepts.

The Iliad, the first and most considerable poem of Homer, is founded on the memorable war of Troy, occasioned by the seduction of Helen, carried on with alternate successes and misfortunes, and not terminated till after a close and vigorous siege of ten years. Some critics of former ages, and a very ingenious

writer of our own, have not only asserted that no such poet as Homer ever existed, but have even denied the occurrence of any such event as the taking of Troy. But the attempt to establish so fanciful an hypothesis, contradicted by the whole body of ancient literature, can be considered only as the chimera of men who, disdaining to follow the tract pursued by so many other writers, have sought for novelty in the wildest paradoxes and in the loosest conjectures. It is too late for all the efforts of modern scepticism to throw doubts upon a transaction corroborated by the testimony of every classic author, and which is in no one of the ancient writings either expressly denied or even incidentally questioned. That we are indebted for many of the incidents in the poem solely to the invention of the poet, is beyond dispute; but it may be considered as equally certain, that the subject was not invented by him, but is the representation of a real fact which took place long before his time.

The Iliad is unquestionably the noblest monument of human genius ever exhibited to the world, and has been transmitted to us with the justest admiration, through every age. But when we commence its perusal, we should previously consider that we are about to read the most ancient book that ever was written, except the Bible. It is highly necessary that we should keep this in mind, or we cannot enter into the spirit, nor taste the composition, of the poem. The reader must not expect to find the correctness and elegance of the Augustan age. He must divest himself of all modern ideas of refinement, and suffer himself to be transported in imagination 3000 years back in the history of mankind. He will see admirable representations of characters and manners, but still retaining a tincture of the savage state; moral ideas, as yet imperfectly formed; bodily strength prized as a principal endowment; passions not curbed by the restraints of a more advanced state of society; uncommon beauty of language, sometimes employed on very trivial subjects; and a motley assemblage of portraits variously drawn, but each representing, in the truest colours, the virtues or the imperfections of the human mind.

The opening of the Iliad certainly does not possess that dignity which a modern expects in a great epic poem. It begins with no higher subject than the dispute

dispute between two chieftains, respecting a female slave. A priest of Apollo implores Agamemnon to restore his daughter, who, in the plunder of a city, had fallen to that king's share of booty. He is refused. Apollo, at the request of his priest, sends a plague into the camp of the Greeks. The augur, when consulted, answers that there is no way of appeasing the God, but by restoring the fair captive virgin to the arms of her parent. Agamemnon is enraged at this answer; declares that he prefers this slave to his wife Clytemnestra; but since he must restore her in order to save his army, insists upon having another to supply her place, and demands Briseis, the slave of Achilles. The young warrior, as might be expected, is incensed at this demand; reproaches the king of kings with rapacity and insolence; and, after bestowing on him many injurious appellations, he solemnly swears that, if thus treated, he will withdraw his troops, and no longer assist the Grecians against the Trojans. He accordingly leaves the camp. His mother, the Goddess Thetis, interests Jupiter in his cause, who, to revenge the wrongs which Achilles has suffered, adopts his resentment, and inflicts on the Greeks many and tedious calamities, until Achilles is pacified, and a reconciliation effected between him and Agamemnon. Such is the basis on which the action is founded; such the *speciosa miracula* of this extraordinary poem.

From this sketch it is seen, that Homer did not take for his subject the whole Trojan war, but selected the most interesting part of it, the quarrel between the two principal personages. Such a subject was, no doubt, happily chosen. The siege of Troy formed a splendid and dignified event, which had engaged the attention of many ages, and was worthy to be commemorated by the verse of Homer. A confederacy of the monarchs of Greece to revenge the violation of hospitality committed by Paris, and to vindicate the injured honour of Menelaus, combined at once a grandeur and a moral in the action, eminently calculated to excite the admiration and improve the manners of his cotemporaries. We shall consider the poem under three heads, with respect to the invention it displays, its characters, and the narration or style.

The great merit of inexhaustible invention has been universally allowed to Homer; and though Virgil may dispute

with him the palm of judgment and taste, he is here without a rival. It runs through all the poem, and whether in the choice of incidents, of descriptions, or of images, is equally remarkable. The prodigious number of events described, of delineations of characters divine and human; the infinite variety by which they are all distinguished; the different colours in which they are characteristically drawn,—display an almost boundless invention. In order to give an air of dignity and importance to the fable, he has so constructed it as to interest the Gods themselves, not only in the general catastrophe, but in every particular incident that might either hasten or retard it. It is admirably invented to make the calamities which Agamemnon and the Greeks suffered, the effect of Thetis' importunate address to Jupiter, in which she implores vengeance on the Grecian army, that their leader might be sensible of his injustice to her son Achilles, in depriving him of his fair captive, by feeling the want of his assistance against the Trojans. The deluding phantom sent by Jupiter to the tent of Atreides, in order to persuade that monarch to give battle to the enemy, deceiving him with the vain hope of ending all his labours and dangers by one effort, which should accomplish the entire destruction of Troy, is a beautiful machine, and introduced with singular propriety. The interposition of Venus to rescue her son from the danger of impending death, is also highly invented. The episode of Glaucus and Diomed, in the sixth book, makes an agreeable pause in the narration; but that of Hector and Andromache is, of all others, the most deeply interesting. But this episode is more properly classed under Homer's talent in exciting the passions, and is only mentioned in this place as a finely imagined incident. We may add, the stratagem of Juno's borrowing the girdle of Venus to revive the tenderness of Jupiter; and the art with which she lulls him to sleep, that Neptune in the mean time may assist the Greeks,—as exquisite fictions of a most creative imagination. The embassy to Achilles, the inflexibility of that hero, and the final extinction of his resentment against Agamemnon, so naturally effected, by the death of Patroclus, by which alone a reconciliation could have been produced consistently with his character: these are a few of those beautiful and well-invented incidents which compose

so much of the fable of the Iliad. It is, indeed, this astonishing power of invention which creates the enthusiasm with which Homer is always read, which gives life, animation, and action, to every thing he describes. His councils, his battles, his episodes, and his fictions, succeed each other with a rapidity which allows no pause for the imagination, or judgment of the reader. He is hurried from one event to another by the irresistible current of his verse, flowing like the course of the river which he describes,

Οὐ γὰρ ἴσας, ὅτε καὶ τοῦ χάρειν ἄνακτος ἴσας.

In his exhibition of *characters*, there is the same variety and wonderful discrimination. They are lively, spirited, and almost dramatic. He has admirably supplied the defects of history by the power of his own fancy. The common idea of Achilles, who forms the principal figure, has been, we think, unjustly taken rather from the well-known line of Homer,

Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer,
than from an attentive consideration of the manner in which he is portrayed in the poem. He is passionate, often furious, and untractable; but he as often submits to the dictates of reason and justice. In all his disputes with Agamemnon, he has justice on his side. When wronged in his love, he peaceably surrenders Briseis, though he disdains to continue under the command of the tyrant who has forced her from him. He is open and sincere; he professes love for his country, and reverence for the gods. His friendship for Patroclus is drawn in amiable colours. Indeed, every thing in the poem tends to aggrandize Achilles, who is undoubtedly its hero. When the Greeks fly before Hector, our attention is immediately turned to the son of Peleus, who, tranquil in his tent, pities the fate of so many brave men sacrificed to the pride of Agamemnon, and rejoices to see that pride humbled. Greece is represented as a suppliant at his feet, yet he remains awhile inexorable. But he gives way to the tears of his friend, and permits Patroclus to fight under his own armour. With what tenderness he recommends to him to stop when he shall have repulsed the Trojans, and to beware of Hector! How profound is his grief at the loss of a friend so dear, the companion of his infancy! Revenge made him throw aside his arms—it is revenge alone that can induce him to

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resume them. It is not Greece whom he serves, it is Patroclus to whose manes he sacrifices the sons of Troy. For Patroclus he mourns, even while he drags round the walls of the city the body of Hector who has slain him. He mingles tears of sympathizing sorrow at the misfortunes of the aged Priam, with imprecations and threats against the surviving warriors of Ilium. It is from the mixture of sensibility and rage, of ferocity and tenderness, that we are presented with the most poetical character that ever was invented. That of Helen is drawn with exquisite art. Though she is the cause of all these calamities, she never excites either disgust or abhorrence; she is even sometimes introduced with a sort of dignity. Her confusion and compunction when in the presence of Priam, or within sight of Menelaus; the evident struggle in her mind between grief, self-condemnation, and a still lingering fondness for the man who has seduced her, render her more an object of pity than of hatred. But the poet knows how to discriminate between vice and virtue: and the frailty and crimes of Helen are beautifully contrasted by the chaster loves and tender sorrows of Andromache. Paris is, as he ought to be, a mixture of gallantry and effeminacy; Diomed is bold, but prudent; Ajax is arrogant and brutal; Hector, active, vigilant, and humane; Agamemnon is actuated by ambition, and a thirst for empire; Menelaus, his milder virtues; Nestor is a sage, talkative, old man; Idomeneus is a plain blunt soldier; and Sarpedon is gallant and generous. In our next we shall point out to the reader some of the peculiar beauties of the Iliad, with respect to its machinery, its imagery, and its sentiments.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Magazine, there is a notice from Dr. Callcott of his intention to publish a work on Lord Stanhope's Temperament, which he has thought proper to preface with a sneer at some remarks on the same work, inserted in your Magazines for October and November last, signed C. and XYZ.

Leaving the author of the first of these to take what notice he pleases of his share of the reflection, I must beg leave to observe that the Doctor has *grossly* misrepresented my remarks, in the first place, by stating that I have found out

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that his Lordship's system is not a new discovery.—Now, in no part of my observations will he find any such assertion; being so far of a contrary opinion, that I believe the idea of bi-equal thirds never entered into the imagination of any other person besides that of his Lordship. I have indeed expressed myself thus, (vide Mag. Nov. p. 350): "that Lord Stanhope undertakes to shew that there are five wolves, as if it were a new discovery." But this refers to no part of his new system of temperament, but only to the evils he wishes to remedy, which (as I just afterwards observed) "must have been always obvious to every tuner, although only one of them has been found so offensive to the ear as to be stigmatised with so reproachful a term as that of the wolf."

And this brings me to the next sarcasm of the Doctor's, namely, that "I have found out that the term wolf is a stigma of reproach;" as if I had mentioned as a new discovery a thing that must be obvious to every body, or that the words just above-mentioned would bear any such interpretation.

As to the last passage he has referred to, "that glee-singers may sink a semitone without the least degree of alteration in the temperament, &c." I am at a loss to conceive for what purpose he has quoted it, as I have no idea that he can mean to question the truth of that remark; and though I asserted it by way of argument, I by no means stated it as any thing newly found out, as the Doctor seems to insinuate.

Upon the whole, as I profess myself to be open to conviction, I shall very readily, when influenced by Dr. Callcott's arguments in his intended publication, give up my present opinion, and become a convert to his Lordship's system. I am indeed glad to find that the Doctor is himself going to write upon the subject, as from the specimens he has given of his erudition in his Musical Grammar, and former numerous publications, I have no doubt of his treating it in an ingenious and scientific manner. But surely, for his own sake, he might have announced his work without reflecting upon the remarks of others, or at least without misrepresenting them. XYZ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN your Magazine for November, p. 354, there are three important ques-

tions proposed, by three ingenious correspondents: a question of *law*, relative to the nuisance of a bee-hive; a question of *humanity*, relative to the skinning of live eels; and a question of *pathology*, relative to the inconveniences and disorders commonly arising from the attacks of "that troublesome little animal the flea." It is to the *last* of these I shall confine my present observations.

Your correspondent begins with *supposing*, that the sufferings he endures are common to men; or, to use his own elegant expression, that he is, in this respect, "like other folks." He need not, however, have urged this upon supposition only; it is a clear and established *fact*. If we consult the histories of Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, we shall find, that these powerful marauders have established themselves in every quarter. In some parts they are more endemial, and at some seasons more vigorous and virulent, than in others; especially in the countries about the equator, or between the tropics. Dr. Smollet hath informed us, that in the enchanting climate of Italy their numbers are incalculable, and that their effects are astonishing in happily preventing the inhabitants from falling into *somnolencies* or *lethargies*. But we do not find, that the most northern climates are destitute of their occasional visitations.

The particular queries proposed by your correspondent, relative to this insect, are "What will prevent, or destroy its effect?" and "What will cure after it has wounded?"

As to the first, it does not appear to be strictly logical, taken as a whole, and connected with the second: for to ask what will destroy its effect? is the same thing as to ask what will cure after it has wounded? or, in the language of the schools, the questions are synonymous, and the one merges into the other. The first query, therefore, should have been only this, "What will prevent the attack of the flea?" or the ill consequences arising from his actual seizure?

Now, Sir, in answer to this, you will not do me the injustice to imagine that I mean to propose any advertised or secret nostrum to lighten the pockets of your correspondents. I am a mortal enemy to quackery; and sincerely hope, that in the new bill, which you have informed us some eminent physicians are about to present to parliament, for the regulation of the practice of physic, a clause will

be introduced to abolish this infernal traffic, not *gradually*, as perhaps was necessary in the slave-trade, but *immediately, vi et armis*.

But, to the point:—the question of *prevention*. "*Principiis obsta*" is an important maxim: guard against first beginnings. What is to be done when fleas are in the vicinity, to prevent their attacks? A variety of means might here be employed, with perfect safety, and with all imaginable success: such as anointing the body with tar, or brimstone ointment; fumigating the room with *as-faletida*, brimstone, tobacco, &c.

It is acknowledged that, notwithstanding this, we may have some occasional visitors. What is to be done in this case? In general, endeavours are made to *seize* the enemy. This, it must be owned, is often difficult. The flea is of the genus of insects called *fulient*. In this view, his exploits are wonderful. Naturalists inform us, that he is an absolute *unique*. No insect or animal can take such astonishing leaps, in proportion to its size. He is also much assisted in this respect by the acuteness of his *vision*. Whether, like the spider, he has a hemisphere of eyes, or a cylinder, in common with some other insects, the fact is certain, that he evades our grasp long before we come in contact with him. He farther is defended by his *elasticity*. It is well known that he has a coat of mail, which, like the hide of the rhinoceros, may be cannon or pistol-proof. Hence the common sentiment, or proverb, which we acquire with the first rudiments of our education: "*A, B, C; crack a lance, and kill a flea*." The letters are from the ancient *cabala*; and can only be understood by one of the society of free-masons, upon opening, by the light of a lamp, the nineteenth section of the fourth tome of *Martinus Scriblerus*; provided he have in the room at the time an owl and a black cat, a golden ring in one ear, and four leaves of red sage, a drachm of camphor, and a branch of furniture, suspended at the other. But the concluding part of the sentence, which is a comment upon the former, is sufficient, and is plainly this: that the *pellis*, or skin, of the more nauseous insect, together with its body, is of so vascular and tender a substance, that it will readily yield to the pressure of the *nail*; whereas, you must employ more scientific means to destroy his *first-cousin*, who has been often known to

revive, even after apparent death, from various causes; either by the genial warmth of the sun-beams, or from the *vis inertiae*, the inscrutable energies of the celestial *Archæus*, which pervade every organized animal, from the body of the sublime Newton to that of the invisible mite. So that to this insect, more than to any other, may be justly applied the memorable motto of the Humane Society, "*Lateat scintilla forsan*."

But, it will be said, all this is digression. Sir, in digressing, I only follow the example of many modern authors, senators, lawyers, and divines, who often grievously wander from the point, and introduce subjects which have little or nothing to do with the topic upon which they profess to dissent.

Having treated of the first quære to the best of my ability, I shall be very brief in considering the second: What will cure, after it has wounded?

Sir, I must here again observe, that the term *wounded* is misapplied. The flea attacks by puncture, and not by laceration, which is an essential characteristic in the definition of a wound; or of a *wounde*, as every fine lady and *petit-maitre* now pronounces it.

Now, as to the cure of *flea-bites*, I shall only propose a short piece of advice; which, if more attended to by physicians of the body natural, and of the body politic, would probably prevent or cure many disorders in both—*Let them alone*.

But, that my lucubrations may not prove altogether useless to your readers, I shall conclude with the relation of a true story, very suitable upon the present occasion.

Some years ago, at an annual fair in Staffordshire, an itinerant empiric was accustomed to sell a powder for the specific purpose of "killing fleas," which he disposed of to great advantage. I lament, that I have none of this powder by me, for the examination of some of our modern chemists, who would quickly analyze it, *pro bono publico*. No doubt it contained something singularly delectable to the taste of the animal, as rat-catchers entice their prey by the odiferous scents of musk and rhodium: yet I am confident any other powder will do as well, if applied in the same manner. "How am I to use the powder?" said a countryman, at one of the fairs above-mentioned. "Friend," quoth the doctor, "you must catch the flea by the

nape of the neck, when he will immediately gape, and then put a little of the powder into his mouth." *Probatum est.*

Yours, &c. ANTE-PULEX.

Dec. 11, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I have not seen the following additional Botanical Nomenclature noticed in any of the Journals, you may perhaps think them worthy of a place in your valuable Magazine. They are extracted from the *Compte Rendu des Travaux de l'Institut National pour l'An 12 et 13, par M. Cuvier.*

"M. Ventenat, charged by her Majesty the Empress to communicate to the public all the new species of plants in the garden of Malmaison, has consecrated her august name the *Josephinia*, originally from *New South Wales*. The elevation of its stalk, and the beauty of its flowers, justify the application of the name, from the great resemblance they bear to the *divine* original."

"M. de Beauvois has had the happiness to be permitted to dedicate to the Emperor Napoleon a tree from the savage country of *Owara* in Africa, which, from the splendour, the greatness, and the singularity of its flower, well deserve to bear so great a name. It presents the figure of a *double crown*; and as it is nearly a year since M. de Beauvois presented it to his Majesty, it may justly be deemed a *prophetic consecration*."

Some of your readers perhaps, Sir, would not have been much displeased with M. Cuvier, had he transported the *divine* Josephine herself to Botany Bay, and sent the Great Emperor to cut trees in the savage wilds of *Owara*.

Yours, X.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are few scholars who have not read with delight that truly classical and elegant work, the "*Athenian Letters*," and yet fewer who are unacquainted the Abbé Barthelémy's amusing "*Travels of Anacharsis the Younger*." Were I called upon to decide on the respective merits of these performances, I should give the palm unquestionably to the first, and for this reason: it is the most successful of the two in the great object at which both aim, that of making us familiarly acquainted with the

leading characters of a most interesting portion of ancient history. It is not enough to be intimate with those illustrious personages as they are introduced to us by Herodotus, Thucydides, or Xenophon. Our minds naturally pant for something beyond; and it is reserved for the classical writers of the present day to describe them to us as at feasts that never were given, and in conversations that were never held. It must, nevertheless, have struck many of your readers, as well as myself, that, though much is performed, much still is wanting. The correspondents in the *Athenian Letters* are all in stiff buckram, and hold their pens as formally as if they were school-boys under their writing-master's inspection. On the contrary, what is required to keep up the real spirit of such a correspondence, is the most perfect ease and familiarity of style and expression. A Greek or Roman newspaper would, it strikes me, be an excellent device. With what delight should we dwell on such sentences as the following: "*Fashionable arrivals at Baïæ. Q. Cæcilius Metellus, and family; L. Hortensius, the Prætor; Q. Fabius Maximus; Octavia, sister to the Emperor and wife of Mark Anthony, with her beautiful ward Sempornia; Julia, the Emperor's daughter; the celebrated poet, Ovidius Nafô; Albius Tibullus, knight, from a tour in Transalpine Gaul; P. Lentulus; C. Cornelius Gracchus, from his quæstorship in Pontus.*"

"Yesterday was married, by special license, at the house of L. Lucullus, by the right reverend the principal Flamen of Jupiter, M. Metellus Scipio Africanus to Lollia Paulina, a lady possessed of every accomplishment necessary to make the wedded state supremely happy."

"To be let or sold, that delightful villa with the gardens at Tuscum, commanding a most extensive prospect, with a peep of the sea from the attic story, late the property of M. Tullius Cicero," &c. &c.

A choice collection of *really familiar letters* would also afford a delicious and truly rational entertainment to the retired classical scholar: I mean such letters as Mr. F., at the present day, might write to Sir George G. or Captain S. to Lord D.; especially if intermixed with ancient cards of invitation and ceremony. The desirableness of such an acquisition certainly struck a gentleman of high literary reputation, lately deceased,

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(to whom I have the honour of being executor), among whose papers I found a few loose *jeux d'esprit* of the nature above described, which, I have every reason to suppose, he intended to have increased to an ample collection, and published under some such title as "Roman Letters."

Under this appellation, I beg leave to send you the only pieces I have yet found, which, you will see, have been written very hastily, but which you are very welcome to insert in your excellent Magazine, if agreeable.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

VARRO.

Afinus Pollio to Cornelius Balbus.

"MY DEAR CORNELIUS,

"I CAN by no means agree with you in your opinion of our old friend Cicero's character. I know he defended your uncle extremely well, in that cause about the freedom of the city, on the ground of Pompey's act, about which so much stir was made by the government; but it is disagreeable to rip up old sores: so no more on that subject. You don't know, perhaps, that he was at the bottom of the opposition which was raised against your having a triumph for your exploits among the Garamantes; but you must have been informed of (what is notorious to all the world) the part he took in the year 700, when your uncle pressed him to remain neutral in Pompey's concerns, which has fully acquitted your family of all obligations it might have formerly conceived itself under to him.

But what has all this to do with the charge which you so zealously attempt to confute? Believe me, Balbus, I have had many opportunities of judging, which your situation has denied to you. It is more for the honour of the Academy, than out of personal respect to Cicero, that you insist on the solidity of his pretensions to continence and temperance. Have you never heard your father speak of that W— Cærellia? When you were lost at Tusculum, did Tully himself shew you none of her letters to him? But you will say, those letters breathed no other spirit than that of the purest philosophy: as if any woman ever became a philosopher, before she had sacrificed all pretensions to that character. No, no, my friend; we old fellows, who have all our days breathed the spirit of the *Æquiline Hill*, know more of these matters than the unexperienced burghers of *Corduba* and *Gades*. Cærellia was a

painted Jezebel, and no better philosopher in her heart than *Pericles's* mistress, *Aspasia*.

I supped once at Antony's box on the Appian road, expecting to meet a select company of merry fellows, with a few fine girls, to give a zest to the entertainment. Upon my arrival, I found Antony, and Cytheris tête-à-tête, which, as I thought myself late, somewhat disconcerted me; but judge how I was astonished, when he told me that he expected Cicero and this same Cærellia, to complete the company. Now, as I know Cærellia had been always reputed a prude, I could not forbear casting a few side glances at Antony's good lady, expressive of my astonishment at her being present at so grave and serious a party. She smiled at my confusion, and took my well-meant hints with infinite good humour. "I don't believe you know Cærellia," she significantly added, "she's a fine woman, and a very able disputant."

Cytheris was now interrupted by four distinct and philosophical raps at the fore-door, the well-known signal of our old hypocrite's approach. Antony, who was lolling on a couch, too fat and lazy to stir, exclaimed, "For the sake of Castor and Pollux, my good City, go and do the honours of the house for me. I am confoundedly done up by our debauch last night at Cotta's, and feel the *crapula* rising in my stomach. Cicero is too formal and precise to come in without a regular introduction, according to etiquette."

He had scarce spoken, when the door opened, and Cærellia made her appearance. She entered with a low courtesy, covering her ugly face with an Egyptian fan, and took her seat without more ceremony. She was immediately followed by the orator, who advanced simpering to Mark, in a sort of Lydian dancing-step, and with a genteel negligence of air and deportment, his hair curled as nicely as Clodius's, his toga fantastically tucked up to his knees with a rose-coloured ribbon, a neat rattan cane in one hand, and an ebony snuff-box in the other. His gay appearance was, indeed, somewhat overcast on observing me as I stood next the fire-place, and his airy step began to assume something of philosophical solemnity, till Antony observed, "There are none but friends, Cicero. You know my old comrade Pollio—jolly an Epicurean as ever existed. 'Tis my rule to banish all distinction when I

five miles out of Rome." This introduction reassured the old sprig of the Academy, who shook hands with me, while he said with a good-humoured smile, "*Dulce est desipere in loco*," (a very happy expression, which, by the bye, I find has been robbed by that book-making rascal, Horace Flaccus.)

I need not detail the remainder of our evening, which was spent in the pleasantest manner, especially after our society had been increased by the accession of the pretty Fabia. I have said enough to correct your error; for, after this, I suppose you will not be hardy enough to affirm, either that Cicero was a man of mortification, or Cærellia a vestal.

Present my kindest compliments to your wife, or your mistress; for I don't know which you are with at present. I shall be very happy to see you and her, or all three, at Puteoli, whenever your law-business will permit.

Next Saturday, I find by Varro's law-list, is the end of term. What can detain you longer in Rome? Pray, have you heard any thing about a new poem, which is reported here to have been read before Augustus, by a young man from some place in the north of Italy, about *Eneas and Hell*? I hear he has introduced an artful compliment to that young blockhead Marcellus, which made Livia cry. If it is to be had at the book-sellers, get it for me, and bring it down with you, or send it, if you can't come yourself, by the carrier, together with the last week's Proclamations. Let me have all the court and city news by wholesale.

Your's sincerely,

A. POLLIO."

A Note.

"Valeria Messalina presents her most respectful compliments to the Empress Livia Augusta, and begs to be informed how the Empress's cold is. V. M. has not slept a wink since the ides of April, when she heard of the Empress's indisposition."

*From the Hortensian Gardens,
5 Non. Maij.*

Bulletin, 5 Non. Maij.

"The Empress rested well last night, but is rather feverish this morning."

Card.

"Octavia returns thanks to Julia Hortensia, for the honour of her obliging enquiries."

From the Appian Villa, 7 Kal. Apr.

From Q. Horatius Flaccus to P. Virgilius Maro.

Brundisium, 7 Id. Nov. A. U. C. 735.

FOR the sake of Vertumnus and Janus, my dear Virg., go instantly on the receipt of this to that rascal young Sosius's (who, you know, has lately removed to No. 7, Viminal Row, at the corner of Remus's Buildings, opposite the Corn Exchange), with the ode which I have scribbled in extreme haste at the back of this, to be inserted in the next Imperial Magazine; but don't leave it without being paid: it will fetch forty-five or fifty sesterces. Then take the trouble just to step across the way, into the Suburra, to Publius the broker's, and redeem the toga which I left in pawn there some time about the 3d or 4th kalends of June, for which you will have to pay interest at 10 per cent. Principal and interest both may be somewhat about 30 or 35 sesterces. You will then have 15 or 20 remaining. Pay five of these to my washerwoman, her whom you have often seen, who lives down by Porta Flumentalis, whom I have addressed in some of my odes by the name of Glycera. When you have executed these commissions, send without delay by the Brundisium carrier (who puts up at Syrus the grocer's in the Forum) the remainder of the money wrapped up in the toga, directed to "Q. H. Flaccus, at M. Peto's quæstor, in the Roman Square, Brundisium."

The reason of my extreme haste is, that, the evening after my arrival, Peto made me drunk and sent me roaring into the streets, where I kicked up a row, beat the watchman, and got my gown torn off my shoulders by a soldier of the XXth legion, at present quartered here. I lost my purse, moreover, in the scuffle; which purse contained all the money I had in the world. Peto bids me drown care in his old Falernian, which is genuine stuff; but Peto, though a good hearty fellow, is even poorer than myself: so that I can never get back to town without having some money forwarded to me from thence. I shall be able to find my way home in Crispus's stage-waggon, for about 10 sesterces.

After all my high-sounding praises, and his warm and friendly professions, Mecænas is but a shabby fellow. He is a politician, and a court-favourite, to which lucrative professions he would fain add the unproductive one of a wit. This is too gross a monopoly, besides that nature has made it impossible he should succeed.

ted. He has heard, however, that, next to being a wit, keeping company with witty men is the best step to secure the reputation of the character he aims at; for which reason, he encourages half the poor authors of Italy, and me among the rest, to come to his table. There I flatter, and get flattered in return; and, what is better, riot in the noblest Falerian. As for any more substantial marks of his favour, whatever may be the opinion of the world on that subject, I enjoy none; except, occasionally, when I write an ode which happens to tickle his vanity: but even this source of his generosity begins to grow dry. My ode, "*Mecænas atavis edite Regibus*," brought me a gratuity in ready cash large enough to live handsomely upon for a twelve-month, and see all my friends without spurning dinners in return. That of "*Tyrrhena Regum Progenies*" enabled me to enfranchise my Sabine Villa. But those golden times of my fortune are over. "*Ibis Liburnis inter alta Navium*," did not produce enough to prevent my selling the very estate which, by means of the former, I had purchased; and that which I sent him on his last birthday, was answered only by a pretty written letter of compliment. As for Pollio, may all the gods protect me from a man who picks the bread out of poor authors' mouths, while he himself fares delicately on Phoenixopter's brains.

Had I but a few farthings in my pocket, as I have in fact not one, I should certainly take a trip one morning in the Dyrachium Packet. My desire is so vehement to visit Greece, that I actually addressed the master of a cutter from Naupactus to work my passage over; but casting a contemptuous glance on my dropical legs, he answered, he did not want ballast.

'Tis really a misfortune at my time of life to be so fond of good liquor, and not to have money enough even to smuggle it. Oh! the Chian and Cretan wines, of which I have seen hoghead after hoghead stowed quietly away in caves on the beach, while the custom-house officers look on without offering the least annoyance, their mouths being first stopped by a tricongium! Would it might please Jove that *Mecænas* would give me a place in the Excise: he then should be my *Bacchus*, and I his *Apollo*.

By the bye, have you finished writing the speech for that *as* Trebatius to deliver extempore on the opening of parliament? Your only fault is, you are

too epic in your prose compositions. Who, in the name of *Minos*, can resist from laughing when he hears that plodding simpleton speak in the language of *Drances* with the tone of *Therites*?

Your's ever,

Q. H. FLACCUS."

"*Julia Hortensia* presents her compliments to *Lucia Severa*, and has the honour to send her monkey by the bearer to pay his respects to *Lucia's* favourite ape. Will be much obliged to *Lucia*, if she will inform her what she has heard for certain respecting *Mark Antony's* departure for *Egypt*; also, how *Octavia* bears this new instance of the ungrateful man's inconstancy. Likewise, (if not impertinent,) what preparation *Lucia* makes use of to dye her hair purple, and whether she employs mouse's skin or weasel's to make her eye-brows."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A COMMUNICATION between the two coasts of the Bristol Channel, has within a few years been established by a very convenient packet, sailing twice a week between this place and *Ilfracombe* in *Devonshire*. This establishment, by which travellers from the west of England to Wales, or Ireland, by way of *Millford*, save upwards of two hundred miles, by a passage frequently made in less than three hours, deserves to be more generally known than it appears to be. It may perhaps be necessary to add, that this packet has accommodation for eight horses, under deck, and for three carriages, and that her days of sailing from this place, are *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*; and from *Ilfracombe*, on *Mondays* and *Thursdays*. Your's, &c.

Swansea, South Wales, A TRAVELLER.
January 18, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE recent calamity at *Bangor Ferry*, recalls to my remembrance the plan a friend of mine sent to your office, two or three years past; it gave a plan and calculation of the cost, to make a permanent mail-road through the stream, by removing the rocky bank which is within a few yards of the ferry, and this could be no detriment to any property in the neighbourhood, as the communication is open to the sea on both sides, the expence he estimated about twelve thousand pounds.

Had

Had this been attended to by some of our Irish members, who are now obliged to pass this ferry to attend their parliamentary duties, it would in all probability have prevented the distressing event so lately witnessed at this place, and be a most excellent accommodation to the public in the more regular and superior facility of our communications.

Nailsworth,
January, 1807.

Your's, &c.
J. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE farical secret of the "Invisible Girl," p. 70, and that of all the speaking figures that have ever been exhibited for the purpose of deceiving the unwary with a belief of supernatural agency, or of exciting the wonder of persons less incredulous, may be seen at large in the second volume of that very curious work, the *Musurgia Universalis* of Father Kircher, where, on that simple principle of the effects of reverberated sounds, many similar experiments are exhibited. It is probable that most of the modern mechanicians of these figures have derived their knowledge, or at least have taken their principles from the above book.

In your Literary and Philosophical Intelligence, p. 72, it is noticed that M. Desmarests has determined, that most of the processes of weaving, at present used, were known in the tenth century. If any one should have an opportunity of examining the fragments of linen that are found in the mummies of the ibis, he will perceive that the art of weaving, so far as relates to the above commodity, was precisely the same as at present in the most remote ages of which we have any monuments remaining. In some of these there have been found specimens of darning the linen with thread, the instrument for which process must have been similar to the common needle. This might supply the commentators on the Manners of Homer's Odysseus with the means of illustration. Your's, &c.

February 5, 1807.

D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
AS I am induced to believe that any communication which has for its object the elucidation of a subject, that has excited such general and painful interest in the public mind, as the disease termed hydrophobia (arising from the bite of rabid animals,) must merit and receive that attention which its importance ap-

pears to demand; I shall, without further preface, proceed to attempt a refutation of the many exaggerated and erroneous accounts, which have been so industriously circulated through the medium of respectable newspapers, wherein it is stated that persons have been seized with hydrophobia, and smothered or bled to death, as the only means of rescuing them from the dreadful malady.

These accounts are so extremely fabulous and absurd, that I wonder the Editors of those papers should for a moment have considered them worthy of attention, and by insertion give them that degree of importance, which they could not otherwise have attained, thereby increasing a state of terror and alarm, which has, in my opinion, been so improperly and unnecessarily created; for I conceive there is not to be found a professional man, who would have the temerity to resort to such sanguinary means of getting rid of his patients, as he must in consequence become amenable to the laws of his country.

Admitting that there may have occurred two or three cases of dogs really rabid, (for I am inclined to believe that part of the late reports, may have arisen from something like fact,) still I will maintain that they have by no means increased to that extent, which has been so generally accredited; and further, that not a single instance of hydrophobia has recently taken place in this metropolis; the report has originated in error, and is continued through prejudice. I have been at considerable pains to ascertain this, by making inquiries, not only among my medical friends, but likewise in most of the public institutions in this town; indeed, the very circumstances, under which it is said to have taken place, is a direct negative to the fact, the disease having never been known to commence immediately after the bite, generally not for weeks, or months. The Editors of the papers above alluded to, not satisfied with establishing the existence of the disease, must delude the public yet farther by the propagation of remedies equally fallacious, and for the production of which, the whole vegetable and mineral kingdoms appear to have been exhausted; these remedies, if attended to by persons really infected, are calculated to produce the worst of consequences, as they would be betraying the patient into a false security, whilst the disease was working by slow, but insidious steps, towards his destruction. The only certain remedy for

the bite of a rabid animal, is the entire removal of the part bitten, and that as soon as possible after the infliction of the wound; but provided it be within forty-eight hours, the persons may consider themselves secure from this dreadful complaint, as absorption would not have taken place in that time. It is fortunate for the public, that not one dog in twenty, reputed mad, is really so; and it is wholly from this circumstance, that remedies have obtained celebrity as specifics in the cure of this disease; for it is a truth known to every professional man, who is acquainted with the animal economy, that there is not in the whole *Materia Medica* a medicine, however active in its nature, capable of preventing the absorption, or arresting the progress of the poison when absorbed. This is an important fact, and ought most carefully to be attended to. Half-drowning in the marine flood, is a means of torture but not of cure.

The only case of the disease in question, I have ever witnessed, was in a fisherman's son at Wandsworth, about eighteen years ago. This lad was taken to the sea and immersed, until he was nearly in a state of insensibility, when he was considered secure from danger; but the fallacy of this remedy was fatally evinced in this case, as he afterwards became the subject of the disease, and died in consequence. Had his friends been aware of the important fact above stated, and, instead of trusting to the effect of an uncertain remedy, resorted to the only means of preservation, (the entire removal of the part bitten,) a valuable member might not only have been preserved to society, but a child restored to his afflicted parents, to comfort and protect them in their declining years. In this, as in every other dangerous disease, where early attention is necessary in order to avert the fatal consequences that may ensue, empirical remedies are calculated to produce the most extensive mischiefs, as they lull the patient into a deceitful calm, while the storm is gathering to overwhelm him; and it cannot but be a matter of regret to every liberal and thinking mind, that persons are suffered thus to trifle with the purse and health of the community, it being a very common thing to see a list of medical trash advertised by the nostrum-mongers of this town, as so many specifics in the cure of incurable diseases, such as cancer, consumption of the lungs, stone, and gravel, and many others equally out of the reach

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of medicine. Many of these persons have obtained a licence to practise from some University, where doctoral dignities are retailed with the same facility as the nostrums thus functioned, to the equal disgrace of the title, and the University from which it was obtained. Is it reasonable to suppose that a person ignorant of the structure of a machine should be able to repair its injuries when deranged? Certainly not. How then, (I would beg leave to ask,) are these persons, (many of whom are entirely ignorant of anatomy, the basis of all medical science, and without a knowledge of which the healing art is calculated to become rather injurious, than beneficial to mankind,) to repair the injuries of the human machine, the most complicated structure in nature. Would the limits of your work permit, I could enlarge very much upon this subject, and possibly at some future period I may resume it; for the present, I shall conclude this article, by exhorting the public not to suffer popular prejudices to hurry them into a false belief in dangers, which exist only in imagination, or to acts of cruelty towards a race of animals, whose services and faithful attachment to mankind deserve to be regarded as strong claims upon our humanity. Yours, &c.
Finbury Dispensary, M. BARTLETT,
February 14, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERUSING the letter of your correspondent, M. B. from Exeter, in your Magazine, respecting the insects on apple-trees, I trouble you with a successful attempt I have made to prevent their propagation.

I had a valuable apple-tree, every way affected as he has described. I chose a dry time, with a clear warm sunshine, and the noon of the day, for the operation.

I ordered my man to bring a hard shoe-brush, and apply it to every infected limb, and treat them just as he would his coach harness to get off the dirt, &c. This being done, he fetched his tin-box, oil and brush, and gave the limbs a good dressing; leaving them exposed to the sun, for the limbs to inhale the efficacy of the application; and this was repeated occasionally during the summer, with moderation and success, choosing always a dry time, and warm clear sunshining.

Yours, &c.

D. DE BERTH.

Clapton,
T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
IN the Catalogue of the works of Edmund Wingate, the mathematician and lawyer, annexed to Dr. Watkins' Memoirs of that neglected author, which appeared in your last number, I observe, Dr. W. has omitted to insert Wingate's corrected edition of Britton, a lawyer who wrote in the reign of Edward the first.

The first edition of this work, published by Redman in 1540, being the only edition that appeared previous to Wingate's, began to grow very scarce, and Wingate, at the request of several of his friends, (as appears by his preface,) published a second edition in 12mo. in 1640. There has been only one subsequent edition, which was published in 1762. From these three editions, of which Wingate's is the most valuable, the world has been supplied with a work, a copy of which is to be met with in the library of every lawyer and antiquary.

It will be easily imagined, that Wingate is better known to the learned in the law, as the editor of Britton, than by his other law publications, none of which are now read, or appear to have possessed much celebrity among his contemporaries. Dr. W. indeed, states, that his work, entitled, "The Body of the Law," went

through two editions, the date of the first of which he specifies. The catalogue which I have consulted, mentions only one edition of this work by Wingate, viz. a 12mo. published in 1678: but I have no doubt of the accuracy of Dr. W.'s statement, the date of the latter edition being more than twenty years after the death of the author. Certain it is that Wingate's name has not been honoured with one of those scientific contractions, which have characterized the works of better, or less neglected, law-writers.

Dr. W. mentions, that Wingate was the supposed editor of several works not mentioned in his subjoined catalogue, which display much ability. I cannot suppose that the edition of Britton is included in this laconic, though handsome configment to oblivion, Wingate being the avowed editor of that book. If it be considered, however, as one of the objects of this sentence, I confess I do not see the propriety of omitting, in a paper intended to remind the world of an author nearly forgotten, one of the few memorials which serve to identify the subject of such a paper.

Manchester,
January 18, 1807.

Your's, &c.
J. DENISON.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE PRIMROSE,

By MR. MAYNE.

BY murmur'ing Nith, my native stream,
I've hail'd thee with the morning's beam;
Woo'd thee among the Falls of Clyde,
On Levin's banks, on Kelvin-side;
And now, on Hanwell's flow'ry plain,
I welcome thy return again—
At Hanwell! where romantic views,
And sylvan scenes, invite the Muse;
And where, left erring man should stray,
Truth's blameless Teacher leads the way!

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
Emblem of Virtue in the shade,
Rearing thy head to brave the storm
That would thine innocence deform!
Of all the flow'rs that greet the spring,
Of all the flow'rs the seasons bring,
To me, while doom'd to linger here,
The lowly primrose shall be dear!

Sprung like a primrose in the wild,
Short, like the primrose, MARION smil'd;
The spring that gave her blossoms birth,
Tore them for ever from the earth;

Nor left, ah me! one bud behind
To tranquillize a parent's mind,
Save that sweet bud which strews the way,
Blest Hope! to an eternal May!

Lorn tenant of the peaceful glade,
Emblem of Virtue in the shade,
Rearing thy head to brave the storm
That would thine innocence deform!
Of all the flow'rs that greet the spring,
Of all the flow'rs the seasons bring,
To me, while doom'd to linger here,
The lowly primrose shall be dear!

SONNET TO THE SOUL.

PARAPHRASED FROM CARLO MARIA
MAGGI,

By MARIANA STARKE.

IMMORTAL Soul! blest offspring of the
sky!

Bestow'd to elevate the sons of earth;
Why sleep supine, while passions dire draw nigh
To rob thee of thy precious rights of birth?

Awake, and know thyself; thy firmness
 prove;
 Essay to put this wily train to flight:
 Awake, and see with what impatient love
 God fain wou'd bear thee back to realms of
 light.
 For though with Vict'ry's verdant chaplet
 grac'd,
 Though dimpled Peace, best earthly good,
 were thine,
 Felicity's pure cup thou could'st not taste
 But in the bosom of thy home divine.
 Then, rouse thee! slumber not mid circling
 foes!
 Is Heav'n alone thou safely may'st repose.

AN ANCIENT SCOTTISH DRAMATIC BALLAD.

Upon the just dramatic reading of the following Ballad, the satisfaction of the reader will altogether depend. The dialogue lies between a lady and her son. Their respective characters are strongly drawn, and are wrought by the poet with unparelled art. A genius at once glowing and exquisite, has finished the picture. Interest is maintained throughout the whole; and the conclusion, like a gleam of livid light, bursts through the cloud of mystery, and displays a scene replete with horror.—It is to the disgrace of the Scottish nation that this, the best of all their ancient ballads, has been neglected, and that the name and fortunes of its admirable author are now buried in oblivion. E. MACKENZIE.

Edward enters into the presence of his MOTHER, who with surprise and anxiety enquires:

WHY does your brand sae drap wi bluid,*
 Edward, Edward?

Why does your brand sae drap wi bluid,
 And why sae sad gang ye, O!†

EDWARD.
 Oh, I hae killed my hawk sae gude,‡
 Mither, mither;
 Oh, I hae killed my hawk sae gude,
 And I had nae mair but he, O!§

MOTHER.
 Your hankis bluid was nevir sae reid,||
 Edward, Edward;
 Your hankis bluid was nevir sae reid—
 My dear son, I tell thee, O!

EDWARD.
 Oh, I hae killed my reid roan steid,¶
 Mither, mither;
 Oh, I hae killed my reid roan steid,
 That crft was fair and free, O!

* Why does your sword so drop with blood.
 † And why so sad go you.
 ‡ Oh, I have killed my hawk so good.
 § And I had no other but he.
 || Your hawk's blood was never so red.
 ¶ Oh, I have killed my red roan steed.

MOTHER.

Your steid was auld, and ye hae mair,*
 Edward, Edward;
 Your steid was auld, and ye hae mair,
 Sum ither dule ye drie, O!†

EDWARD.

Oh, I hae killed my fadir deir,‡
 Mither, mither;
 Oh, I hae killed my fadir deir,
 Alas! and wae is me, O!
 (*A dead pause.*)

MOTHER.

What penance will ye drie for that,§
 Edward, Edward;
 What penance will ye drie for that,
 My deir son, now tell me, O!

EDWARD.

I'll set my feet in yonder boat,
 Mither, mither;
 I'll set my feet in yonder boat,
 And I'll fare ower the sea, O!||

MOTHER.

What will ye do wi touris and ha,¶
 Edward, Edward;
 What will ye do wi touris and ha,
 That were see fair to see, O!

EDWARD.

I'll let them stand till they doun fa,**
 Mither, mither;
 I'll let them stand till they doun fa,
 For heir I mannae be, O!††

MOTHER.

What will ye leave to bairns and wife,‡‡
 Edward, Edward;
 What will ye leave to bairns and wife,
 Whan ye gang ower the sea, O!§§

EDWARD.

The world's room to beg through life,|||
 Mither, mither;
 The world's room to beg through life,
 For them I neir maun see, O!¶¶

MOTHER.

What will ye leave to your mither deir,
 Edward, Edward;
 What will ye leave to your mither deir,
 My dear son, now tell me, O!

* Your steid was old, and you have more.
 † Some other calamity you endure.
 ‡ Oh, I have killed my father dear.
 § What penance will you endure for that.
 || And I'll far o'er the sea.
 ¶ What will you do with towers and hall.
 ** I'll let them stand till they doun fall.
 †† For here I must not be.
 ‡‡ What will you leave to children and wife.
 §§ When you go o'er the sea.
 ||| The world is wide to beg through life.
 ¶¶ For them I ne'er must see.

T 3

EDWARD.

EDWARD.

The curse of hell frae me shall ye bair,*
 Mither, mither;
 The curse of hell frae me shall ye bair,
 Sic counsels ye gied me, O!

A NOSEGAY, A SMILE FOR REVIEWERS.

BY THE LATE REV. LAURENCE STERNE.

The following exquisite, and hitherto unpublished piece of Humour, was written at a time when the Critical Review maintained a secondary rank in literature: but notwithstanding the present degraded and decrepid state of that journal, this piece deserves to be preserved for its own merits, and for the sake of its illustrious author. It will be agreed by every man of sense, honour, and learning, that the Critical Review of the present day is altogether beneath contempt; and its declining sale and credit during many years past render it probable that it may soon cease to exist. Charity forbids it, therefore, that so keen a satire should be considered as intended to apply to the publication at a time when it may, for aught I know, be writhing perhaps in the agonies of impending dissolution. SENEX.

YE overseers and reviewers
 Of all the Muses' sinks and sewers,
 Who dwell on high,
 Enthroned among your peers,
 The garretteers,
 That border on the sky;
 Who hear the music of the spheres:
 You have such ears,
 And live so high;
 I thank you for your criticism,
 Which you have ushered in
 With a delightful witticism,
 That tastes like rotten fruit preserved in gin.
 And therefore marvel not that my two ballads,
 Which are but like two fallads,
 By no means suit,
 Like your fruit,
 With your palates.
 I do admire your dealings,
 To speak according to your feelings;
 And do believe, if you had withal,
 You would drop honey;
 And that you overflow with gall,
 Because you do not overflow with money.
 Hence all your spite
 Against a poor conundrumite,
 Whose only business is to watch
 Where the conundrums lie,
 And be upon the catch
 As they go by;
 To make a simile in no feature
 Resembling the creature
 That he has in his eye;
 Just as a fisher shoots an owl,
 Or a sea-owl,
 To make the likeness of a fly;

* The curse of hell from me shall you bear.
 † Such counsels you gave me.

Just as you look into the fire
 For any likeness you desire.
 Simile-making
 Is an undertaking,
 In which the undertaker
 Resembles a marriage-contract maker—
 A poor industrious man,
 Who means no ill,
 But does the best he can
 With a quill;—

In short, he does according to his skill:
 If matters can be brought to bear
 So as to tie the knot,
 He does not care
 Whether they are a happy pair or not.
 And, as I said at first,
 Nothing could make you all so keen
 And crusty,
 But that which makes you all so lean—
 Hunger and thirst.
 So now and then a judge
 Consigns a wretch
 To Master Ketch,
 Having no grudge;
 No reason clear can be assigned,
 Only, like you, he has not dined.
 So far from wishing your allowance shorter,
 I wish, for all your sakes,
 That you may never want beef-steaks
 And porter;
 And for your merits
 A dram of British spirits.
 And so I leave you with a fable,
 Designed, without a sneer,
 To exhilarate your table,
 And give a relish to your beer.
 I beg my compliments to all your ladies,
 The reviewer-esses.

Hark!
 And, if you please, take warning.
 My fable is concerning
 A cuckoo and a lark.
 If I said a nightingale,
 You would have cried,
 (You could not fail,)
 That it was pride,
 And nought beside,
 Which made me think of such a tale.
 Upon a tree as they were sitting,
 They fell into a warm dispute,
 Warmer than was sitting,
 Which of them was the better state.
 After much prating,
 And debating,
 Not worth relating,
 Things came to such a pass,
 They both agree
 To take an ass
 For referee:
 The ass was studying botany and grass
 Under the tree.
 What do you think was the decree?—
 "Why," says the ass, "the question is not
 hard."
 And so he made an excellent award,
 As you shall see.
 "The lark," says he,
 "Has got a wild fantastic pipe,
 But no more music than a snipe;

It gives one pain,
And turns one's brain,
One can't keep time to such a strain :
Whereas, the cuckoo's note
Is measured and composed with thought ;
His method is distinct and clear,
And dwells
Like bells
Upon the ear,
Which is the sweetest music one can hear.
I can distinguish, I'll lay a wager,
His manner and expression
From every forrester and cager
Of the profession."
Thus ended the dispute ;
The cuckoo was quite mute
With admiration ;
The lark stood laughing at the brute,
Affected so much penetration.

The ass was so intoxicated,
And shallow-pated,
That ever since
He has got a fancy in his skull,
That he's a commission from his prince,
Dated when the moon's at full,
To summon every soul,
Every ass and asses' foal,
To try the quick and dull ;
Trumpeting through the fields and streets,
Stopping and jading all he meets ;
Pronouncing with an air
Of one pronouncing from the chair,
Here is a beauty ! this is new !
And that's a blemish,
For which I have no relish !—
Just like the CRITICAL REVIEW!

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LATE GENERAL PAOLI.

* *Questo grand'uomo mandato per Dio a liberare la Patria.*"

CELEBRATED men have a just claim to the attention of the public. Their lives are not only accompanied with a certain degree of splendour that delights, but also with a variety of information, which cannot fail to instruct.

Respecting such of our own countrymen as have acquired a dazzling reputation, we are always eager to ascertain the origin, and to trace the progress, of their greatness ; while we necessarily contemplate foreigners with a diminished degree of curiosity. In the present instance, however, we behold a stranger, who interests us to the full as much as if he had been a native ; for he has not only resided among us for a series of years, but has been considered the adopted child of a country, in conjunction with which he had acted and fought. In short, he has been long cherished, protected, and patronised in Great Britain, where he found an asylum during the latter part of an eventful life ; and if he has eat the bread of the nation, it has at least been nobly and honourably earned.

Signor Pasquale Paoli was born at Bastia, in the island of Corsica, (as would appear from a variety of circumstances,) in the year 1726. He was the

second son of Hiacente Paoli, who had always been attached to the popular cause ; and consequently was a sworn enemy to the Genoese ; for they had attempted to subjugate his native country, both by fraud and by arms ; and, instead of endeavouring to acquire the attachment of the nation, had planted the seeds of an unconquerable hatred, by their rapaciousness, their cruelty, and their injustice. Uniting a narrow commercial jealousy with a fondness for fiscal tyranny, a capitation, a tithe, and a hearth-tax, three of the most odious imposts that could be devised, were levied with an uncommon degree of strictness, and that too on a nation totally devoid of wealth ; while they were, at the same time, destitute of the means of supporting their new burthens, by being deprived of trade and manufactures. But this was not all ; for the poor Genoese nobles, who had modestly appended the royal crown of Corsica* to the arms of the republic, were sent over, from time to time, to enrich themselves with the spoils of an impoverished people ; and, like the *Baillis* of Switzerland, pay their debts, and redeem their castles, by means of every species of oppression.

* A Corsican proverb, applied to Paoli by his countrymen.

* The bank of St. George had a much better claim to the honour of emblazoning a crown on its paper money, as it actually advanced the whole of the treasure for the extinction of certain claims on the part of the Kings of Naples and Arragon, and received in return the island of Corsica, by way of mortgage.

An avenger was at length found, in the person of Sampaio, a native Corsican, who had obtained the rank of colonel in the service of the King of France; but who was publicly poniarded in the midst of his followers, by a Genoese. The assassin having been cut in pieces by the indignant multitude, the senate decreed that the expences of a funeral ceremony should be defrayed by the public; and at the same time proposed, that a statue should be erected to his honour in the hall of the ducal palace, by the side of that of *Andrew Doria!

In 1725, the Genoese having insisted that, instead of *tithes in kind*, the full value in money should be paid by the islanders, a new revolt broke out, and the standard of liberty was once more unfurled by those hardy islanders. On this, the pretensions of their oppressors, instead of being diminished, were increased: they insisted that all the commodities of the country should be sold to them alone; they seized on a lake for their own use, called *lago di Diana*; the waters of which were converted into salt by the rays of the sun, while the families of Ciaccaldi and Raffielli were deprived of their estates, in consequence of the most frivolous pretexts.

On this, Pompiliani and Fabio Filinghieri were elected the leaders of the insurgents; and, although the latter was put to death by the poniard, a new war was only prevented by the intervention of the Emperor in 1732, who had sent Prince Louis of Wirtemberg to Corsica, with a body of 6000 men, to the assistance of the republic.

Notwithstanding the *concordat* that followed, the Genoese governed with their usual injustice, and the Corsicans obeyed with the same reluctance as before. In a short time after, the former having found means to seize on and imprison those whom they termed the ring-leaders during the late insurrection, a new war broke forth in consequence of so gross a breach of faith.

This event gave birth to the projects of Anthony Baron de Neuhoﬀ, one of the most extraordinary men recorded in history. After having studied politics under the celebrated Swedish minister

Baron Goertz, and served during some time along with that great warrior Charles XII., he entered into the service of the Emperor; resided during a short period at Florence, in the capacity of his Imperial Majesty's minister; and having received an offer of the crown of Corsica, provided he would place himself at the head of the insurgents, he accordingly repaired to Aleria, on board a vessel mounting 24 guns, and carrying an English flag. Soon after this (in March, 1736) he was conducted to Corte, the capital of this island; and, in a general assembly of the inhabitants, was immediately elected *King of Corsica and Capraja, under the name of Theodore I.

But as the natives have ever been impatient of superiority, they soon became to the full as tired of their new sovereign then, as they were of the English about half a century afterwards; and both were accordingly obliged to abdicate. The retreat of the former, however, must be allowed to have been more honourable, as his Majesty King Theodore withdrew for the express purpose of obtaining supplies, after having convoked a *consulta*, in which he took a solemn and public leave of the nation. He also established a regency, and, by an edict published at Sartene, conferred the provisional government on twenty-eight nobles, at the head of whom we find the Marquis Hiacinte de Paoli, with the rank of Marshal General.

Soon after this, the King of France ordered a body of men, under General de Maillebois, to land in Corsica, for the express purpose of assisting the Genoese. But as the natives were in no small degree formidable, this commander offered his mediation: it however was refused on the part of the Marquis de Paoli, but accepted by his countrymen. On this, he immediately left his native island, in company with his two sons, and repaired to the continent. Having obtained the countenance of one of the neighbouring princes, into whose service (we believe) he entered, Hiacinte settled at Naples. While there, he soon perceived the seeds of extraordinary talents

* Theodore I. coined money, established laws, instituted the Order of Deliverance, and created a number of nobles, among whom was the father of Paoli, who obtained the dignity of a Marquis, and the post of Grand Treasurer.

* It may not be unnecessary to observe in this place, that the memory of this great man was never disgraced by giving him an assassin for a colleague.

in his second son, Pasquale; and being determined to bestow a good education on him, he placed his favourite child under the Jesuits, then esteemed the best masters in Europe. Thus confined to their tuition, he attained an extraordinary degree of proficiency in the learned languages. Active, sober, never indulging idleness, or abandoning either his mind or body to the grosser pleasures of sensuality, he, at an early period of life, conceived the bold idea of placing himself at the head of his nation, and becoming its deliverer. Meanwhile, he was introduced at court, obtained a commission in the service of Naples, and endeavoured to make himself acquainted with the art of war.

At an early period of his life, he displayed a lofty port, and exhibited what he himself was pleased to term

"Una superbia indicibile."

His mind, at the same time, became deeply imbued with all the ancient precepts relative to liberty; and when spoken to respecting the dangers that must be necessarily encountered in attempting to enfranchise his country, he was accustomed to reply by means of a line from Virgil:

"Vincit amor Patriæ laudumque immensa cupido."

Meanwhile, his father, who appears to have been a man of *talents, brought him up with the most noble notions, and carefully inculcated the practice of all the heroic virtues. In addition to this, his own mind being filled with important objects, his passions, instead of being wasted in ignoble pursuits, were occupied solely with important objects. Accustomed to contemplate and to reason on the practices of former times, he took part with the Stoics in preference to the Epicureans, and was eager to remark, "that while the former had produced but one great man, the other could boast of a multitude."†

* There is a sonnetto still in existence, written by Giacinto Paoli to celebrate the exploits of his colleague, General Giasseri, who afterwards retired like himself to Naples, during the siege of Cordone. It begins with the two following lines:

"A coronar l'Eroe di Cirno invitto,
Morte discenda e se l'inchini il fato, &c."

† A Tour to Corsica, by James Boswell, 4to. p. 304.

"Hi mores, hæc duri immota Catonis
Secta fuit, servare modum, finemque tenere,
Naturamque sequi, patriæque impendere vi-
tam,

Nec sibi sed toti genitum se credere mundo."
Lucan. Pharsal. lib. ii, l. 380.

At length the time arrived when Paoli was to carry his schemes into execution. He accordingly took leave of his father, who, after embracing him with affection, expressed himself as follows:

"My dear son, I may possibly never see you again; but, in imagination, I shall ever attend on your footsteps. Your design is great and noble, and I doubt not but God will bless and assist you in it. The little which remains to me of life," adds the hoary chief, "I shall consecrate to your cause, by offering up my prayers and supplications to Heaven for your prosperity and protection."

Having repaired to his native island, he found a sudden change in respect to the difference of manners: for the people there were still rude, uncouth, and, in some respects, savage. They seemed, however, admirably fitted for war; and exhibited, at the same time, a steady determination either to recover their lost independence, or perish in the attempt.

As it was impossible, on account of his extreme youth, that he should all at once aspire to the honour of being one of the chiefs of his nation, Paoli officiated for a considerable time as secretary to Caffori, a physician, who happened to be one of his own kinsmen, and who was at this period at the head of the malcontents. At length, on the assassination of that leader, he presented himself as his successor; but he was opposed by Signor Matra, the son of a Marquis of the same name, who, like Paoli's own father, had been attached to the popular cause, and formed, in conjunction with him, one of the council of regency. Being a man of noble sentiments, and uniting the patriot and the warrior in his own person, he formed a formidable rival to Pasquale; and the adherents of both parties having armed on the occasion, the Paolists were defeated, and obliged, with their chief, to take refuge in a convent, where they were closely blockaded. But Matra soon after experienced the same tragical end as his two predecessors, Sampieri and Caffori. On this, his competitor was immediately liberated from his confinement, and publicly canvassed for the chieftainship, now become once more vacant.

Paoli appears to have been formed by nature to attain the hearts and suffrages of his countrymen, for his deportment was grave and prudent, and his judgment was matured by reflection rather than by age, while his patriotism was unquestioned, and his eloquence superior to that of any of his rivals. He was accordingly unanimously chosen *generallissimo*, in a full assembly of the people, when he had but attained the 29th year of his age. This joyful event was immediately announced, by means of a proclamation, "in the name of the supreme and general council of Corfica, addressed to the beloved people of that nation," dated from St. Antonio of the White House, July 15, 1755. It was there stated, "that having determined on the election of one political and general chief, the voices had been unanimous in favour of Pasquale Paoli, a man whose virtues and abilities rendered him particularly worthy. He had expressed great reluctance," it was added, "to accept of the command, but had at length been prevailed upon to take upon himself the government; in the conduct of which he was to be assisted by two counsellors of state, and one of the most reputable persons from each district, all of whom were to be changed once a month."

Paoli was accordingly entrusted with the sole management of public affairs, both civil and military, and soon obtained such an ascendancy over the minds of the people, that they implicitly assented to every thing proposed in his name. As his *patrimony* was extremely slender, it became absolutely necessary that he should obtain a settled revenue. His expences were accordingly provided for, by means of an annual tax, called "*Il pane del generale*."

The situation of the island, in respect to its internal government, being very unpromising, this chief new-modelled the laws, discouraged assassinations, imported arms, and established the appearance, if not reality, of subordination. In addition to all this, he instituted schools, erected an university at Corte, and actually laid the foundation of a maritime power; or, at least, what was considered as such in that part of the Mediterranean, although it only consist-

ed, in 1760, of a few *feluccas*, under the command of Count Peres, who was henceforward designated under the pompous title of High Admiral of Corfica.

In 1761, the dogs and senate of Genoa, perceiving the change lately effected among the natives by the good conduct of one man, sent a deputation to a general *consulta*, convoked at Vescovato, for the express purpose of proposing terms of accommodation; but as the pulse of liberty now beat high, it was unanimously resolved never to make any peace with the enemy, unless on the express condition of Corfica being guaranteed in the full enjoyment of its independence. A memorial to the same effect was also addressed, at the same time, to all the sovereigns of Europe.

At length, in 1768, this petty and tyrannical republic, being now in despair of ever bending the Corsicans again to its yoke, actually determined to dispose of the island to the best bidder. Accordingly, the sovereignty was transferred to France (at least, so far as such a transfer can be esteemed legal), for the sum of forty millions of livres, a large portion of which was however deducted as an antecedent debt.

But Paoli, although greatly alarmed, was not utterly disunited by this cession. On the contrary, he aroused and prepared the spirit of his followers for a fresh contention, and animated them to persevere, with additional zeal, in the defence of their liberties and independence against all opposers. He, at the same time, solemnly promised never to abandon the cause, but either to triumph or fall at the head of his countrymen!

This heroic resolution, coupled with the justice of the cause in which he had embarked, obtained for him the esteem and regard of every lover of humanity throughout Europe. He had already added to his reputation, by driving the Genoese from the open country, shutting them up in the maritime towns, and besieging the city of St. Fiorenzo; which he was only prevented from taking possession of by the ignorance of his countrymen in respect to the attack of fortified places, as well as the total want of cannon of every description, without which it was utterly impossible to make any impression on a town defended according to the modern rules of war.

But the situation of these brave islanders was soon altered for the worse,

* It consisted solely, as has been confidently said, of a house and garden at Rostino, the place of his birth.

as M. de Marboeuf, an officer of considerable talents, had landed with six battalions, in 1764. But yet Paoli was still considered, by all parties, as the legitimate chief, and it was not until some time after that a new war, and that too with such a powerful monarchy as France, became inevitable.

Meanwhile, the people of England, always impressed with noble ideas in behalf of freedom, began to conceive a high notion of the inhabitants of Corsica, and to feel a generous wish to serve them. This passion was not a little inflamed by the writings of a young Scotchman, who had been induced to visit that island in 1765, without any other introduction than a letter from the celebrated author of the *Social Contract*.

By this means he obtained an introduction to Paoli, whom he describes as follows: "I found him alone, and was struck with his appearance. He is tall, strong, and well made; of a fair complexion, a sensible, free, and open countenance, and a manly and open carriage. He was then in his fortieth year. He was dressed in green and gold. He used to wear the common Corsican habit; but on the arrival of the French he thought a little external elegance might be of use, to make the government appear in a more respectable light.

"He asked me, what were my commands for him? I presented him a letter from Count Rivarola; and when he had read it, I shewed him my letter from Knollys. He was polite, but very reserved. I had stood in the presence of many a prince, but I never had such a trial as in the presence of Paoli. I have already said, that he is a great physiognomist. In consequence of his being in continual danger from treachery and assassination, he has formed a habit of studiously observing every new face. For ten minutes we walked backwards and forwards through the room, hardly say-

ing a word, while he looked at me with a steadfast, keen, and penetrating eye, as if he searched my very soul.

"This interview was for a while very severe upon me. I was very much relieved when his reserve wore off, and he began to speak more. I then ventured to address him with this compliment to the Corsicans: 'Sir, I am upon my travels, and have lately visited Rome. I am come from seeing the ruins of one brave and free people: I now see the rise of another.'

This event, trifling as it may appear, tended not a little, in consequence of the policy of Paoli, to raise him in the estimation of his own countrymen, and even of the neighbouring states. Boswell was immediately lodged in the house of Signor Colonna, the lord of the manor, and visited by all the nobility; and whenever he chose to survey the country, was attended by a party of soldiers. "One day," says he, "when I rode out, I was mounted on Paoli's own horse, with rich furniture of crimson velvet, with broad gold lace, and had my guards marching along with me. I allowed myself to indulge a momentary pride in the parade, as I was curious to experience what could really be the pleasure of state and distinction, with which mankind are so strangely intoxicated." It was easy to countenance, or even to originate, the report that a gentleman, whose zeal alone carried him into the wilds of Corsica, had been sent thither on a secret mission; and the "*Ambasciadore Inglese*," by means of the *Avignon Gazette*, was soon introduced to the notice of all the people of Europe.

While Paoli was thus flattering the vanity of his countrymen, and consolidating his own power, the conquest of the whole island seems to have been meditated by the court of France. Louis XV. an indolent and voluptuous prince, addicted to the loosest pleasures, and regulated by the will of his mistresses and his ministers, was prevailed upon to make the attempt in 1768. M. de Chauvelin, one of his favourites, and the father of that ambassador whom we have seen at our own court, as the representative of Louis XVI., was accordingly nominated to the command of the expedition.

The army destined for the acquisition of the poor, barren, and desolate island of Corsica, was composed of sixteen battalions and two legions, amounting in all to about 5000 men. These were to

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* M. de Marboeuf was much beloved by the natives. It was he, indeed, who protected the family of Bonaparte; and being very much attached, as has been said, to his mother, obtained leave for him, during the reign of Louis XV., to be sent to l'Ecole Militaire.

† The late Mr. Boswell, son of Lord Auchinleck, one of the lords of session, a gentleman who seems to have begun the world as a speculative whig, and to have ended it as a practical tory.

be supported by a squadron, consisting of two sail of the line, two frigates, six armed brigantines, a number of transports, &c. It was evidently the interest of the English nation to have prevented this acquisition on the part of France: but a *secret* understanding appears at that time to have subsisted between the two courts, and a spirit of compliance actually evinced itself on this occasion that cannot be accounted for on any honourable principle. Lord Chatham did not at that humiliating period preside in the councils of the nation; yet we have always understood, that the late Marquis of Lansdowne (then Earl of Shelburne) objected to the tameness with which such an insult was borne, and that he actually resigned the important office then held by him, in consequence of it.

Be this as it may, a furious war ensued between France and Corsica; in which numbers, military science, money, and discipline, were on one side; and on the other, an almost unarmed multitude, enthusiasm, bravery, and a good cause.

As the Corsicans were unprovided with artillery, and even with bayonets, and combatted individually rather than in regular masses, it would have been highly impolitic for them to have encountered the French in the plain, and thus placed the fate of their country on the issue of a pitched battle. On the contrary, it was their interest to prolong the war, in order to give time for the intervention of the neutral powers. Paoli, therefore, posted his troops on the heights of Nebbio, de la Croce, and St. Antonio, where they remained firm; hoping, in a mountainous warfare, to be able to contend with less inequality than in the low country. They were obliged, however, after repeated charges, to retire before the veteran troops of France, who acted in concert, and possessed a variety of advantages.

On this, the islanders withdrew behind the Guolo, but not until they had already exhibited such a specimen of their bravery, that, instead of pursuing the enemy, Chauvelin found it absolutely necessary to draw reinforcements from his own coast.

In the course of a short period, the tide of war turned against the invaders; and the Corsicans, (who had hitherto acted on the defensive) at length became the assailants. Many officers distinguished themselves on this occasion, particularly Clemente Paoli, the elder brother of the

General. He was a singular man, who united the most exemplary deference to the superstitions of the church, with a passionate attachment to the profession of arms, and led the life of a monk, when he did not act in the capacity of a warrior. Perceiving that a considerable body of French troops, with the usual audacity of that nation, had penetrated into the Pieva, or district of Calinca, he called on the natives to rise in a body; and having assembled four or five thousand of them, he attacked the enemy, forced the post of *La Penta*, obliged the foe to recross the river, and actually drove them before him to *Notre Dame dell' Orto*. But this was not all, for no sooner had his success been made generally known, than the detached camp of St. Nicholas was attacked by multitudes of armed men, and General Grandmaison, who commanded there, was obliged to fall back to Oletta. The town of Borgo was the next object, on which the conquerors fixed their attention; and although utterly unacquainted with both the art and the means of attacking fortified stations, they found means to penetrate into the place, and make a lodgement there.

On this, M. de Chauvelin, resolved to advance in person, with the main body of the army, while Paoli, being encouraged by the recent conduct of his troops, determined to give him battle. An action accordingly took place on the 5th of September, 1768; for the French having advanced in three separate columns, hoping, by means of a combined movement, to carry every thing before them, the Corsicans, as usual, placed themselves in ambush, and, as they fired with all the certainty of American riflemen, they of course made a great slaughter. Of three hundred of the garrison of Borgo, who sallied out during the fight, one man only returned alive; and that place was accordingly obliged to surrender next day.

After this, the French General retired first to Bastia, and then to Versailles, chagrined to behold some of the best troops of France circumvented, defeated, and killed, by a body of mountaineers, headed by a General, who was acquainted with the theory of war alone, and had never, until now, beheld an engagement. The conclusion of the campaign of 1768, so disgraceful to the French army, and so honourable to its enemies, afforded a fair opportunity for the intervention of the maritime powers. But as M. de Choiseul, at that time minister to Louis XV. was but too well acquainted with the disposition

sion of the British cabinet, which could alone have animated the allied courts into action, he determined to send powerful reinforcements to Corsica. These consisted of twenty battalions, two legions, and twelve hundred mules; and the command of the whole was entrusted to the Count de Vaux.

This officer unfortunately happened not only to be brave and active, but also to possess a mind well acquainted with all the resources of war. He himself was familiar with the scene of action, and well aware of all the faults committed by his predecessor, who had only escaped from disgrace, and even from punishment, by the personal attachment and regard of the monarch, in whose debaucheries he had for many years participated.

The new commander in chief, fearing above all things lest the war should be protracted, determined to divide his army into two columns, of about twelve battalions each, and by one grand movement put an end to the contest, by the complete subjugation of the whole island of Corsica. Paoli, from this moment, foresaw that his country must not only be overrun, but conquered. He, however, defended the bridge of Guolo, and the village of Valle, with a considerable degree of obstinacy; after which, he retired with about six thousand men to the top of a mountain, surmounted with a Turkish mosque, originally built by the Saracens, and since converted into a christian church, dedicated to St. Peter. As this commanded the four adjacent valleys, and was considered as the last and chief defence of the island, every thing depended on keeping possession of it. But the Corsicans were equally overpowered by numbers and by skill; and fifteen hundred of them having been nearly cut off, in an attempt against the French army at Ponte Nuovo, the final subjugation of the natives was now unhappily accomplished.

Dumouriez, who served on this occasion, with the rank of Adjutant-General, is liberal enough, in the Memoirs of his own Life, to pay the highest compliments both to the Corsicans and their chief. In respect to the former, he observes as follows:

"It is astonishing that this handful of islanders, destitute of artillery, fortifications, magazines, and money, should have kept France at bay during two campaigns, although she had no other enemies to cope with. But liberty doubles the valour and the strength of man."

"Paoli," says he, in another place, "has rendered his name illustrious, in consequence of the vigour with which he supported the cause of public liberty among the Corsicans; but in truth, it was a little at the expence of their individual freedom. In the course of this war, he displayed great genius, and a noble consistency; had he been endowed with military talents, had he known how to have instructed his countrymen in that species of hostility best suited to the natural bent of their genius, he would have destroyed our little army in 1768, and done us much more harm than we experienced in 1769."

This celebrated chief had the good fortune to escape during the general confusion, with the loss of his library and his baggage. Having with some difficulty assembled a few of his faithful followers, among whom was his own brother, he repaired to the sea-side, and being accompanied by these on board an armed vessel, bearing the English flag, which had been provided for his reception, he was landed in Italy.

After remaining a short time at Leghorn, he repaired to England, where he had many friends and admirers. Indeed, it was but a few days before his final retreat, that he had received a liberal subscription, from a number of private individuals, for the express purpose of enabling him to continue the war against France.*

Immediately on his arrival, the patriots, at the eastern extremity of the metropolis transmitted a formal invitation to the General, to repair to the city, where an entertainment had been provided for him. Alderman Beckford, Mrs. Macaulay, Alderman Fecothick, and a number of his friends and admirers were all present on this occasion, and expected his appearance with impatience: but the General having received an intimation from the patriots of the west end of the town, that his presence would give offence to the court, he felt himself suddenly *indisposed*, and sent his secretary with an excuse.

Meanwhile Paoli was presented to His Majesty, at St. James's, and most graciously received. He was at the same time gratified with a pension † for himself, while a liberal provision was made for his brother Signor Clemente Paoli, and also

* The Aldermen Beckford and Fecothick, together with Samuel Vaughan, esq. were the trustees.

† Twelve hundred pounds per annum.

for his nephew Signor Barbaggio, the latter of whom, had accompanied him to England, while the former resided in Italy.

From this time forward, the Ex-General remained chiefly in London, leading the quiet life of a private gentleman, keeping an hospitable table, a carriage, and every thing appertaining to a man of fortune. Having been waited upon, soon after his arrival, by Mr. Boswell, the latter presented Dr. Johnson to him, on the 10th of October, 1769. "They met with a manly ease," says Mr. B. "mutually conscious of their own abilities, and of the abilities of each other. The General spoke Italian, and Dr. Johnson, English, and understood one another very well, with a little aid of interpretation from me, in which I compared myself to an isthmus, that joins two great Continents."

During the space of twenty-three years, Paoli enjoyed an honourable and secure asylum in Great Britain, where he of course expected to end his days. But the extraordinary events of the French Revolution at length induced him to embark anew in the storms of civil strife.

No sooner had the Constituting Assembly proclaimed liberty to the nation, than the fate of Corsica appeared to be meliorated, and a people so long oppressed, received a glimpse of freedom. On perceiving that his native country had become one of the departments of France, her ancient chief transmitted a letter to his fellow-citizens, in which he expressed his congratulations on this event, but lamented at the same time that he could not rejoin them consistently with his gratitude and attachment to the British nation.

Notwithstanding this, he took leave of his friends here, and repaired to Paris in 1792; having been well received by the party then in power, he pronounced a speech at the bar of the assembly, in which he observed, "that after a painful exile of more than twenty years, he now rejoiced to behold his country restored to the possession of her rights and privileges, by the generosity of the French nation." He, at the same time, expressed his readiness "to contribute, as much as it was in his power, to the happiness of his fellow-citizens."

These sentiments being highly popular at that period, experienced general applause; and Paoli having taken the oath of fidelity, in the face of the nation, was

thus enabled to reinstate himself, in all his former power and authority. Soon after this, he embarked for Corsica, where he was received with an extraordinary degree of attachment and respect. In consequence of this, he was elected mayor of Bastia, commander in chief of the national guard, and president of the department; in fine, he soon acquired more authority in the island, than before its subjugation by the French.

Notwithstanding this, he appears to have been still ambitious of its entire independence, and an epoch soon arrived, when he imagined that so desirable an event might be effected with impunity. This was the execution of Louis XVI. which divided the French nation into two parties, rendered a civil war exceedingly probable, and animated the enemies of the new republic with new hopes.

The Convention having been informed of his secret practices, immediately issued orders to Paoli, to repair to their bar, and defend himself against the accusations of his enemies: but he pleaded his age and infirmities, with a view of gaining time, and assured that assembly, he would never be found defective in respect to his duty. To a second decree, more peremptory than the first, he replied in a different manner, and with more frankness; after which he repaired to Corte, the ancient capital, situate in the centre of the island, where, surrounded by his friends and adherents, he laughed at the proclamation which had been issued, declaring him a traitor, and setting a price on his head.

On this occasion, however, a number of the most powerful families in Corsica declared against him; and Saliceti, Arena, Gentili, Cusi Bianca, together with many of those who had sworn fidelity to the new constitution, and like himself subscribed the civic oath, publicly declared, that they could not assist in subverting those regulations, in favour of which they had taken so solemn a vow, in the face of Heaven and of mankind.

On the other hand the whole body of the clergy, disgusted at the late reforms, which had deprived them of a large portion of their revenues, sided with their ancient chief; and to these adhered all such as were eminently devoted to the church of Rome, a numerous and powerful class of men, who assumed to themselves the appellation of the *sacred band*. But as Paoli knew from long experience, that it was impossible to resist the power of France, alone and unsupported, he determined to call in the assistance of England,

England, which at this period occupied Toulon, and waged war, with a degree of vigour and of bitterness, hitherto unexampled in the annals of that kingdom. He accordingly invited the British Admiral,* who had been recently foiled in an expedition against his native country, to invade it anew, with a fleet, accompanied by a body of troops, to whom he was prepared to give every possible succour, having been once more elected *Generalissimo*, in a grand council of the nation. That officer, having first dispatched Colonel, now General Sir John Moore, together with the late Major Kœhler, to examine into the prospects and resources of the insurgents, an expedition sailed from the bay of Hieres, January 24, 1795, for the express purpose of driving the French out of the Island. A body of troops having been landed under Lieutenant General Dundas, the tower of Mortella was taken with some difficulty; after which, Fornelli was attacked with success, and St. Fiorenzo having been evacuated, Bastia and Calvi, also, yielded to the victors.

Immediately after this, a general *Consulta* was assembled at Corte; and Paoli having been elected President, the Representatives of the nation unanimously voted the union of Corsica with the British Crown. This proposition having been readily accepted, on the part of Sir Gilbert Elliot, (now Lord Minto,) then his Majesty's commissioner, he was immediately invested with the dignity of Viceroy. A new constitution was soon after formed, which, if not exactly suitable to the genius of the nation, must be allowed to have been exceedingly favourable to liberty; for these subjects now received as a boon, many of those very privileges which the inhabitants of England had long demanded in vain as a right, particularly short parliaments, and an equal representation of the people.

It might have been supposed, that the triumph of Paoli was complete, and his happiness placed on such a permanent basis, as never to be either ruffled or disturbed during the remainder of his life. But the fact, which proved directly the reverse, tends not a little to demonstrate the mutability of human happiness. A jealousy, how justly founded we are unable to determine, soon after took place between the British Viceroy, and the Corsican Chief, the result of which was undoubtedly connected with the future

fate of the Island. Paoli, however, on this occasion, cheerfully yielded to the force of circumstances, and was generous enough before his departure, to address a valedictory letter to his countrymen, in which he exhorted them to cultivate the friendship of the English, and remain firm in their allegiance to his Majesty George III.

These loyal effusions, however, during his absence, were attended but with little effect; for the natives, naturally inconstant, soon became disgusted with their new allies and protectors. Dazzled also at the same time, perhaps, with the splendour of the victories of their countryman, Buonaparte in Italy, and determined, above all things, on a re-union with France; it was at length deemed necessary, on the part of the English troops, to evacuate an Island, which has always proved destructive to every nation connected with it either by friendship or by enmity.

Meanwhile a sad reverse of fortune attended on Paoli; for, by the failure of a commercial house at Leghorn, he lost the sum of five thousand pounds, which was all that he possessed in the world. In addition to this, the payments of his pension had been suspended; and on his arrival in England, he was not received at Court with so much attention, as heretofore.

About this period, he was visited by the author of this article, who found him in an obscure lodging, above a shop in Oxford-road, whence he at length removed into a small house in Edgeware-road, on the right hand side, a little beyond the turnpike. The remainder of his life is one entire blank, totally devoid of incidents, until death, which had been preceded by a lingering illness, on Thursday, February 5, 1807, in the 81st year of his age.

Few foreigners, however distinguished, have been so much caressed in England, as the late General Pascal Paoli. By living in habits of familiarity with men of letters, his name and exploits acquired fresh celebrity; and Boswell, Goldsmith, Johnson, Macaulay, Barbauld, and Lord Littleton, although differing in almost every thing else, most cordially united in his praise. Abroad too, his reputation was greatly respected; and the eulogiums of such a man as Rousseau, then in the zenith of his reputation, was alone sufficient to ensure reputation throughout the rest of Europe.

While his laurels were still green, it

was

* Lord Hood.

was usual to compare Paoli to Timoleon, and Epimæonidas; and it was appositely remarked by an English minister, that the same thing might have been said of him, as had been formerly uttered by the Cardinal de Retz, in respect to the famous Montrose, "that he was one of those men, who are no longer to be found any where, but in the Lives of Plutarch."

That the Corsican Chief, was a great man, cannot well be denied; but it is the opinion of those, who have enjoyed an opportunity of studying his character, that he was a politician rather than a soldier; that he shone in council more than in arms; and that the leading feature of his public conduct, was a certain degree of Italian policy, which taught him to refine and speculate on every event.

Among his countrymen he was adored; and to support his superiority, he made use of those arts which have usually passed under the name of pious frauds. These, perhaps, appeared indispensably necessary for the government of barbarians! Accordingly, like Numa, he pretended to a direct communication with

the Deity,* and also affected on all occasions, after the manner of the heroes of old, to be surrounded by dogs, of a particular breed, which were indeed necessary to preserve him from assassination.

It is not a little remarkable, that Corsica, an Island which seems to have been equally despised both by the ancients and moderns, should have produced two men, one of whom engaged the attention of all Europe, towards the middle of the last century, while another seems, unhappily for the repose of mankind, destined to regulate its fate, at the beginning of the present.

* That this amiable Chief should have persuaded an uncivilized nation, that the received intimation of future events from above, is but little surprising; but that he should have also persuaded one of the inhabitants of an enlightened country, is absolutely unaccountable. Let it be recollected, however, that some of the countrymen of Mr. Boswell, at that very period, actually believed in second sights.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.
REPORT of the COMMITTEE, on the QUESTION, "*Whether those Manufactories from which a disagreeable Smell arises may prove injurious to Health?*"

THE solution of this problem is, doubtless, of very considerable consequence, as, from the great confidence reposed in the decisions of the National Institute, it will probably form the basis of laws upon which the regulations of the police depend: and since in Paris the fate of the most useful establishments, and the existence of many arts, has hitherto depended on the award of individuals; and that some, driven to a distance from materials, from workmen, or consumers, by prejudice, ignorance, or jealousy, continue to maintain a disadvantageous struggle against innumerable obstacles, by which their growth is opposed.

To arrive at the true solution of the problem, the report takes a view of the several arts against which a clamour has been raised, and it divides them into two classes. The first comprises all those, the processes of which allow æriform emanations to escape from them into the surrounding atmosphere, either in conse-

quence of putrefaction or fermentation. The second class includes those, in which the artist, operating by the aid of fire, develops and evolves in air or vapour various principles, which are more or less disagreeable to respire, and reputed more or less injurious to health.

After having examined the nature of the principal manufactories, against which considerable prejudice has been excited at different times, and at different places, the reporters infer, that there are but few, the vicinity of which is dangerous to health. "Hence," say they, "we cannot too strongly exhort those magistrates who have the health and safety of the public committed to their charge, to disregard unfounded complaints, which are too frequently brought against different establishments, daily threaten the prosperity of the honest manufacturer, check the progress of industry, and endanger the fate of the art itself."

"The magistrate ought to be on his guard against the proceedings of a restless and jealous neighbour; he should carefully distinguish what is only disagreeable or inconvenient, from what is dangerous or injurious to health; in short,

short, he should be fully aware of this fact, that by listening to complaints of this nature, not only would the establishment of several useful arts in France be prevented, but we should infensibly drive out of our cities, the farriers, carpenters, joiners, braisers, coopers, founders, weavers, and all those occupations which are more or less disagreeable to their neighbours. The right of toleration has been established by time and necessity; let us not doubt, therefore, but our manufactures, when grown older, and better known, will peaceably enjoy the same advantage in society: in the mean time we are of opinion, that the class ought to avail itself of this circumstance, to put them in a particular manner under the protection of government, and declare publicly that the manufacture of acids, sal-ammoniac, Prussian blue, sugar of lead, white lead, starch, beer, and leather, as well as slaughter-houses, are not injurious to the health of the vicinity, when they are properly conducted.

"We cannot say as much for the sleeping of hemp, making catgut, laystalls, and, in general, establishments where a large quantity of animal and vegetable matter is subject to humid putrefaction: in all these cases, besides the disagreeable smell which they exhale, miasmata, more or less deleterious, are evolved.

"We must add, that, though the manufactures of which we have already spoken, and which we have considered as not injurious to the health of the neighbourhood, ought not to be removed, yet administration should be requested to watch over them strictly, and consult with well-informed persons for prescribing to the conductors the most proper measures for preventing their smoke and smell from being diffused in the vicinity. This end may be attained by improving the processes of the manufactures, raising the outer walls, so that the vapours may not be diffused among the neighbours; improving the management of the fires, which may be done to such a point that all the smoke shall be burnt in the fire-place, or deposited in the tunnels of long chimneys; and maintaining the utmost cleanliness in the manufactories, so that nothing shall be left to putrify in them, and all the refuse capable of fermentation be lost in deep wells, and prevented from any way incommoding the neighbours.

"We shall observe, too, that when new manufactures of Prussian blue, sal-

ammoniac, leather, starch, or any other article by which vapours, very inconvenient to the neighbours, or danger of fire or explosions, are to be established, it would be wise, just, and prudent, to lay it down as a principle, that they are not to be admitted into cities, or near dwellings, without special authority; and that if persons neglect to comply with this indispensable condition, their manufactures may be ordered to be removed without any indemnification.

"It follows, from our report: 1st, That catgut manufactories, laystalls, sleeping of hemp, and every establishment in which animal or vegetable matters are heaped together to putrify in large quantities, are injurious to health, and ought to be remote from towns and every dwelling-house. 2^{dly}, That manufactories, where disagreeable smells are occasioned through the action of fire, as in the making of acids, Prussian blue, and sal-ammoniac, are dangerous to the neighbours only from want of due precautions; and that the care of government should extend only to an active and enlightened superintendence, having for its objects the improvement of their processes, and of the management of the fire, and the maintenance of cleanliness. 3^{dly}, That it would be worthy a good and wise government, to make regulations, prohibiting the future establishment of any manufacture, the vicinity of which is attended with any essential inconvenience or danger, in towns and near dwelling-houses, without special authority previously obtained. In this class may be comprized the manufactories of *poudrette* (dry night soil), leather, and starch; founderies, melting-houses for tallow, slaughter-houses, rag warehouses, manufactories of Prussian blue, varnish, glue, and sal-ammoniac; potteries, &c."

These conclusions were adopted by the Institute, and addressed to government, with an invitation to make them the basis of its decisions.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. MATTHEWS has laid before the Royal Society, some observations upon the Marine Barometer, made during the examination of the coasts of New Holland, and New South Wales, in the years 1801, 2, and 3. After detailing a variety of examples, the result of much accurate observation, we find that a change of wind from the northern, to any point in the southern half of the compass, caused the mercury to rise, and a contrary change to fall,

fall, and that the mercury stood considerably higher when the wind was from the south side of east and west, than in similar weather it did when the wind came from the north-side; but until it is known what are the winds that occasioned the mercury to ascend, and what to descend, upon the other coasts of Australia, it will probably be not agreed, whether it rose in consequence of the south-winds, bringing in a more dense air from the polar regions, and fell on its being displaced by that which came from the tropic; or whether the rise and higher standard of the mercury was wholly, or in part, occasioned by the first being sea-winds, and the descent because those from the northward came from off the land.

The height, at which the mercury generally stood upon the south coast, deserves attention: it was seldom down to 29.40. Of one hundred and sixty days, from the beginning of December, to May, it was nearly one-third of the time above thirty inches; and the second time of passing along the coast, from the 15th of May, to the 1st of June, it only once descended to 29.96, and that for a few hours only; its average standard for these sixteen days being 30.25. Upon the eastern half of the coast beyond Cape Catastrophe, in March, April and May, the mercury stood higher than it did on the western half in December, January and February: the average standard of the first was 30.09, but that of the latter only 29.94. At the Cape of Good Hope, the mean height of the barometer, during eighteen days in October, and November, was 30.07. The height of the mercury was taken at day-break, at noon, and at eight in the evening.

From other observations, Mr. Flinders found the barometer of great use to him, in the investigation of the dangerous part of the eastern coast, where the ship was commonly surrounded with rocks, shoals, islands, or coral reefs. Near the main land, if the sea-breeze was dying off at night, and the mercury descending, he made no scruple of anchoring near the shore; knowing there would either be a calm, or a wind would come off the land; but if the mercury kept up, he stretched off, in the expectation that it would be freshening up in a few hours. Among the barrier reefs, when the wind was dying away, the barometer indicated with almost certainty, from what quarter it would next spring up. If the mercury stood about 30.15, and was rising, the proper trade wind might be expected:

and if higher, that it would be well from the southward, or would blow fresh; and if it was up to 30.30, both. The falling of the mercury to 30.10, was an indication of a breeze from the north-eastward; and its descent below 30 inches, that it would spring up or shift round to the westward.

In a general summary of the winds on the east coast, those that came from the south and east, caused the mercury to rise and stand highest. The winds from north-east, kept the mercury up above 30 inches on the eastern coast, and caused it to rise after all other winds, except those from the south-eastward; but on the south coast, the mercury fell with them, and stood considerably below 30 inches. During north-west winds, the mercury stood lower than at any other time upon both coasts. Moderate winds from the south-westward, with fine weather, caused a descent of the mercury on the east coast; and during their continuance, it was much lower than with winds from the north-eastward; but upon the south-coast it rose with south-west winds, and stood much higher than when they came from the opposite quarter.

The greatest range of the mercury on the east coast, was from 29.60 to 30.36 at Port Jackson; and within the tropic, from 29.88 to 30.30; whilst upon the coast the range was from 29.42 to 30.51, in the western part, where the latitude very little exceeds that of Port Jackson. After a number of very interesting and important remarks, Mr. Flinders concludes with some general remarks upon the barometer, which, from his own experience, he conceives may be useful to seamen. (1.) It is not so much the absolute, as the relative height of the mercury, and its state of rising and falling, that is to be attended to in forming a judgment of the weather that will succeed; for it appears to stand at different heights, with the same wind and weather, in different latitudes. (2.) In the open sea, the changes in the weather, and the strength of the wind principally affect the barometer; but near the shore, a change in the direction of the wind seems to affect it full as much, or more, than either of those causes taken singly. (3.) It is upon the south and east coasts of any country in the southern, or north and east coasts of the northern hemisphere, where the effect of sea and land winds upon the barometer is likely to be most conspicuous. (4.) In the open sea, the mercury stands higher in a steady breeze of

of several days continuance, from whatever quarter it comes, provided it does not blow hard, than when the wind is variable from one part of the compass to another; and perhaps it is on this account, as well as from the direction of the wind, that the mercury stands higher within the tropics, than, upon the average, it appears to do in those parallels where the winds are variable, and occasionally blow with violence.

"The barometer," says Mr. Flinders, "seems capable of affording so much assistance to the commander of a ship, in warning him of the approach and termination of bad weather, and of changes in the direction of the wind, even in the present state of meteorological knowledge, that no officer, in a long voyage, should be without one." Experience is required to understand its language, and it is necessary to compare the state of the mercury with the appearance of the weather, before its prognostications will commonly be understood; for a rise may foretell an abatement of wind, a change in its di-

rection, or a return of fine weather; or if the wind is light and variable, it may foretell its encrease to a steady breeze, especially if there be any casting in it; and a fall may prognosticate a strong breeze. Most seamen are tolerably good judges of the weather, and this judgment, assisted by observation upon the quick or slower rising or falling of the mercury, and upon its relative height, will in most cases enable them to fix upon which of these changes are about to take place, and to what extent, where there is only one; but a combination of changes will be found more difficult, especially where the effect of one upon the barometer is counteracted by the other. There are some combinations of changes, in which no alteration in the barometer could be expected, as a little experience will render evident: the barometer alone therefore, is not of itself sufficient, but in assisting the judgment of the seamen, it is capable of rendering very important services to navigation.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. GELL, whose *Topography of Troy* is already in the hands of every antiquary and admirer of Homer, will shortly favour the public with an account of the interesting island of Ithaca, its geography, antiquities, natural productions, manners and customs of its present inhabitants, &c. &c. This work, which will form a quarto volume, is to contain a variety of maps, plans, and other engravings, representing the ancient citadel of Ithaca, the city of Bathi, the ports of Polis, Frichias, Mauroa, the rock called Homer's School; with an accurate geographical survey, and a general map of this celebrated island.

Le Sage's novel of *Gil Blas* has, by the concurrent testimony of a century, been determined to be the best production of its kind; and yet we have never possessed any translation of it which has not created disgust by its obscenity and vulgarity. That which bears the name of Dr. Smollet is a libel on his literary fame, and it is more than probable that he merely lent his name to it. A new translation has just been finished by Mr. Smart, in which the numerous idioms of Le Sage have been carefully rendered,

and in which the indelicacies of the original have been softened and adapted to the refined taste of the English public. This new translation will speedily appear, illustrated by ONE HUNDRED exquisitely beautiful engravings; and will consequently be one of the most elegant books in our language.

Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY is preparing for the press an English translation of the celebrated Persian work, intitled *Nozhat al Colub*, and quoted by Dr. Herbelot, M. de Sacy, and other learned Orientalists, under the name of the Persian Geographer. Sir William had translated, several years ago, different parts of this valuable work; but as none of the manuscripts which he possessed, or had an opportunity of inspecting, were perfect: some wanting the chapter on the rivers of Persia, others the part which describes the mountains and mines, others the sections on the roads and the stages from one city to another, he was induced to defer the publication until an accurate and perfect manuscript should be found. Having been fortunate enough to obtain one, he has completed his translation, supplied all the defects,

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and

and corrected the errors which abounded in the other copies. From the accuracy with which the Persian Geographer describes the distances of places, the roads, rivers, and mountains, as well as the cities, towns, and villages, the errors of all the maps of Persia hitherto published may be corrected, and a multiplicity of names added. To the antiquary and historian, this work will not be less interesting than to the geographer, as it describes the monuments of former ages found in various parts of Iran, or Persia, and contains many curious anecdotes of the ancient sovereigns of that celebrated empire. This work will form a quarto volume, with a map.

In addition to the particulars to which we gave place last month, relative to the voyage of Lord VALENTIA, we are now enabled to state, that, after he left the Ganges, he performed the ordinary coasting voyage round the peninsula of India, touching at the principal places, and making some excursions into their vicinity. His Lordship afterwards visited the Red Sea, relative to which, and the parts of Africa adjacent, many new and interesting facts may be expected in his forth-coming work. We have already seen a map of that sea, prepared by Mr. Arrowsmith, under the direction of his Lordship, from which we augur favourably of the general value and importance of his observations.

The Travels of Mr. HERIOT through Upper and Lower Canada, containing particulars of the new colonization of the former of these important provinces, will appear in the last decade of March, and will challenge public curiosity, not less for the novelty of its information, than for the beauty and variety of its embellishments.

A new edition, being the fifth, is in the press, of Dr. BRACE's Enquiry into Disordered Respiration, a work which has continued to establish itself in the public estimation so as now to rank among our medical classics.

A new work on Conveyancing, consisting of a collection of modern precedents, with notes and illustrations, and a practical introduction on the language and structure of conveyances, will speedily be published, by JOHN TURNER, Esq. of the Middle Temple.

The Townley Marbles are now placed in the apartment prepared for them in the British Museum, and will, we hope, be soon accessible to the public.

Mr. BELFOUR, the translator of the

Musica and Fabulas Literarias of Yriarte, is about to publish a new and improved edition of Jarvis's version of Don Quixotte, embellished with superb engravings, and illustrated by notes, historical, critical, and literary, from the pens of Mayans, Bowle, Vicente de los Rios, Pellicer, and other able commentators. Mr. Belfour proposes to add remarks on the life and writings of Cervantes; anecdotes of his contemporaries; and particulars of the manners, customs, and state of literature of the time in which he lived.

Dr. SCOTT is preparing a new edition, revised, and translated from the Arabic MS. brought over by Mr. Montague, of the Arabian Night's Entertainments; with notes illustrative of the customs and manners of the country. The additional tales, which have never been translated, are said to be as interesting as those with which we are acquainted. The translations which have been published in this country, have been made from the French version of M. Gallard, who trusted to a verbal translator, being himself ignorant of the Arabic language.

Mr. GRANT, of Crouch End, near Highgate, has in the press a work entitled, Institutes of Latin Grammar. This work is intended chiefly for the higher classes of an academy or grammar-school. With this view, the author has not only endeavoured to supply the deficiencies and correct the errors of our common grammars, but has likewise introduced a variety of critical and explanatory observations. By exhibiting an ample and accurate digest of the rules and principles of the Latin language, and by a copious enumeration of anomalies and exceptions, he has endeavoured to furnish not only the senior scholars, but also the master, with a useful book of occasional reference.

Dr. J. E. SMITH proposes shortly to publish an Introduction to Botany, in one volume octavo, with a few plates, intended for the use of female as well as male students of that delightful science, and divested of every thing that might be deemed exceptionable.

The venerable Bishop of Dromont will soon publish his edition of Surrey's Poems, with a glossary.

Mr. SORREBY has finished a poem on the subject of Saul, in eight books, in blank verse.

Mr. S. WOODBURN has in a state of forwardness a hundred Views of Churches in the neighbourhood of London, with descriptions

descriptions deduced from the best authorities.

Dr. PERCY, nephew of the bishop, is preparing a fourth volume of the *Résiques of Ancient English Poetry*.

Mr WORDSWORTH, author of *Lyrical Ballads*, has ready for publication the *Orchard Pathway*, a collection of poems.

Messrs. ALKINHEAD and Sons will shortly publish a *Picture of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*; containing a guide to that commercial place and its manufactories; a description of the Roman wall, the coal-mines, and the manner of working them; to be illustrated by a plan of the town, the coal-district round about, the coal-pits, railways and flakies on the rivers Tyne and Wear.

Mr. THRELWALL has prepared, for the use of his pupils, and the students of these particular branches of elocution, some copies of several books of Milton, almost the entire Service of the Church of England, several passages of the Old and New Testament, and parts of the works of Pope and other celebrated poets, in such a way as to render the art of reading them at sight in correct time and cadence; and with the appropriate graces of emphasis and harmony, easy to the plainest capacity. The plan adopted is at once a simplification and an improvement on the notation of Mr. Joshua Steele. It is not, we understand, the intention of Mr. Thelwall to publish this invention, but only to use the copies prepared for the purposes of private instruction.

Some Posthumous Juvenile Works of Mrs. CHAPONE are announced, containing her Letters to Mr. Richardson, in her 18th year, on the subject of Parental Authority and Filial Obedience; her correspondence with Mrs. Elizabeth Carter; and some Fugitive Pieces, never before published.

The Rev. G. S. FABER, author of a Dissertation on the Prophecies, is preparing for the press a work on the Restoration of Israel and the Destruction of Antichrist.

An enlarged edition of Lord ORFORD's Royal and Noble Authors, is prepared for publication, by Mr. PARK, the editor of *Harrington's Nuga Antiquæ*. The work is continued to the present period, and is to contain newly-engraved portraits of the principal personages, with selected specimens of their literary productions.

A Reading Society, consisting of twenty-one subscribers, was established at

Totness, on the 1st of January, 1807. The object of the society is to purchase books, and circulate them among its members; and at the end of every year, the books which have been circulated are to be sold at a reduced price to the subscribers, in the same manner as in many other excellent societies. The periodical works with which it has begun its establishment are,

	Annual cost.
The Monthly Magazine - -	1 1 0
The Monthly Review - -	1 17 6
The Oxford Review - -	1 10 0
The Gentleman's Magazine -	1 1 0
And the Journal of New Voyages and Travels - - -	1 16 0
Making a total annual expence of only	7l. 5s. 6d.

Mr. COOPER, of Golden Square, has in the press a work likely to prove highly useful to the profession at large, and particularly to students, under the title of *First Lines of the Practice of Surgery*.

A third edition, much improved, of the *Romances of Mr. D'ISRAELI*, will appear early in March.

A translation of *Dante*, by Mr. HOWARD, is in the press.

Mr. WM. STEWART ROSE will shortly publish *Partonexer de Blois*, a poem in three books, with notes from the French of M. le Grand, and engravings from paintings by Smirke, in which the costume of the time has been an object of attention.

Dr. MANT is printing a volume of *Lectures on the Occurrences of Passion Week*.

Mr. BRYANT's celebrated work on the *Mythology of the Ancients*, is reprinting.

An Hebrew Bible, with an English version placed literally and interlineally over it, is about to be published, as the first step towards forwarding the education of Jewish children, and teaching the sacred language with the same facility and accuracy as any other tongue.

An interesting tale, descriptive of the manners of the fifteenth century, written by the late Mr. STUART, is preparing for publication.

We announce, with much satisfaction, that Mr. PRINCE HOARE has undertaken to conduct a periodical work, to be called *The Artist*, consisting of a Series of Essays on various Subjects of Science and Art; written by men of eminent professional ability, on topics relative to their respective studies, and by other persons peculiarly conversant with those subjects.

subjects. Each essay to bear the signature of its author, and a number to appear every Saturday.

The following subjects are proposed at Oxford for the Chancellor prizes for the year ensuing, viz. For Latin verses, *Plata F. vius*; for an English essay, *On Duelling*.

At a moment when the attention of the public is drawn to the subject by the senatorial labours of Mr. Whitbread, it may be proper to record that an institution has lately been formed in Albion-street, Blackfriars Bridge, called *TRANQUILLITY*; on the plan of an *Economical Bank*, to afford persons of all ages, trades, and descriptions, an opportunity of providing for their future wants by the payment of small sums, in a way calculated to secure to each contributor, or to his widow and children, the benefit of his own economy: and also for enabling youth of both sexes to deposit their small savings, to accumulate until the time of their respective marriages, to be then returned to them with interest, and proportionate premiums. From our knowledge of some of the parties concerned in this establishment, we are warranted in recommending it to the notice and countenance of the public.

Fresh lustre is added to the English character, by the institution in London, during the last month, of a Society bearing the title of the *PARENTS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS*; the design of which is to administer relief, without distinction of profession, country, or religion, to indigent and distressed strangers, who are not entitled to parochial relief; or who, having obtained a settlement in this country, may have a legal claim only to a bare subsistence. It is to be hoped, that this society will direct its attention to the repeal of the present absurd Alien Bill, and to the encouragement of opulent and industrious foreigners, who have lately fallen under the tyranny of the Gallic despot, to seek an asylum in these islands.

The Irish language continues to be spoke at present in Louth, Meath, and Westmeath; in Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow, and in the King's and Queen's counties, very few speak Irish; in the south-west part of Carlow, a considerable proportion speak Irish; in Kilkenny it prevails greatly; in Wexford, it is very little used in the south-east part of the county, but is pretty general in the north-west. In all the counties of Munster, the Irish

language prevails, if we except the large towns, their immediate neighbourhoods, and some of the country along the coast. It is more prevalent in Connaught than in the west of Ireland: in this province the gentlemen find it essential to acquire the language, in order to be able to deal with the peasantry without an interpreter. In Ulster, there is a great proportion of Irish speakers. Cavan and Monaghan contain many; Tyrone about half its inhabitants; Donegal, more than half; Armagh and Down, a few; Antrim, a few along the eastern coast; Derry, a few in the mountains to the south-west; Fermanagh, scarcely any.

An Institution, on the plan of the Royal and London Institutions, for the application of science to the common purposes of life, under the patronage of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is about to be established at Cork. Upon application to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, government have been most graciously pleased to express the intention, that when the old custom-house, part of which is still occupied by the excise department, and by the collector of the customs, shall be no longer wanted for those purposes, in consequence of the erection of a new custom-house, it shall be given to the institution, and rooms shall be allotted for the following purposes, viz.

1. A lecture room, with one or two rooms near it for the different apparatus.
2. A laboratory for chemical operations.
3. A room for the collection of minerals.
4. A store for the most approved implements of husbandry.
5. A small observatory.
6. A library for scientific works, for the use of the members.
7. Two rooms for the use of the Cork Library.
8. A room for the use of the Farming Society, or committee of agriculture, in which specimens of grain, timber, &c. and useful notices of various kinds may be kept; and
9. A board-room, in which the members of the society shall hold their various meetings; and which may be occasionally used for the meetings of committees, on business of public nature.

It is further intended that lectures shall be given on natural philosophy, chemistry, including mineralogy, botany, and agriculture. A botanical garden will also be established at a short distance from the city, the objects of which will be chiefly agricultural, and in which all unnecessary expence will be avoided. Though it will be impossible to accomplish every

every part of this plan, until the custom-house is given to the Institution, yet the lectures, and some other parts of it on a smaller scale, will be immediately carried into effect, at the house of the institution on St. Patrick's-hill.

Taking the average of the rise on labour and other articles throughout England, between the years 1770 and 1804, it appears that the increased expences per cent. will stand as under:

Labour in winter	- - - -	37
Labour in summer	- - - -	38
Labour in harvest	- - - -	44
Reaping wheat	- - - -	54
Mowing barley	- - - -	58
Threshing wheat	- - - -	55
Threshing barley	- - - -	51

ARTISANS.

Blacksmith	- - - -	35
Carpenter	- - - -	50
Malon	- - - -	47
Thatcher	- - - -	45
Collar-maker	- - - -	41
Rent	- - - -	39
Tithes	- - - -	48
Parish taxes	- - - -	39
Acres of turnips	- - - -	38
Acres of barley	- - - -	39
Acres of wheat	- - - -	36
Manure	- - - -	62

The whole averaging a rise of 52 per cent. in the fourteen years.

The average rise throughout Scotland

Rent	- - -	73
Rates	- - -	69
Labour	- - -	56
Artisans	- - -	65
Manure	- - -	89

Making an average rise of 70 per cent.

The following averages, lately published by the Board of Agriculture, shew the number of cattle and sheep annually sold in Smithfield:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
1732 to 1740	- 83,906	564,650
1741 — 1749	- 74,194	559,892
1750 — 1758	- 75,351	628,091
1759 — 1767	- 83,432	615,328
1768 — 1776	- 89,362	627,805
1777 — 1785	- 99,285	687,588
1786 — 1794	- 108,075	707,456

The weight of bullocks about 100 years ago, compared with that of the present time are,

	In 1700	In 1800
Oxen	- lbs. 370	800
Calves	- - 50	140
Sheep	- - 28	80
Lambs	- - 18	50

So that Smithfield market has, principally

within fifty years, doubled the weight of flesh sold in it.

The number of horses for which duty is paid, is 1,178,000. Their annual consumption of food, reckoned by the produce of acres, are for

	Acres ea.	Acres.
200,000 pleasure horses	5	1,000,000
30,000 cavalry	- 5	150,000
1,200,000 husbandry	- 4	4,800,000
350,000 colts, mares, &c.	3	1,950,000
1,780,000		7,000,000

The number of acres of land necessary to subsist 8,000,000 of people in England, according to the present mode of living, is estimated as follows:

For bread-corn	- - -	3,000,000
For barley	- - -	1,500,000
For potatoes, &c.	- - -	500,000
For grass land, for meat	- - -	12,000,000
For grass land, for dairy	- - -	4,000,000

Total acres - - - 21,000,000

Supposing other consumers to require 5,000,000 of acres, this makes 26,000,000: which is about the quantity of land in cultivation.

The white thorn, which is so valuable for fences, may, it appears, be propagated by cuttings from the roots, with considerable success, while cuttings from the branches do not thrive. The roots of plants a year old will afford each ten or twelve cuttings; and in three years, a succession of plants fit for use will be produced.

No less than 145,840 persons have been vaccinated in India, between September 1, 1802, and April 30, 1804. The Rajah of Tanjore is a zealous supporter of it; and the Divan of Travancore has submitted to this process. Among those vaccinated were, Brahmins, 4,141; Malabars, 41,906; Mahometans, 10,926.

Russia.

M. LABENSKY, superintendent of the palace of the Hermitage at Peterburg, intends to publish by subscription a Description of the Gallery of Paintings in that palace.

Denmark.

There are few countries in Europe where vaccination has made such a rapid and general progress as in the Danish dominions. The committee which was appointed to facilitate its propagation receive every day intelligence of its being extended to the most distant parts of the monarchy, the islands of Ferroe, Iceland, and even Greenland. In 1802, the

the number of persons vaccinated was only 6,849; but in 1805, it amounted to 23,185.

Germany.

The reputation of Dr. GALL, the craniologist, seems to be on the decline in Germany. At Munster, Cologne, Frauckfort, and other places, he was not able to collect a sufficient number of subscribers for a course of lectures; and his system is now deemed in his own, as well as other, countries, one of the most absurd and visionary that ever presented itself to the credulity of mankind.

The extreme mildness of the present winter has given occasion to a German journalist to compare it with other winters not less remarkable for their clemency. In 1289, says he, the winter was so warm, that at Christmas and on New Year's-day the young girls of Cologne wore wreaths of violets, corn-flowers, and primroses. In 1420, the trees flowered in March, and the vines in April. In the same month ripe cherries were gathered, as were good grapes in the month of May. The winter of 1538 was so mild, that flowers were seen in the garden in December and January. In 1572, all the trees budded in January, and the birds built their nests in the following month. The same phenomenon was observed in 1585, when wheat was in ear at Easter. In the winters of 1607, 1609, 1617, and 1659, there was neither frost nor snow. Lastly, in 1622, the month of January was so warm, even in the north of Germany, that no fire was made in the stoves, and all the trees were in full bloom in February.

Captain HOGELMÜLLER, of Vienna, has published the following interesting address to the friends of the arts and sciences: "By the favour of his royal highness the Archduke Charles, I shall be enabled, at the end of November 1807, to set out on a journey to the East, provided with the necessary instruments and attendants. Though the natural history of the horse is the principal object of this tour, yet I am ready to use my best endeavours to procure answers to such questions for the improvement of natural history in general, geography, philology, technology, archæology, numismatics, &c. as men of learning and societies may send me before the end of August. First travelling through Hungary, Transylvania, and Buckovina, to the Ukraine, I shall embark at Odessa for Constantinople, and proceed from that metropolis to Aleppo in Syria.

France.

By a recent decree of Bonaparte, the church of St. Genevieve (the Pantheon of great Frenchmen!) is to be restored to the catholic worship, and that of St. Denis to be the sepulture of his royal race!! The latter to have a chapter composed of ten bishops, the first of which is to be the grand almoner.

A Spanish newspaper lately made its appearance at Paris, on the plan of the English Argus, of infamous notoriety.

The holy crown of thorns, given to St. Louis by Baldwin Emperor of Constantinople, in 1238, and which survived the revolutionary mania, was solemnly transferred on Sunday the 10th of August, to the church of Notre Dame at Paris.

It appears, from experiments made by M. PROUST, that some species of grapes in Spain will produce 30 per cent. muscovado, which may be converted into white sugar. The society of the department of Gers directed two of its members to repeat the experiment. The success was complete. The muscovado which they obtained, and a specimen of which was presented to the Agricultural Society of Toulouse, will be conveyed to Bourdeaux for the purpose of being refined.

At a late meeting of the first class of the National Institute, M. HAUY, among other papers, read a report on the galvanic phenomena discovered by M. ERNANN, a member of the academy of Berlin, for which the annual prize founded by the emperor was adjudged to that philosopher. The Galvanic Society has, by repeated experiments, ascertained two curious phenomena; namely, 1. That distilled water, subjected to the galvanic action, evidently undergoes a change in its state in a vessel in which oxygen is disengaged by a conducting wire, communicating with the positive pole. 2. That water, in this new state, invariably exhibits the real characteristics of muriatic acid.

Much has been lately said and written in Germany concerning the art of memory, a study which also begins to be cultivated in France. On this subject the celebrated astronomer M. de Lalande bears testimony to the following facts: "I have witnessed," says he, "the extraordinary effects produced on the memory by the method of M. de Fenaille; and as he took the pains to explain it to me, I was convinced that it could not fail to produce such effects. It is a fact

last equally important and extraordinary, that one of his pupils is able to repeat, in any order you please, and without the least mistake, a table of fifty cities in all parts of the world, with the degrees of longitude and latitude in which they are situated; whereas I, who have for sixty years devoted my attention to geography, cannot repeat four of them. The same is the case with chronology: in the *Annuaire* I have inserted 240 dates from ancient and modern history, and M. de Fenaille's scholars repeat them all. I do not think that the ablest historiographer could tell ten of them. What an astonishing aid in the study of geography and history!

Italy.

The Abbate SESTINI has undertaken a complete System of Geographical Nomenclature, in twelve folio volumes, to contain a description of the most interesting coins and medals of antiquity, and of all the cabinets of medals in Europe, both public and private, of which the author can obtain a description.

The same Abbate is about to publish the ninth volume of his *Lettere e Dissertazioni Numismatiche*; to contain the description of the Greek medals in the cabinet of Gotha.

CALANDRELLA, an astronomer at Rome, has published *Observations on the Parallax of Lyra*, which he describes to be five seconds. This discovery would greatly diminish the supposed distance of the fixed stars; and instead of seven billions of miles, it would reduce it to two or three.

A *Raccolta dei Classici Italiani*, or a Collection of Italian Classics, has appeared at Milan, in 18 volumes. The first eight volumes contain the *Istorie fiorentine di Giovanni Villani, cittadino fiorentino*. Volumes 9 to 13, contain a collection of the *Opere di messer Angelo Firenzuolo, fiorentino*. The 14th volume contains a hitherto unpublished work, under the title of *Tratto del governo della famiglia, di Angelo Pandolfini, fiorentino*. The 15th, 16th, and 17th volumes, consist of a complete and correct edition of the

historical works of Francesco Guicciardini. In the 18th volume are given the first two days of the *Decamerone di Boccaccio*.

M. NEEBOARD, an able Danish mineralogist, has arrived at Rome from Naples, where he has made many interesting observations on the lavas, and on minerals in general. From Naples he sent off to Paris eight chests full of articles of that kind, where thirty-six others will soon follow to the same place. M. Neergaard himself will soon return to Paris, and intends to publish a narrative of his tour.

M. SINGER, a native of Germany, has obtained from the papal government the exclusive privilege of a branch of commerce of his own contrivance. No person at Rome ever conceived the idea of carbonizing turf; and as the cooks employed scarcely any other fuel than charcoal made from wood, the consumption of that article was estimated at 3000 sacks per day. Hence some conception may be formed of the quantity of wood required for this purpose. M. Singer having remarked that the Pontine marthes were capable of supplying an immense quantity of turf, he made from it a kind of charcoal, which has no disagreeable smell, and which, when used for the forge, possesses the important advantage of giving more heat than common charcoal, without injuring iron.

Portugal.

A translation of Voltaire's *Hanriade* into Portuguese, is announced by the Marquês de Bellas, formerly ambassador extraordinary at the court of London, and now at the head of the judicial department in his own country.

America.

The following account of the very singular consequences of the bite of a rattle-snake, is equally curious and interesting. In the summer of 1801, Mrs. Alfred Beeman, of Luzerne county in Pennsylvania, was bitten by a rattle-snake. She was then in the fourth or fifth month of her pregnancy. Notwithstanding the alarming symptoms commonly attending the bite of that animal, Mrs. Beeman recovered, and was delivered without accident at the usual time. The child seemed healthy; but no sooner did it begin to suck, than it turned quite black like the snake, swelled considerably, and soon died. A puppy was then procured to draw the breast; the animal died in

two

* We have already stated, that the same power of artificial recollection has for many years been practised before miscellaneous companies by a gentleman in London, who has never made any secret of his discovery, and who has promised to communicate its principle to an early number of the *Monthly Magazine*.

two days, with the same symptoms. A lamb was next tried; then a dog, and three other lambs successively, which all shared the same fate as the child. A third dog was then procured: it was attacked with slight symptoms of disease, but survived. The mother continued in good health. Two years afterwards, Mrs. Beaman brought into the world another

child; apprehensive of losing it like the former, she sent for Dr. Barlow, who, in consequence of the long interval which had taken place since the bite, and the recovery of the last dog which had sucked her, prevailed upon her to suckle her child, which was attended with no ill consequence whatever.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested; that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Work. (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.

AGRICULTURE.

THE Experimental Farmer. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

ARCHITECTURE.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Hot-Houses, Green-Houses, and Aquariums, Conservatories, &c. By G. Todd, Surveyor, with 27 folio plates, coloured, 2l. 12s. 6d. boards.

DRAMA.

False Alarms, or My Cousin; a Comic Opera. By James Kenney. 2s. 6d.

Solyman, a Tragedy, in Five Acts. 2s. 6d.

The Fall of Mortimer, a Tragedy, in Five Acts. By the Hon. Morris Lord Rokeley. 2s. 6d.

Theatrical Speaker. 8vo. 3s.

EDUCATION.

The First French Grammar; consisting of the Accidence of that Language, briefly expressed and perspicuously displayed: containing every thing essential, and nothing superfluous. By M. l'Abbé Boffut. Printed in a large type, and on good paper, 1s. 6d. bound in cloth.

A Key to French Conversation and French Idiom; consisting of easy and familiar Phrases and Dialogues, English and French, adapted to the Memory of Children at an early Age. By M. l'Abbé Boffut. 1s. sewed.

The French Syntax; with Illustrations and numerous Exercises annexed to every Rule, calculated to perfect the Student in all the Peculiarities of the Language. By M. l'Abbé Boffut. 2s. 6d. bound in cloth.

Dictionnaire Universel des Synonymes de la Langue Française, recueillis par M. l'Abbé de Levisac. 6s.

Festuca Grammatica: the Child's Guide to some Principles of the Latin Grammar. By the Rev. Richard Lyne. 2s. 6d.

Fabulous Histories, designed for the Instruction of Children respecting their Treatment of Animals. By Mrs. Trimmer. 3 vols. with plates, 6s.

FINE ARTS.

The Cabinet of Arts; being a new and universal Drawing-Book. No. 1. 1s. 6d. to be completed in thirty numbers.

HISTORY.

Historical Dialogues for Young Persons. Vol. II. 4s. boards.

Ancient History, for the Use of Schools; exhibiting a Summary View of the Rise, Progress, Revolutions, Decline and Fall of the various Nations of Antiquity, from the earliest Records of Time to the Fall of the Roman Empire. By the Rev. John Robinson, of Christ's College, Cambridge; Master of the Free Grammar School, at Ravenstonedale, in Westmoreland; author of the Grammar of History, of the Archaeologia Græca, &c. &c. &c. 12mo. 6s. bound.

LAW.

New Reports of Cases, including Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, 1805. By J. B. Bosanquet and C. Fuller, Esqs. Vol. ii. part i. 7s. 6d.

A Dictionary of the Law of Scotland, intended for the Use of the Public at large, as well as of the Profession. By R. Bell. Vol. i. 12s.

MEDICINE.

The Arguments in Favour of an Inflammatory Diathesis in Hydrophobia considered; with Selections on the Nature and Treatment of the Disease. By Richard Pearson, M.D. 1s. 6d.

Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine, which commenced in 1731, to the present Time, whence may be deduced the various Cases of Hydrophobia. 2s.

Cautions and Reflections on Canine Madness; with the Method of preventing the Hydrophobia in Persons who have been bitten. By George Lipscombe, Surgeon. 1s.

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General Wathington's Fac simile Letters to Sir John Sinclair. Small 4to. 25s. boards.

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Letters of Yorick and Eliza; to which is added, Biographical Memoirs of the Author and Authoress.

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A Sketch of the Properties and Advantages of Sutton's Patent gravitated Sails for Windmills, by W. S. Heilcken, esq. 8vo. with plates, 5s. sewed.

Anecdotes of Literature and scarce Books, by W. Beloe. 2 vol. 8vo.

A Treatise on Indigence; exhibiting a View of the different Ranks of Society in England and Wales, with Estimates of the average Income of each Class; and the National Resources arising annually from Productive Labour. By P. Colquhoun, Esq. 7s. 6d.

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A Methodical Distribution of the Mineral Kingdom into Classes, Orders, Genus, Species and Varieties. By D. C. Clarke, LL. D. 2l. 7s. boards.

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A Collection of important Reports and Papers on the Navigation and Trade of Great Britain and Ireland, and the British Colonies in the West Indies and America; with Tables, &c. &c. 8vo. 14s. boards.

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Substance of the Speech of the Right Hon. George Canning, in the House of Commons, the 4th of January, on the Conduct of the late Negotiation with France. 2s. 6d.

A full Report of Lord Henry Petty's Speech on the Budget; with an accurate Detail of the New Plan of Finance, the necessary Tables of Calculation for its Illustration, &c. &c.

Lord Henry Petty's Speech on the State of the Public Accounts. 1s.

Statement of a Plan of Finance, proposed to Parliament, in the Year 1807.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 154.

A Concise Statement of the Question regarding the Abolition of the Slave Trade, now under Discussion in Parliament. 3s.

The Dangers of the Country, by the Author of "War in Disguise."

Mr. Whitbread's Speech in the House of Commons. Monday, Jan. 5, 1807.

A Letter on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by W. Willerforce, Esq. 2s.

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The Statement of the Plan of Finance proposed this Session in Parliament by Administration; with Tables, &c. 5s.

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The Policy of reducing the Property Tax, and of carrying on the War for the next Five Years without any new Taxes.

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A New Testament, or the New Covenant according to Luke, Paul, and John. 8s. 6d.

The Monthly Repository of Theology and General Literature. Vol. I. 12s. 6d.

A Sermon occasioned by the Decease of the Rev. Thomas Towle, B. D. on December 8, preached at Aldermanbury Postern, Dec. 14, 1806. 1s. 6d.

The Evidences of the Christian Religion, by the Right Hon. Joseph Addison.

Lectures delivered in the Parish Church of Wakefield, in the Year 1802, on that part of the Liturgy of the Church of England contained in the Morning Prayer, by Thomas Rogers, M. A. 4 vols. 8vo. 24s. boards.

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MR. WILLIAM NICHOLSON'S (SOMER-SQUARE,) *for various Improvements in the Application of Steam to useful Purposes, and in the Apparatus required to the same. Granted November 22, 1806.*

THIS invention, and the manner in which it is to be carried into effect and practice, are described as follows: Mr. Nicholson converts water into steam by the application of heat in any of the usual methods, and permits the said steam to rush out through one or more apertures, of such magnitudes respectively as may be best adapted to the several purposes. He then permits the current or currents of steam to pass through a portion of the atmosphere, or of air communicating with the atmosphere, or of such other gas, or elastic fluid, or vapour, or smoke, as it may be desirable should come into contact with the said steam. Further, he disposes a tube or pipe (of a circular bore in preference) in such a position, with regard to the said current or currents of steam and air, or of steam and gas, elastic fluid, or vapour, or smoke, as that the said current or currents shall pass through the said tube or pipe, and be carried to its place of destination. He also gives unto the said tube or pipe a greater diameter, or size of perforation, than he allows for the first escape of the steam from the place where the same was produced; and he makes the said tube or channel either cylindrical or of such other figure internally as may be best suited to produce that effect which is well known to men of science by the name of the lateral action of fluids, the effect of which said lateral action of fluids is particularly to be observed in the ancient and well-known machine for producing a blast by the fall of a shower of water through an upright pipe; and in this invention the lateral action of the current of steam takes place with regard to the surrounding air, or gas, or elastic fluid, or vapour, which is carried along with it, so that the steam is made to produce an effect of the same nature as, but more powerful and instantaneous than, is produced by the water in the said ancient machine; and Mr. N. applies the said current of steam and air, or of steam and gas, elastic fluid or vapour, or smoke, to such purposes of manufacturing or philosophical chemistry as may be useful according to the nature of the several cases respectively, namely,

(1) for agitating, or for impregnating, or for driving over in distillation water or other fluids, or (2) for oxidating, corroding, rusting, or altering the nature and state of lead or other metals, or metallic ores, or mineral bodies, more or less heated or ignited by the action of fire in tubes, or muffles, or tests, or bodies, or vessels, or upon hearths, grates, or otherwise so placed, situated, or exposed, as may be best adapted for the changes intended to be produced in the said metals, metallic ores, or mineral bodies, by means of the said current herein before mentioned and described; or (3) he causes the said current of steam and atmospheric air to pass through the tube or pipe herein before described, or in some cases simply through an aperture or hole, into a receptacle or air vessel, wherein the steam is subjected to condensation, and from which vessel the atmospheric air, thus deprived of its steam, is conveyed to a furnace or any other place containing fire or burning materials, in order that the said current or blast of air shall and may excite and increase the strength, rapidity, and effect of the combustion.

MR. WILLIAM HYDE WOLLASTON'S, (ST. MARK-LÉ-BONE,) *for an Instrument whereby any Person may draw in Perspective, or may copy or reduce any Print or Drawing. Granted December 4, 1806.*

This instrument consists principally of two reflecting surfaces, so placed with regard to each other, as that the first of the said surfaces shall be wholly or in part interposed between the eye of the artist and the paper, or other material on which the delineation of any object or view, or the copy or reduction of any sketch, print, or drawing, shall be intended to be made; and the said reflecting surface shall be so inclined toward the second reflecting surface, that objects reflected by that second reflection may also be again reflected by the first, and may by that means be rendered visible to the eye after two reflections, when the sight is directed towards the said paper or other material. And, in order that the said paper or other material may be seen with the same eye, as well as the doubly-reflected object, the first-mentioned reflector is made of such materials as shall permit the said paper or other material to be seen through the same; or the first

first reflector is made of materials not capable of transmitting the light; and in this case the same is interposed in part only between the eye and the said paper or other material. In the former construction the first reflector may be a piece of plain unfiltered glass, which is capable of exhibiting the image of a considerably luminous object by reflection, at the same time that a piece of white paper or other surface may be seen through the glass, and the image of that object may be placed upon the said paper or other surface; but in case the object be less bright, it may not be thus seen by reflection from clear white glass distinctly enough to be delineated, and in this case glass that is blue, or of any other dark colour, will be preferable. But it is in general better to use for the first reflector a glass partly filtered, and to allow the paper to be seen through an opening in the filtering, or past the edges of the same by one portion of the eye, while the doubly-reflected object is seen in the filtering by the other portion of the same eye. These glasses, or other suitable reflecting surfaces, when properly mounted, and supported at a convenient distance from the paper or other material upon which the delineation is to be made, do, together with the necessary framing, (which every competent workman may easily make of a variety of forms without further instruction,) constitute the instrument, adapted to the use of persons who can with facility see both near and distant objects; but for persons who are short-sighted, a suitable concave glass is placed before the distant object, so as to receive and transmit the incident rays; and for long-sighted persons a suitable convex glass may be placed between the eye and the said paper, or other material.

MR. ROBERT VAZIE, (ST. MARY, ROTHERHILL, CIVIL ENGINEER) for *Improvements in the Measures of Coals in the Machinery for working Pistons; and for Signals for unhired Carriages.* Granted November 6, 1806.

To adjust the quantity of coals to be used in burning bricks and in baking earthen-ware, upon the outside of the coal-bushel measure, with which the coals are measured is placed a moveable semi-circular metal bow, upon which is suspended three moveable bobs or pins of metal, or other material, so as to form three gauges of such length, and at such a distance from each other, as that when the measure is filled with coals to the

height of seven inches perpendicular, above the centre of the plane of the top of the measure, the lower part of the gauge is equal to the height of the heap, and the lower part of the gauges comes in contact with the straight side of the heap at a mean distance from the top of the heap to the outside of the measure; which heap is as nearly in the form of a cone as the nature of the coals will permit, the outside of the measure being the extremity of the base thereof. The bow and the gauges are turned down by means of hinges, and lie on the outside of the measure at the time of filling it. Measures thus adjusted may be usefully applied to the admeasurement of coals for household use, and the other purposes for which coals are used; and also for the measuring of grain, fruit, roots, and such other articles as are usually disposed of by admeasurement.

To raise the water to be used in tempering and preparing clay, or other materials, for making bricks and earthen-ware, in preference to a pump with one piston or bucket, there may be applied a pump with two or more pistons or buckets, in the following manner:—Upon a bar of wood or iron, called a spear or rod, where is to be fixed the uppermost piston, upon the underside of the said piston is to be placed an eye of iron, or other metal, and by means of a hook, at the upper end of a separate bar of wood or iron (upon which bar the undermost piston is to be fixed) the different pistons are connected together. The distance between the said pistons is to be two feet; and for every thirty feet the water is to be raised, apply two pistons thus connected together, which rise and fall at one and the same time by means of a lever, or other machinery usually applied for that purpose. Pistons, thus connected together, may be also applied usefully in a pump, to raise water from a mine, shaft, pit or quarry, or the hold of a ship, or reservoir for general purposes, or for compressing or exhausting air or steam; and the cock may also be usefully applied to retain or draw off liquid matter from a pipe, cask, or reservoir, or a boiler or vat.

The signal for unhired carriages is placed perpendicularly; and when the carriage is hired the said signal is turned down by means of a joint (similar to the joint of a clasp knife,) and lies horizontally. In the night-time a lantern is placed containing a lamp or other light. When the carriage is unhired, the light appears through certain characters cut in a shutter; and when the carriage is hired,

the said shutter is turned down by means of hinges, when the light alone, without any characters, will appear. One or more day or night signals, to answer the above purposes, may be affixed on hackney-coaches, stage-coaches, and other carriages usually engaged on hire: or the day signal may be exhibited on the person of the driver, or upon the outside of each such carriage when unhired, and concealed when hired.

For reducing the friction of wheels there may be used in the boxes prepared oil, viz. whale-blubber, put it into a pan placed upon a boiler, and by the heat of the steam arising therefrom when boiling the oil is extracted. The oil is then put into a separate steam-pan with water, and is there purified. This oil may be used with advantage in the boxes of all carriages, or burnt in lamps,

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Passions, in a Series of Ten Songs for the Voice and Piano-forte. Written and composed by Mr. Dibdin. 3s.

THE Passions which Mr. Dibdin has touched in this work are those of Love, Mirth, Glory, Friendship, Courage, Hope, Fear, Sport, Chearfulness, and Pleasure. The airs (for each passion forms the subject of a separate song) are well adapted to their respective objects of imitation, and the words are written with the usual force and point of the author. The variegated cast of this production, and the fancy and appropriateness with which the whole is conceived and executed will, we doubt not, attract that notice, and produce that reward, due to most of Mr. D.'s ingenious and entertaining labours.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Princess Amelia, by Leopold Kozeluch, Esq. 8s.

Mr. Kozeluch has thrown into these Sonatas much of that fire, taste, and brilliancy of imagination, for which his productions are so eminently distinguished. The ideas are, for the most part, of a novel cast, and rise out of each other with ease and nature. Some of the slow movements are remarkably graceful, and the modulation is every where so ingenious and masterly as to point out the judgment and science of the composer.

A Collection of Welsh Airs, expressly adapted for the Piano-forte. Dedicated to Sir W. W. Wynne, by John Parry. 5s.

These airs are arranged on a novel plan, forming six divertimentos, each consisting of three of the most popular and favourite melodies; and are recommended by accompaniments for a flute and violoncello, and notes and observa-

tions on the mode of playing and singing the Welsh music. The airs are certainly selected with great taste and judgment, and are ably adapted for the instrument for which they are professedly intended. The whole forms a body of pleasing exercises for juvenile practitioners, and will be found as useful as agreeable.

The Complaint of Ninethoma, a Song written by Mr. Colledge, and set to Music by I. P. Rimbault. 1s. 6d.

"The Complaint of Ninethoma," with which is given an accompaniment for the piano-forte, is set with considerable judgment and ability. The expression is just and forcible, and the general cast of the melody original and striking. The passages at the lines, "Now beneath the cold blasts of the tree," "A ghost by my cavern it darted," and "To howl thro' my cavern by night," are particularly impressive, and evince both the feeling and talents of the composer.

Number 1. of the Vocal Magazine, consisting of Canonets, Madrigals, Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartets, Quintets, Glee, &c. Composed by Joseph Kemp. 3s. 6d.

This publication, both in its plan and execution, is so creditable to Mr. Kemp's judgment and ingenuity, as to induce our wish that it may meet due encouragement. The melodies and harmonizations are much above mediocrity, and will not, in our opinion, fail to please the generality of hearers. The work will be published in monthly numbers, and most of the pieces are to have an accompaniment for the piano-forte or harp.

Four A's, with Variations. Composed and inscribed to Miss Kerridge, by Joseph William Holden, Mus. Soc. Opus. 4s.

Those airs are attractive in their style, and their variations are fanciful and flow-

all. The passages are in general well disposed for the band, and the execution is judiciously distributed. Mr. Holden does not inform us, in his title-page, whether he designs these pieces for the harp or piano-forte, but their style indicates their being intended for the latter instrument.

A favourite Waltz, with Variations for the Harp or Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Lady Twyford, Raydon Hall, by Mr. W. Richards. 2s. 6d.

This waltz is pleasing in its subject, and the variations are ingeniously constructed. As an exercise for either of the above instruments, we may fairly recommend it to the attention of those practitioners who have made a tolerable progress in execution; and judges of good composition will deem us justified in awarding it our unqualified approbation.

"Accept a Heart, my dearest Girl!" a favourite Rondo, written by Mr. Wm Prellan, and set to Music, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by J. Ross, Esq. of Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.

This a light pleasant little production. The subject and digressions have that family likeness which forms one of the principal features in a rondo, and the effect is uniform and agreeable. Mr. Ross will excuse us if we offer him the hint that this melody might be arranged into a very pleasing exercise for young practitioners on the piano-forte.

"My Love is Dead," a Pathetic Ballad. The Words from Chatterton, and the Music by J. Birch. 1s.

Mr. Birch has set these simple and affecting words in an impressive and appropriate style. The ball is chosen with judgment, and the introductory and con-

cluding symphonies are pleasing. We, however, cannot but wish that the composer had avoided the levity of effect resulting from the two bars of consecutive semiquavers.

Scena, Solo for the Piano-forte and Pedal, as sung and performed by Sig. Naldi and Mrs. Billington, in the favourite Opera Il Fenestor per la Musica. Composed and dedicated to Miss Mildmay, by G. G. Ferrari. 4s.

Mr. Ferrari has displayed in this *Scena* much of his usual taste and well-known experience in vocal composition and performance. Many of the passages are striking, and perfectly his own, while the effect of the whole bespeaks great spirit and force of imagination.

A Medley Divertimento for the Piano-forte, selected and composed by J. Manzocchi. 1s.

This medley is constructed with a judicious attention to variety, without wholly losing sight of connection or analogy: hence the general effect is so pleasing as to ensure the piece a favourable reception with the lovers of ingenious and agreeable trifles.

Dr. CLARKE, of Cambridge, has published his proposals for printing by subscription a collection of Twelve Glees, to be dedicated to the Duke of Gloucester. For the accommodation of those who are not accustomed to read from the score, an accompaniment for the piano-forte will be added to such of the compositions as require a soprano voice. The principal part of this work has already been distinguished in public performance; and the whole, as we shall expect, will do honour to Dr. Clarke's well-known talents, and be highly acceptable to the lovers of this interesting species of composition.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*. The Life of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION for promoting the FINE ARTS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

THIS institution, so honourable to all the subscribers, was opened the latter end of last month, and contains many very fine pictures; but we are sorry to say, that the effect of many of them was almost wholly destroyed by the

abominable scarlet paper with which the walls are still covered. Several of the pictures which we saw at the exhibition of the Royal Academicians we again recognize; and seeing the effect they produce here, and recollecting the effect they had there, enables us to decide with more certainty than we could by any other criterion. None but high-coloured pictures

pictures can stand against it; and should this *a-la-mode* fancy be universally adopted, it would inevitably vitiate the style of colouring in this country. Some pictures painted by Mr. S. W. Reynolds, which were much admired at the Royal Academy, are here to much injured, that their admirers scarcely know them again: although this is easily accounted for, as they are in some degree imitations of Rembrandt's landscapes, and have very little local colour, the fiery back-ground of scarlet paper reduces them to heavy masses of black and white; yet, were they not overpowered by this senseless finery, they are pictures of great and acknowledged merit. The injury sustained by this overcharged colouring is by no means confined to the pictures painted by Reynolds; it extends to many, very many more, which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We wish to notice many of the productions in this exhibition, but have room in this Retrospect for so few that we shall wholly omit them until a future number.

There are several models of designs for monuments: their merits are various; the best are those of Bacon, Rossi, and Flaxman.

A South View on the River Liffey, Dublin: taken from the Coal Quay, or Fruit Market. On the right is that grand Edifice called the Four Courts, designed and begun by Cooley, and completed by Gauden; the Dome of which bearing a great Resemblance to that of the Pantheon at Rome. In the front, the Ruins of the Coal Quay Bridge, as they appeared after the Flood in December 1802; in the middle ground, Bloody Bridge, and beyond that Queen's Bridge; a distant View of the Saluting Battery and Phoenix Park, terminating the whole. T. S. Roberts, del.; I. Black, sculpt. Published, Feb. 1807, by R. Ackermann.

A view of modern buildings, whatever may be its intrinsic merit, must be managed with considerable skill to render it in any eminent degree attentive to those who are generally considered as the high priests of the Temple of Taste. To the antiquary, it being built by his contemporaries, will be an insurmountable objection; and being erected in the city of Dublin, and degraded by the vulgar appellations of the *Four Courts, River Liffey, Coal Quay, Bloody Bridge, &c. &c. &c.* it will be inspected with very little interest by the travelled connoisseur.

Notwithstanding all this, every one who looks at this print must acknowledge that, in many particulars, it has a fair claim to rank in a very high class, and is entitled to a large portion of praise. The situation from which the view was taken is uncommonly well chosen for the general effect; and the copy we saw, which was in colours, was extremely picturesque, and would keep its place either in a portfolio, or among a well-chosen selection of frame prints for the decoration of a drawing-room.

The companion print, representing a View of College Green, Westmoreland-street, part of Sackville-street, and Carillio-bridge, by the same artist, is in a very forward state, and will be published in a few weeks.

Besides these, Mr. Ackermann has just published several prints, which continue the series of beautiful little vignettes designed by Burney, and engraved by Agar. And, also, a continuation of the prints illustrating *The Miseries of Human Life*, upon a larger scale, designed and engraved by Rowlandson, whose whimsicality of humour is too well known to render it necessary to record it in this page; though we will beg leave to hint, that he is very capable of doing what we wish he more frequently did, i. e. give his figures more character, less caricature—as we have sometimes seen what would otherwise have been very fine designs, lose a portion of their effect by being overcharged with caricature gun-powder.

With two of Mr. Ackermann's before-mentioned prints we were much pleased: they have a considerable portion of broad humour. The first, under the class of *The Miseries of Travelling*, represents a stage-coach, "just as you are going off with only one other person on your side of the coach, who you flatter yourself is the last,—seeing the door suddenly opened, and the landlady, coachman, guard, &c. &c. crowding, shoving, buttressing up an overgrown, puffing, greasy human hog, of the butcher or grazier breed; the whole machine straining and groaning under its cargo," &c. &c. &c. The next is classed as one of *The Miseries of London*: in going out to dinner (already too late), your carriage delayed by a score of coaches, which choke up the whole street, and allow you at least an hour more than you require to sharpen your wits for table-talk. "Breast against breast, with ruinous assault, And deafening shock they come."

The

The Reverend Rabbi Raphael Meldole, Chief Minister of the Synagogue, of Spanish and Portuguese Jews in London. To his worthy and dearer Patron, David Lindo, Esq. this Plate is with permission inscribed, by his obedient humble Servant J. Lapen, by whom it is engraved from a Picture painted by F. B. Baran.

This is a small print engraved with great delicacy in the chalk, and exhibits the novelty of a Jew Rabbi in the hat, wig, and band of an English bishop: his countenance is somewhat different, being more like that of a doctor of laws; but the gentleman has no beard, and is altogether so metamorphosed that it is impossible to recognize his character.

The Pig Painter. J. Good, pinxt.; J. Landseer, sculpt. Published by W. B. Daniel, London.

This is a very well delineated little print of a sportsman and a pig in a little landscape: it does not come directly into the class of portraits of illusive persons, yet is it as curious as most of them, from the very extraordinary abilities of the animal in portraiture, of whom there is a short history in a printed paper which accompanies the engraving. SLUT, the name by which it seems they thought proper to distinguish this animal, was, it seems, a native and a sort of wandering outlaw on the New Forest, in which state it seems to have been found by one of the keepers, and by him presented to his brother. The brothers were con-

cerned together in breaking pointers and setters; and being frequently disgusted with the dullness of some of the canine species, wished to prove that they could teach any other animal the same art, and with this right learned pig they accomplished in a very wonderful degree, by making him master of the whole art and mystery of pointing in the space of fourteen days. In this character the animal seems to have been greatly respected for many years, when its master died, and SLUT, at the auction of his pointers, was included in the sale, and bought in at ten guineas. Sir H. Mildmay having expressed a wish to see her, she was sent to Dogmersfield Park, where she remained some years. She was last in the possession of Colonel Sikes, and was then ten years old, and had become fat and slothful, but would point game as well as before. When killed, which was at Bidden House, SLUT weighed 700 pounds!

A most singularly fine picture has been painted by Mr. Stothart, from Chaucer's Pilgrims. For such a subject we have perhaps no artist in this country so well qualified as he is, and this painting is really a *chef d'œuvre*. A plate is to be engraved from it by Mr. Bromley, whose burin, we have every reason to expect, will do justice to Mr. Stothart's pencil. The size of the print, 31 inches by 10. Proofs, price five guineas; other impressions, three guineas.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of January to the 20th of February.

MORBI Infantiles.....	23	Scrophula.....	2
Febris intermittens tertiana.....	1	Hæmorrhoids.....	1
Pleuritis.....	1	Menorrhagia.....	1
Erysipelas.....	3	Amenorrhœa.....	5
Pneumonia acuta.....	6	Leucorrhœa.....	2
Dysenteria.....	2	Icterus.....	1
Tubis.....	18	Mania.....	1
Dyspœna.....	5	Constipatio.....	1
Tubis cum Dyspœna.....	7	Vermes.....	2
Afcites.....	1	Scorbutus.....	1
Epilepsia.....	1	Mortificationis digitorum pedis.....	1
Paralysis.....	1		
Diarrhœa.....	13		
Dyspepsia.....	7		
Ophthalmia.....	1		
Pneumonia pulmonalis.....	15		
Pleuris.....	1		
Rheumatismus chronicus.....	4		

Of the doctrine which in the last Report the writer so emphatically inculcated concerning the treatment of insanity, he meets almost every day with additional and more decided confirmation!

When a celebrated French minister enquired

quited of an opulent merchant at Paris, in what way he could be of service to the interests of commerce,—he replied, merely, "*Laissez nous faire*,"—Let us alone.—A similar observation may as well be applied to the health and welfare of our physical frame; more especially during the incipient and imperfect developement of vitality. A medical practitioner is too fond of *doing something*. He deems it necessary to produce some internal, or to perform some external, operation. Whereas, in a great multitude of cases, the best thing he can do, is to do nothing:—to stand as a kind of sentinel by the body of his patient, in order to avert the agency of any hostile power, rather than to administer what is directly or positively beneficial. His utility for the most part consists in preventing injury: he occupies a post which might otherwise have been filled by one incompetent to the situation.

These remarks are more particularly connected with the physical calamities of childhood.

When we contemplate a church-yard, the earth of which is composed principally of the bodies of infants, it is natural for us to fancy, but surely unreasonable to believe, that these beings were born for no other purpose than to die; or that it is within the design of Nature, that the pangs of production, on the part of the mother, should on that of her offspring be almost immediately succeeded by the struggle of dissolution. Fault must exist somewhere—it cannot be in the Providence of God—it must therefore attach to the improvidence and indiscretion of man.

More fatal consequences originate from ignorance than from voluntary crime. Infanticide, when it is perpetrated by the dagger of maternal desperation, or in the agony of anticipated disgrace, is a subject of astonishment and of horror. But if an helpless victim be drugged to death, or poisoned by the forced ingurgitation of nauseous and essentially noxious potions, we lament the result merely without thinking about the means which inevitably led to its occurrence.

Confidence feels no concern in cases of medicinal murder.*

* The too ordinary habit of jesting upon this subject in familiar or convivial conversation, has an unhappy tendency to cere the heart and leads us to regard with an inhuman and indecorous levity and indifference those

Next to phylæ, wine and other cordials ought to be peremptorily prohibited by the tutors and guardians of infancy. Intemperance is not an absolute, but a relative thing. To a child a glass of wine is a *debauch*. It bears the same proportion to its constitution as a battle does to that of an adult. The unimpaired and superabundant excitability of an infant requires no extraordinary or artificial stimulus. Wine affords not any permanent nourishment or support. It contributes not in the least degree to the stamina of the human frame. It excites a temporary excess of action, without adding to the materials, or increasing the strength of the constitution. Whilst it awakens or enlivens the frame, it inevitably exhausts the fuel from which its coruscations originate. Alcohol in its various and however diluted modifications, ought not to be had recourse to, even in more mature and advanced life, except upon an emergency, when a defect of extemporary vigour obliges us to *draw upon the future for supply*. A person, however, should be very cautious and circumspect before he in this manner mortgages his constitution. There is a kind of compound interest to be acquired in vital as well as pecuniary property. In our first years, deviations comparatively slight from the line of sobriety and nature, inflict more essential injury on the imperfectly formed and insufficiently cemented fabric, than it will be likely afterwards to receive from the attacks of habitual and more outrageous excess.

In confirmation of the Reporter's sentiments and doctrine, he is happy to produce the ideas on this subject of so eminent a man and practical philosopher as Mr. Locke, to whom his country is much indebted for the solidity of his remarks upon infantile treatment and education. His words are these: "Perhaps it will be expected from me that I should give some directions of physic to prevent diseases. For which I have only this one very sacredly to be observed: Never to give children any physic for prevention. The observation of what I have already advised, will, I suppose, do better than apothecary's drugs and medicines. Have a great care of tampering thus way, lest instead of preventing, you draw on diseases. Not even upon every little indisposition is phy-

dark and horrible catastrophies which frequently originate from professional inadvertence or mistake.

lie

to be given, or the physician to be called to children, especially if he be a busy man, that will presently fill their windows with gallipots, and their stomachs with drugs." *Vide Thoughts on Education*, p. 32.

"And thus I have done with what concerns the body and health, which

reduces itself to these few and easily observable rules: plenty of open air, exercise, and sleep, plain diet, no wine, or strong drink, and very little or no physic." *Ibid.* p. 33.

JOHN REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
Feb. 25, 1807.*

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FOUR great objects have occupied the legislature during the last month, all of them honourable to the administration which has encouraged or brought them forward.

1. *The Abolition of the African Slave Trade*, a bill for which was brought into the House of Lords by Lord Grenville, in which House it has passed, attended by no other opposition than such as served to bring into action the great talents by which the abolition was supported. The bill is now passing through its various stages in the Commons, and humanity has never known a more exalted triumph than it will enjoy on the annihilation of a traffic in the human species which future ages can scarcely believe to have existed.

2. *The formation of a Committee for reducing Sinuere and useless Offices, and for diminishing the unnecessary Expenses of the State.* A motion to this effect was made and carried by Lord Henry Petty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and a measure more honourable to men in office, and more demonstrative of the patriotism and integrity of the present administration, could not have been proposed.

3. *A new disposition of the Financial Resources of the Country*, by means of which, even if the war continue, no additional taxes will be necessary within three years, and none of any consequence, (probably none,) within the subsequent seven years, and none at all during the next ten years. This proposed measure is grounded on the flourishing state of the permanent revenue; on the great produce of the war taxes; on the high and accumulating amount of the Sinking Fund; and on some inferior aids to be derived from revenues set free by annuities originally granted for a term of years, and now expiring. These circumstances, so favourable to the introduction and

maintenance of a new system, are justly to be attributed to the wise, provident, and spirited exertions, which have been made by the new administration, and in which they have been so liberally supported by the voice of the people.

The plan is adapted to meet a scale of expenditure nearly equal to that of the year 1806; and it assumes, that during the war, the annual produce of the permanent and temporary revenues will continue equal to the produce of the same year 1806. It is understood, that any further or unforeseen charge, or any deficiency of revenue, shall be separately and specially provided for.

Keeping these premises in view, it is proposed, that the war loans for the years 1807, 1808, and 1809, shall be twelve millions annually; for the year 1810, fourteen millions; and for each of the ten following years, sixteen millions.

Those several loans, amounting for the fourteen years to 210 millions, are to be made a charge on the war taxes, which are estimated to produce 21 millions annually.

The charge thus thrown on the war taxes is meant to be at the rate of ten per cent. on each loan. Every such loan will therefore pledge so much of the war taxes as will be equal to meet this charge:—that is, a loan of 12 millions will pledge 1,200,000*l.* of the war taxes. And in each year, if the war should be continued, a further portion of the war taxes will, in the same manner, be pledged. And consequently, at the end of fourteen years, if the war should last so long, 21 millions, the whole produce of the war taxes, would be pledged for the total of the loans, which would at that time have amounted to 210 millions.

The ten per cent. charge thus accompanying each loan will be applied to pay the interest of the loan, and to form a Sinking Fund, which Sinking Fund will evidently

evidently be more than five per cent. on such of the several loans as shall be obtained at a less rate of interest than five per cent.

It is well known, that a five per cent. Sinking Fund, accumulating at compound interest, will redeem any sum of capital debt in fourteen years. Consequently the several portions of the war taxes proposed to be pledged for the several loans above-mentioned, will have redeemed their respective loans, and be successively liberated in periods of fourteen years from the date of each such loan. The portions of war taxes thus liberated, may, if the war should still be prolonged, become applicable in a revolving series, and may be again pledged for new loans.

It is, however, shown by the printed calculations and tables, that, whatever may be the continuance of the operation, the property tax will not be payable beyond the period for which it is now granted by the 46 Geo. III. ch. 65, but will, in every case, be in force only during the war, and until the 6th day of April next after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, and no longer.

It is next to be observed, that the charge for the interest and Sinking Fund of the proposed loans, being taken from the annual produce of the war taxes, a deficiency equal to that charge will be created in the amount of the temporary revenue applicable to the war expenditure.

Supplementary loans will be requisite to make good that deficiency.

Those supplementary loans must increase in proportion to the increasing deficiency, if the war should be continued; but the whole amount of the loan, in any one year, including that charged upon the war taxes, and the supplementary loan, will never, even in a period of twenty years war from the present time, exceed five millions in any year, beyond the amount to which the combined Sinking Fund of that year will have been raised; and upon an average of those 20 years, will not exceed 3,800,000l.

It is proposed that the supplementary loans shall be formed on the established system of a Sinking Fund of one per cent. on the nominal capital.

The charge so created will be provided for, during the first three years, by the expiring annuities: and during that period the country will have the great benefit of an exemption from all additional burthens. A new spring may thus be given to the energy of our commerce: at all events it will obtain a security from

the increased pressures which it must otherwise experience.

From 1810, and for the six following years, a charge must be provided for, amounting on the average of those seven years to not more than 293,000l. annually: a sum in itself so small, in comparison with the great additions which have necessarily been made to the taxes in each year, for the last fourteen years, that it can scarcely be felt, and cannot create any difficulty as to the means of providing for it. But even this comparatively small amount may probably be much diminished by the increasing produce of the actual revenues, and by regulations for their further improvement.

And thus provision is made, on the scale of actual expenditure, for ten years of war, if it should be necessary, without any additional taxes, except to the inconsiderable amount above stated. At the close of that period, taking the three per cents. at 60, and reducing the whole of the public debts at that rate to a money capital, the combined amount of the public debts will be 387,360,000l. and the combined amount of the several Sinking Funds then existing will be 22,720,000l.: whereas the present amount of the whole public debt taken on the same scale of calculation is 352,793,000l. and the present amount of the Sinking Fund is no more than 8,335,000l.

If the war should still be continued beyond the ten years thus provided for, it is proposed to take in aid of the public burthens certain excesses to accrue from the present Sinking Fund. That fund, which Mr. Pitt (the great author of a system that will immortalize his name) originally proposed to limit to four millions annually, will, with the very large additions derived to it from this new plan, have accumulated in 1817 to so large an amount as 24 millions sterling. In the application of such a sum, neither the true principles of Mr. Pitt's system, nor any just view of the real interests of the public, or even of the stockholder himself, can be considered as any longer opposing an obstacle to the means of obtaining at such a moment some aid in alleviation of the burthens and necessities of the country. But it is not proposed in any case to apply to the charge of new loans a larger portion of the Sinking Fund than such as will always leave an amount of Sinking Fund equal to the interest payable on such part of the present debt as shall remain unredeemed. Nor is it meant that this or any other operation of finance shall ever

or prevent the redemption of a sum equal to the present debt in as short a period as that in which it would have been redeemed if this new plan had not been brought forwards. Nor will the final redemption of any supplementary loans be postponed beyond the period of forty-five years prescribed by the act of 1792 for the extinction of all future loans. While each of the annual war loans will be successively redeemed in fourteen years from the date of its creation, so long as war shall continue; and whenever peace shall come, will be redeemed always within a period far short of the forty-five years required by the above-mentioned act.

In the result therefore of the whole measure, there will not be imposed any new taxes for the first three years from this time. New taxes of less than 300,000*l.* on an average of seven years from 1810 to 1816, both inclusive, are all that will be necessary, in order to procure for the country the full benefit and advantages of the plan here described; which will continue for twenty years; during the last ten of which again no new taxes whatever will be required.

It appears, therefore, that parliament will be enabled to provide for the prolonged expenditure of a necessary war, without violating any right or interest whatever, and without imposing further burdens on the country, except to a small and limited amount: and these purposes will be attained with benefit to the public creditor, and in strict conformity both to the wise principles on which the Sinking Fund was established, and to the several acts of parliament by which it has been regulated.

It is admitted that if the war should be prolonged, certain portions of the war taxes, with the exception of the property tax, will be more or less pledged for periods, in no case exceeding fourteen years. How far some parts of those taxes are of a description to remain in force after the war; and what may be the provision to be made hereafter for a peace establishment, probably much larger than in former periods of peace; are considerations which at present need not be anticipated.

It is reasonable to assume, that the means and resources which can now maintain the prolonged expenditure of an extensive war, will be invigorated and increased by the return of peace, and will then be found amply sufficient for the exigencies of the public service. Those ex-

igencies must at all events be comparatively small, whatever may still be the troubled and precarious circumstances of Europe.

Undoubtedly there prevails in the country a disposition to make any further sacrifices that the safety, independence, and honour of the nation may require; but it would be an abuse of that disposition, to apply it to unnecessary and overstrained exertions. And it must not pass unobserved, that in the supposition of a continued war, if the loans for the annual expenditure should be raised according to the system hitherto pursued, permanent taxes must be imposed, amounting in the period assumed, to thirteen millions additional revenue. Such an addition would add heavily to the public burthens, and would be more felt after the return of peace than a temporary continuance of the war-taxes. In the mean time and amidst the other evils of war, the country would be subjected to the accumulated pressure of all the old revenues, and of the war-taxes, and of new permanent taxes.

The means of effectuating a plan of such immense importance, arise partly from the extent to which the system of the Sinking Fund has already been carried in pursuance of the intentions of its author; and partly from the great exertions made by parliament, during the war, to raise the war taxes to their present very large amount. It now appears that the strong measure adopted in the last session, by which all the war taxes, and particularly the property tax, were so much augmented, was a step taken not merely with a view to provide for present necessities, but in order to lay the foundation of a system which should be adequate to the full exigencies of this unexpected crisis, and should combine the two apparently irreconcilable objects, of relieving the public from all future pressure of taxation, and of exhibiting to the enemy resources by which we may defy his implacable hostility to whatever period it may be prolonged.

4. *A new System of Poor Laws* eloquently introduced by Mr. Whitbread, and a subject of too great magnitude to be prematurely discussed within the space which we can this month allow. Our correspondents will, however, please to consider this miscellany as being open to their temperate practical observations.

The following is the apportionment of 200,000 men, out of 820,420; being the whole number returned as liable to

serve in the counties of England and Wales, under an act to enable his Majesty annually to train and exercise a proportion of his subjects in England under certain regulations, and more effectually to provide for the defence of the realm.

Counties.	No. liable	No. to serve
Anglesea	2449	597
Bedford	4870	944
Berks	12,439	3032
Brecon	2658	658
Bucks	11,996	2924
Cambridge	8996	2192
Cardigan	4174	1318
Carmarthen	5538	1350
Carnarvon	3271	797
Chester	21,185	5164
Cornwall	15,402	3755
Cumberland	9720	2370
Denbigh	4841	1180
Derby	14,954	3646
Devon	28,954	7058
Dorset	7072	1724
Durham	18,033	4396
Essex	23,179	5651
Flint	5161	771
Glamorgan	10,832	2638
Gloucester	21,124	5152
Hants	15,538	3781
Hereford	6556	1598
Hertford	10,413	2540
Huntingdon	3027	738
Kept	18,996	4631
Leicester	13,469	3283
Lincoln	24,174	5893
Middlesex	67,135	16,566
Merioneth	1934	472
Monmouth	5551	1353
Montgomery	4145	1010
Norfolk	18,152	4425
Northampton	8894	2108
Northumberland	44,718	3518
Nottingham	15,245	3716
Oxford	10,263	2502
Pembroke	4364	1064
Radnor	1561	385
Rutland	917	224
Salop	15,587	4044
Somerset	17,937	4373
Stafford	23,658	5762
Suffolk	21,800	5314
Surry	30,319	7319
Sussex	16,742	4081
Tower Hamlets	14,989	3654
Warwick	21,108	5146
Westmoreland	4134	1008
Wilts	13,062	3814
Wight, Isle of	1532	374
Worcester	17,841	4349
York, North Riding	12,401	3023
—, East Riding	13,899	3388
—, West Riding	57,457	14,007
	820,420	200,000

Return of the effective strength of the Regular and Militia Forces, made out to the 1st of January.

Cavalry	- - - - -	22,652
Foot Guards	- - - - -	8,090
Infantry	- - - - -	101,008
Garrison Battalions	- - - - -	6,757
Veteran Battalions	- - - - -	5,621
Foreign and Local Corps	{ Cavalry	72
	{ Infantry	19,561
German Legion	- - { Cavalry	517
	{ Infantry	7,858
	{ Cavalry	547
	{ Infantry	7,858
At the Army Depot:	{ General Service,	
	{ Deserters, and	
	{ unattached Men	383

Total (Regular Army)	-	178,506
Militia	- - - - { British	51,686
	{ Irish	21,573

General Total - - 254,665

Abroad - - - - 86,144

At Home - - - - 168,521

The supplies for Great Britain and Ireland, voted for the ensuing year, are

For the NAVY, exclusive of the extraordinary	- - - -	16,977,883
For the ARMY	- - - -	13,613,098
For the Barrack Department	-	975,687
For the Commissary General's Department	- - - -	801,527
For Ordnance	- - - -	3,743,760
For Miscellaneous Service	-	7,866,000
Votes of Credit	- - - -	3,000,000

The amount of the annual expences of Great Britain and Ireland is, therefore, nearly forty-four millions for 1807.

POLAND.

The following is the Russian account of the battle of the 26th of December, to which the report of a great victory mentioned in our last had reference:

"I have the happiness most respectfully to acquaint your Majesty (the king of Prussia), that I have succeeded in repulsing the enemy, who yesterday morning attacked me on every point near Pultusk. The main attack was made by General Souchet, at the head of 15,000 men, on my left wing near Farmguarka, in the view of getting possession of that town; I had only 5,000 men under General Baggonaut to oppose the enemy on that side; they made a brave defence, till I sent a reinforcement of three battalions of reserve, and afterwards three more under General Tolstoy, by which means the right wing of the French was totally defeated. The second attack, equally brisk, was made on my right flank, where General Barkelay de Tolly was posted with the van-guard. This wing extended on the road towards Szegocyn to a small wood, where I had placed a covered battery, which the enemy

enemy attempted to turn. I therefore made a movement backwards on the right, which succeeded so well that I not only frustrated the attempt of the enemy, but was also so fortunate as to reinforce General Barkelay de Tolly, with three battalions, ten squadrons, and one battery, to repulse the enemy; on which the enemy retreated from the wood.

"The attack commenced at eleven in the morning, and lasted till dark. From the relation of all the prisoners, I was opposed by Messrs. Murat, Davoust and Lafnes, with an army exceeding 50,000 men. They have lost about 5,000, according to their own account.

"All my troops fought with the greatest bravery. The following Generals particularly distinguished themselves:—Osterman, Tolskoy, Barkelay de Tolly, Prince Dolgorouky, Leggonat, Somnoff and Sitoff of the infantry, also Colonels Davidoffsky and Gondoff, &c. &c. &c.

"Field Marshal Kamenkoy departed from Pultusk for Ostrolenska on the morning of the 26th December, previous to the attack, and again gave up the whole command to me, so that I have had the good fortune to command alone in this affair, and to beat the enemy.

"I have to lament that the long expected succour of General Buxhovden had not arrived, although he was only two German miles distant, and even halted half way. I should otherwise have been able to follow up my victory. I have further to lament that the total want of provisions and forage oblige me to retire with my corps to Rozaw; the enemy has not molested me in my retreat.

(Signed) "BRENNIGSEN."

"Rozaw, the 27th (15th) Dec. 1806."

Fifty-fifth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

Warsaw, Jan. 29.

"The details of the battle of Mohringen are as follow:—

"The Marshal Prince of Ponte Corvo arrived at Mohringen with the division of Drouet, on the 25th of this month, at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the very moment when the General of Brigade, Pactod, was attacked by the enemy.

"The Marshal Prince of Ponte Corvo ordered an immediate attack of the village of Pfaffenstadelien, by a battalion of the ninth of light infantry. The village was defended by three Russian battalions, which were supported by three others. The Prince of Ponte Corvo caused also two other battalions to march, to support that of the ninth. The action was very sharp. The eagle of the ninth regiment of light infantry was taken by the enemy; but on the aspect of the affront with which this brave regiment was on the point of being covered for ever, and from which neither victory, nor the glory acquired in an

hundred combats, would have purified it, the soldiers, animated with an inconceivable ardour, precipitated themselves on the enemy, whom they routed, and recovered their eagle.

"In the mean while the French line, composed of the 8th of the line, of the 27th of light infantry, and of the 94th, were formed, and attacked the Russian line, which had taken its position on a rising ground. The fire of the musketry was very brisk, and at point blank distance.

"At this moment General Dupont appeared on the road, with the 32d and 96th regiments. He turned the right wing of the enemy. A battalion of the 32d rushed upon the enemy with its usual impetuosity, put them to the flight, killing several of them. The only prisoners they made were those who were in the houses. The Russians were pursued for two leagues, and were it not for the coming on of night, the pursuit would have been continued. Counts Pahlen and Callitzin commanded the Russians. They left 1200 dead on the field of battle, and lost 300 prisoners and several howitzers. Our loss was, 200 killed, and 500 wounded.

"Laplanche, General of Brigade, distinguished himself. The 19th dragoons made a fine charge against the Russian infantry. It is not only the good conduct of the soldiers, and the talents of the Generals, which are most worthy of remark, but the expedition with which the troops broke up from their cantonments, and performed a march which would be reckoned extraordinary for any other troops, without a man being missing in the field of battle. It is this which eminently distinguishes soldiers who have no other impulse but that of honor.

"A Tartar Messenger is just arrived from Constantinople, which place he left on the 1st of this month.

"On the 30th of December, war with Russia had been solemnly proclaimed. The Pelisse and the Sword had been sent to the Grand Vizier. Twenty-eight regiments of Janissaries set out for Constantinople; several others passed from Asia to Europe."

The Russians claim a decisive victory in this Battle of Mohringen. Their official account had, however, not reached this country when this Magazine was put to press.

WEST INDIES.

On the first of January, the Dutch Island of Curacao surrendered to a squadron of four British frigates, which, in a very gallant and ably conducted attack, had three killed and eleven wounded. A Dutch frigate and some other vessels were taken in the harbour.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of January and the 20th of February, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

- A** **ARCHDEACON** Peter, High-street, Grovesen. (Harvey, Adolph)
- ARKINSON** Thomas, Brown Quay, wharfinger. (Jackson, Fenchurch-street)
- ARMSTRONG** Matthew, Abham mills, miller. (Orrard, Liverpool)
- BARTENS** James, Birton, maltster. (Jenkins and Co. New Inn East Moles, Bristol maltster. (Jenkins and Co. New Inn Branch John, Manchester, broker. (Miles and Farry, Old Jewry)
- BARNARD** John, Lockart, Ruffell square, stock broker. (Miles and Pearce, Chalk lane)
- BARNUM** John, Liverpool, draper. (Royle, Chester)
- BEAKE** David, Nether Compton, silk dealer. (Score, Sherborne)
- BATTENS** John, Birton, maltster. (James Gray, Inn square)
- BENSAW** Abraham, North Waltham, shopkeeper. (Folleson and Co. Norwich)
- BARKS** Robert, Hamber bridge, cotton manufacturer. (Wigfworth, Gray's Inn)
- BROWN** W. Falkner, Birk's mill, cotton-spinner. (Holland, Manchester)
- BROOKBETT** Thomas, Bolton-le Moors, cotton manufacturer. (Wigle John, Inn square)
- BROTHWELL** Edward, Manchester, factor. (Johnson and Co. Manchester)
- BRYANT** Richard, Garsland, Miner, butcher. (Cattell, Philpot-lane)
- BUTLER** Nathaniel, Ifies, and James Butler, Paiswick, clothiers. (Vizard, Gray's Inn)
- BLUNT** George, and John Mount, Little Carter Lane, (Studlow, Monument yard)
- BURGHALL** John, Great Surry-street, cheesemonger. (Bearnain and Co. Union-street)
- BOMBS** Evan, Hamber Bridge, cotton manufacturer. (Wigfworth, Gray's Inn)
- CHRISTIE** Francis Henry, John Calvert Clarke and Charles Brown, College Hill, merchants. (Mount, Old Pay Office)
- COWARD** John, Ulverston, ironmonger. (Audifio, Temple)
- CURBERY** John, Vine-street, warehouseman. (Sarel, Berkeley-square)
- CHANDLER** Robert, Shorelitch, cheesemonger. (Stratton, Shorelitch)
- CLARK** Joseph, Wapping, victualler. (Harvey and Bryant, Stour buildings)
- CHAMBERLAIN** Robert, Wisbeach, wool merchant. (Worham and Stephenson, Castle-street)
- CHAMBERLAIN** Needler, Fleet-street, druggist. (Loggan and Co. Balfour-street)
- COOK** John, Gloucester, wine merchant. (Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's Inn)
- CHINNEY** Francis, Cranbourn Passage, linen-draper. (Walker, Old Jewry)
- CLARK** Thomas, Chatham, corn dealer. (Paruther and Son, London street)
- COOMBE** William, Queen street, warehouseman. (Hall, Culman street)
- DREWELL** Abel, Exeter, brewer. (Williams and Darke, Bedford-row)
- DENNISON** John, Queen's-street, carcase-butcher. (Wild, Warwick-square)
- DOVE** James, Newmarket, grocer. (Hall, Salter's Hall)
- DOWLAND** W. Devres, draper. (Netherfield and Co. Essex-street)
- DEITCHAMPE** William, Wentworth, Bennett, Stovenbos, Morgan, and Peter M. Taggart, Suffolk lane, merchants. (Pearce and Co. Paternoster row)
- DEBSON** John, Ratcliff highway, linen-draper. (Syddall, Aldergate-street)
- BURTON** John, Manchester, calico manufacturer. (Higson, Manchester)
- EDMONDS** George, Chancery-lane, law stationer. (Rose and Co. Gray's Inn)
- EDDINGTON** John, and John Grosvenor, Montague-street, builders. (Allen, New Bridge-street)
- EXMER** John, Fleeton, cotton-spinner. (Barretta, Holborn-court)
- EVERALL** Morris, Fowell Tenbury, plumber. (Roffier and son, Bartlett's buildings)
- FOX** Hodgson, Kingston-upon-Hull, watchmaker. (Williams, Red Lion-square)
- FOWLER** Ralph, Mortimer-street, upholster. (Taylor, Mortimer-street)
- FEATHER** Henry, Manchester, sea dealer. (Markes and Co. Edgware-street)
- FRANKIS** John, Hamlet of Hucclecote, dealer, and Chapman. (Vizard, Gray's Inn)
- FLETCHER** Samuel, Great Russell-street, chinaman. (Dove, Lincoln's Inn fields)
- GREENFORD** Charles, Poplar, ship-builder. (Mayo and Pearce, Cook-lane)
- GARNER** Thomas, Greenwich, victualler. (Fillingham, Whitechapel)
- GALLAGHER** John, Brook-street, engineer. (Patten, Cross-street)
- GREENHILL** Edward, Stourport, coal-merchant. (Wigg, Norton Garden)
- GREEN** Thomas, Kingston-upon-Hull, dealer and Chapman. (Exerton, Gray's Inn)
- GAYNE** James, Mifley, corn-merchant. (Ambrose, Mifley)
- GROVE** William, Poultry, haberdasher. (Loxley, Cheap-side)
- HARRIS** John, Old Jewry, watchmaker. (Ruttersford, Bartholomew-cloze)
- HEYET** J. Wigan, linen manufacturer. (Ellis, Curliar-street)
- MANHAM** John, Sloane-street, music seller. (Joshua Mayhew, Carey street)
- HINGTON** W. Frisco-street, mariner. (Palmer, Copthall court)
- HANDLEY** William, Beverley, currier. (Campbell, Beverley)
- HALL** Joseph, Stafford, mercer. (Eric and Williams, Lincoln's Inn)
- HAYES** Abraham, Lancaster, spirit merchant. (Blacklock, Temple)
- HENRIC** S. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bedford-row)
- HATTON** and Robert, Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist. (Kerstone, Gray's Inn)
- HARDING** Thomas, and Lawrence Crease, Godfrey-court, drapers. (Syddall, Aldergate-street)
- HELDON** R. Clifford-street painter. (Lyddall, Aldergate-street)
- HURRY** James, Nag's Head Court, merchant. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry)
- HAMPTON** John, Newgate-street, linen-draper. (Atkinson, Cable street)
- JAMES** John, Stafford, grocer. (Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane)
- JOHNSON** David, Brown-street, Smith. (Frame, Great Queen's street)
- KERDISH** John, Shaw Chapel, cotton manufacturer. (Chappellade Temple)
- LONGBOTTOM** George, Holbeck, clothier. (Glaschill and Co. Lushbury)
- LONGBOTTOM** Thomas, Holbeck, clothier. (Glaschill and Co. Lushbury)
- LAWSON** Thomas, Lancaster, spirit-merchant. (Blacklock, Elm-court)
- LOVELL** Joseph, Birmingham, pin manufacturer. (Kerstone, Gray's Inn)
- LIFE** Edward, Shearnes, shoemaker. (Silver, Gray's Inn)
- LEACH** Thomas, Grace's Alley, haberdasher. (Sevon and Co. Gray's Inn)
- LUGG** William, Jones, Worcester, baker. (Stephenson and Co. Gray's Inn)
- MALCOLM** James, Brentford, gardener. (Willoughby, Clifford's Inn)
- MERCH** Edward, Blackmore-street, linen draper. (Hargman, Wine-office court)
- MORLEY** Robert, Old-street, goosey-griver. (Calcraft, Lyon's Inn)
- MORTON** William, Lancaster, corn dealer. (Hard, Temple)
- MORRIS** John, Union-street, boot maker. (Metcalfe, Spinning-hall street)
- MADR** James, Fenchurch buildings, insurance broker. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry)
- MORTON** C. Crodon, West dealer. (Seaton, Union-street)
- MOUNTFORD** Benjamin, Walsall, miller. (Kinsler and Co. Symond's Inn)
- MEDFORD** Magill, New City Chambers, broker. (Cuppago, Jersey street)
- MANK** W. Farbold, lime burner. (Windle, Bedford-row)
- NABBS** James, Newington Butts, linen-draper. (Mord, Temple)
- WHEAT** J. Sawbridge, clothier. (Concable, Symond's Inn)
- NEWBURY** E. Ward, Old Bond-street, builder. (Smith and Co. Chapter House)
- GEORGE** William, the younger, George Mylne and John Chalmers, Jeffery square, merchants. (Crowder and Co. Old Jewry)
- OSER** William, Birmingham, baker. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry)
- PARKER** Thomas, Keighley, cotton twist spinner. (Swaine, Great Ormond street)
- PHILPOT** Edward, Three Crane-court, soap merchant. (Watkins, Temple)
- PARKER** J. Gosport, baker. (Blaugford and Sweet, Temple)
- TOWELL** William, Bracon, liquor merchant. (Smith and Metres, Great St. Helens)
- PURKISS** Stephen, Acton Green, carpenter. (Bower, Clifford's Inn)
- PAGE** James, Needham Market, grocer. (Kinderley and Co. Symond's Inn)
- FRITCHARD** J. Storey, Wigmore street, grocer. (Allen, Bridge-street)
- ERLOR** Joseph, Princes-street, drysalter. (Parrell, Church-street)
- ROPE** William, Webberly upon Swamp, dealer in pigs. (Edmonds and son, Lincoln's Inn)
- FOWLES** Richard, Nag's Head Court, merchant. (Swaine, and Co. Old Jewry)
- PRICE** Edward, Leeds, merchant. (Battie, Chancery-lane)
- ZARKINSON** George, London, warehouseman. (Medway, Cliff and Co. Holborn court)
- REDLEY** Thomas, Row-lane, victualler. (Smith and Telford, Chapter House)
- RICHMOND** William, Mark Lane, auctioneer. (Page, Gray's Inn)
- RANLEY** William, Bury St. Edmunds, cabinet-maker. (Page, Bury St. Edmunds)
- ROBINSON** William, New Cross, baker. (Kayll, Newington)
- ROBINSON** Thomas, and Michael Robinson, Kirby Stephen, liquor merchant. (Kendal or Ridge, Carey-street)
- ROBERTSON** William, Wrenham, inn keeper. (Fouke, Serjeant's Inn)
- REYNOLDS** George, Back lane, cow-keeper. (Heard, Nuper-square)

Roffey

Isley George, and Richard Gordon, St. Johns, merchants. (Foulkes, Covent Garden.)
 Ismay William, Valence, Oxford Street, linen draper. (Feb. New North Street.)
 Ismay John, Braxton, calico printer. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry.)
 Ismay Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Greaves, Liverpool.)
 Ismay George, Upper Thames Street, grocer. (Godson, Bridge Road.)
 Ismay Joseph, Taplow mill, miller. (Pestie and Co. Paternoster Row.)
 Ismay Humphrey, Exeter, ironmonger. (Stanford, Exeter.)
 Ismay William, Bath, mercer. (Janies, Gray's Inn.)
 Ismay John, Widgate Street, dealer and chapman. (Willis, Temple.)
 Ismay A. Duke Street, horse dealer. (Keys, Aldgate.)
 Ismay Joseph, Stockport, check manufacturer. (Hawthorn, Bedford.)
 Ismay John, Prury Lane, money-striver. (Buddle, Temple Street.)
 Ismay and Parson Cusance, Great Yarmouth, merchants. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry.)
 Ismay Joseph, Reading, grocer. (Vince, Reading.)
 Ismay Thomas, Great Grimby, coal merchant. (Sykes and Co. New Inn.)
 Ismay John, Bolton, bookbinder. (Johns and Gaskell, Gray's Inn.)
 Ismay William, Adlington, carrier. (Sherwin, Bedford Row.)
 Ismay Robert, and John Barron, Walbrook, warehousemen. (Atkinson, Cable Street.)
 Ismay John, Berwick upon Tweed, ship-builder. (Allen and Co. Furnival's Inn.)
 Ismay John, Maidstone, ironmonger. (Bolton and Co. Cross Street.)
 Ismay John and Richard Travis, Fretwick, bleachers. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry.)
 Ismay Richard Lock, linen draper. (Berry and Co. Walbrook.)
 Ismay John, Manchester, perfumer. (Bonsfield, Bow Church Street.)
 Ismay Thomas, the younger, St. Alban's, horse dealer. (Tatham, Green Street.)
 Ismay Edward, Newark-upon-Trent, merchant. (Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.)
 Ismay William, Lad Lane, victualler. (Adams, Old Jewry.)
 Ismay John, Bishopgate Street, merchant. (Palmer and Co. Throgmorton Street.)
 Ismay Thomas, Orchard Street, baker. (Viment and Co. Bedford Street.)
 Ismay Thomas, Merford, builder. (Williams and Park, Bedford Row.)
 Ismay G. St. Colum, linen draper. (Stanford, Exeter.)
 Ismay John, Richard, Three Oak Lane, cooper. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry.)
 Ismay James, Salisbury, dr. (Pearson and Son, Temple.)
 Ismay James, Chichester, hat manufacturer. (Meyers, Blackfriars Road.)
 Ismay Joseph, Plymouth, merchant. (Whiteford, Plymouth.)
 Ismay James, Ryder's Court, Glover. (Wilson, Madock Street.)
 Ismay John, Richmond, breeches-maker. (Paton, Cross Street.)
 Ismay John and William Wild, Stockport, cotton-spinner. (Thornhill, Stockport.)
 Ismay Peter A. Turgiss, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, Bedford Row.)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Ismay John, Madingley, shopkeeper, February 10.
 Ismay Alexander, and Richard Brecken, Philadelphia, merchant, March 10.
 Ismay W. Dingley, glass-fitter, February 16, final.
 Ismay George, Cloth Fair, glazier, January 31.
 Ismay John, Richmond, upholsterer, February 24.
 Ismay Peter, Whitechapel, builder, February 10, final.
 Ismay Stephen, Ledbury, baker, February 7.
 Ismay Henry, Lincoln, miller, February 28.
 Ismay Thomas, Crescent, cabinet maker, February 14.
 Ismay R. Cuttle Bridge, Port, merchant, Feb. 18, final.
 Ismay Benjamin, and Ann Smith, Bodinghall Street, sailors, February 17.
 Ismay William, White Lion Square, merchant, February 17.
 Ismay John, Liverpool, coat merchant, February 17.
 Ismay John, Cannon Street, ship owner, February 7.
 Ismay John, Aldermanbury, Jeweller, March 10.
 Ismay John, Cannon Street, mariner, March 10.
 Ismay John, Newgate Street, linen draper, Feb. 24, final.
 Ismay Robert, High Street, linen draper, February 7.
 Ismay William, and John Yocum, Jersey Street, shoe makers, April 25.
 Ismay John Ralph, and John Jacob Battier, Gould's Square, merchants, March 3.
 Ismay George, Bristol, merchant, February 26.
 Ismay Charles, Piccadilly, in fecr, March 3, final.
 Ismay William, the younger, Fench Lane, tailor, Feb. 21.
 Ismay David, Dean Street, cordwainer, February 14.
 Ismay Charles, Barnett, wine merchant, February 14.
 Ismay James Henry, Gravesend, grocer, February 14.
 Ismay Charles, Odikam, corn dealer, March 17.
 Ismay John, Liverpool, merchant, February 17.
 Ismay Richard Barnley, and Robert Dearman, Pinder Street, merchants, February 24.
 Ismay Francis, Plymouth Dock, baker, February 14.
 Ismay Robert Harrison, Southwood, miller, Feb. 10, final.
 Ismay Joseph, Mill Thorpe, horse dealer, February 10.
 Ismay William, Holborn, St. Andrew's, linen draper, Feb. 24.
 Ismay John, Liverpool, merchant, February 16.
 Ismay John, Stamford, February 24, final.

Ismay Thomas, Leicester, hatter, February, final.
 Ismay Thomas, Alton, grocer, final.
 Ismay Richard, Oxford Street, tailor, March 3.
 Ismay Michael, High Street, linen draper, March 11.
 Ismay Stanley Marshall, Gravesend, linen draper, Feb. 24, final.
 Ismay Samuel, New Sarum, tailor, March 7, final.
 Ismay Henry, Grace Church Street, grocer, March 7.
 Ismay John, Old Swan Lane, broker, February 7.
 Ismay William, the younger, Stoney Stratford, lace merchant, February 24.
 Ismay John, South Shields, tallow chandler, March 5.
 Ismay David, Gutter Lane, mercer, February 21.
 Ismay Michael, and Henry Collins Green, Oxford Street, trunk makers, March 7.
 Ismay Edward, Whitcombe Street, copier and chapman, March 24.
 Ismay William, and Richard Jackson, Red Oak's Lane, d'Alles, February 17.
 Ismay Joseph, Ash, miller, February 16.
 Ismay Thomas, Throgmorton Street, merchant, Feb. 14 and 24, final.
 Ismay John, and William Buckingham, merchants, Fench Lane, Harris Thomas, Princes Street, winter, February 21, final.
 Ismay Herbert Thomas, Dugway Hill, merchant, February 21.
 Ismay Harding John, Abingdon, bookbinder, February 24.
 Ismay Harter Thomas, Holborn haberdashier, February 24.
 Ismay John, Manchester, draper, Feb. 24, final.
 Ismay Hewitt John, Birmingham, druggist, Feb. 27, final.
 Ismay Edward, Lower Tooting, February 24.
 Ismay Hill James, Depford vicar, February 24.
 Ismay Mary, Warrington, shopkeeper, February 26.
 Ismay James Fletcher, Wilmors Lane, tailor, April 1.
 Ismay Harris John, Cardiff, shopkeeper, March 16.
 Ismay Rauling Ralph, and John Houlding, Fretton, March 31.
 Ismay Hoffman Daniel, Bolton, sheepmonger, March 31.
 Ismay Howett John, St. Martin's Lane, carpenter, March 16.
 Ismay Hayes John, Maidstone, paper maker, March 16.
 Ismay Jameson A. and S. M. Quond, Sheborne Lane, merchants, February 21.
 Ismay John, Great Yarmouth, druggist, February 10.
 Ismay Jones J. Bluff, New bond street, fuller, March 31.
 Ismay John, Strangford, Fownhope, dealer and chapman, February 7, final.
 Ismay John J. Alnmouth, cornfactor, March 14.
 Ismay Kirkman John, Kirkdale, merchant, March 15.
 Ismay Kirkman Robert, Liverpool, cotton manufacturer, March 11.
 Ismay Lewis William, Dowdall, shopkeeper, February 16.
 Ismay Lowe George, and Charles Lowe, Amber Mill, cotton spinners, February 25.
 Ismay Leach James, Alkew, Jewry Street wine merchant, February 18.
 Ismay Lazonby William, Manchester, ironmonger, March 2.
 Ismay John, Old Jewry, warehouseman, April 4.
 Ismay Lewis R. and James Darvell, Walbrook, merchants, March 7.
 Ismay Martindale John, St. James's Street, wine merchant, February 7.
 Ismay Macon Thomas, Sheffield, corn factor, February 9.
 Ismay Muff J. Joseph, Sutton upon Derwent, and George Beal, Rockingham, millers, February 16, final.
 Ismay Martin Thomas, Birmingham, and Thomas Nicholas, Stone, cotton-wainers, February 24, final.
 Ismay Miller Thomas, St. John's Street, February 19, final.
 Ismay Morgan Thomas, Holborn linen draper, March 3.
 Ismay Marriott Ann, Olney, milliner, February 24.
 Ismay Milner Gamal, Elthridge, and Daniel Whitaker, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, March 5.
 Ismay Moore Samuel, Leicester, woolcombers, March 13, final.
 Ismay Mallard John, Bristol, merchant, March 24.
 Ismay Nesbitt Richard, Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer, Feb. 24.
 Ismay Ockenden Richard, Rehill, shopkeeper, February 24.
 Ismay Owen Thomas, Road Lane, brandy merchant, Feb. 24.
 Ismay Owles James, Bungay, shopkeeper, March 3, final.
 Ismay Poul Robert, Matfield Hill, way linen draper, Feb. 24.
 Ismay Pritchard John, St. Mary, Wigmore Street, grocer, April 4.
 Ismay Peard James, Maddermarket, dealer and chapman, March 31.
 Ismay Papillon Peter James, St. Gwinin's Lane, merchant, March 24.
 Ismay Price W. Leadenhall Street, tailor, March 7.
 Ismay Price John, Limehouse, March 7.
 Ismay Watson George, and Henry Stratton, Blackfriars, coal, February 14.
 Ismay Simpson John, Fairfield, carrier, February 26.
 Ismay Shepherd Peter, Lynn, craper, March 17.
 Ismay Steedman George and John M. Lean, Lamb Street, optician, merchants, March 7.
 Ismay Starr John, Worcester, brandy merchant, March 3.
 Ismay Stark W. Blue Co. buildings, merchant, March 3.
 Ismay Sutton Thomas, Rye, miller, March 7.
 Ismay W. Birmingham, toy maker, March 7, final.
 Ismay Sutton Fanny, London, milliner, March 14.
 Ismay Scott John and George Scott, South Street, merchants, March 31.
 Ismay Sutton B. Birmingham, cotton maker, March 9, final.
 Ismay Sutton W. Leicester, bull coat, merchant, April 15.
 Ismay Thompson John, Hand Court, Stationers, March 17.
 Ismay Thomas Robert, Clowdrie, shopkeeper, March 25.
 Ismay Taylor Thomas, Birmingham, common carrier, March 17.
 Ismay Ward Thomas, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, March 17.
 Ismay Watson Blagley, Manasse, carpenter, February 16.
 Ismay Wharmby W. Guildford, February 24.
 Ismay Warner Edmund, Tottenham, coach and builder, Feb. 21.
 Ismay Wileman James, Liverpool, merchant, March 7.
 Ismay Wyatt John, Leadenhall, St. Paul's, Francis, Litchfield, and James Hadwick, New Calico printers, March 9.
 Ismay Ward James, Hereford, brewer, March 31.
 Ismay White J. Goul Exchange, coal factor, April 25.
 Ismay Whitcomb J. Edward, Fench, manufacturer of earthenware, March 10.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE committee for managing the school of the Indigent Blind in St. George's Fields, having obtained possession of some premises adjoining the present school-house, have given notice of their intention to add fifteen male pupils to the establishment, now consisting of twenty-one male and sixteen female pupils. They likewise have it in contemplation to open a day-school on the premises for such as can make it convenient to lodge and board in the neighbourhood.

It is reported that an application will be made during the present session of parliament for an act to build a bridge over the Thames from the Strand, and to form a new road direct from Covent Garden to the Obelisk, in St. George's Fields.

On the 23d of February, two of the men who were concerned in an atrocious murder of a Mr. Steel on Hounslow-heath, upwards of four years ago, were on the confession and evidence of an accomplice executed in the Old Bailey. This circumstance deserves especial record in consequence of the shocking accident of no less than thirty persons (men, boys, and women) having been suffocated in the immense crowd, which assembled to witness the execution. Some persons fell, others fell over them, and the excessive pressure rendered it impossible to afford relief, till nearly fifty were deprived of all visible signs of life.

The names of those who could not be restored are as follow :

Thomas Bradford, Great Polteney-street.
Wm. Boothby, Colonnade, Russell-square.
John Carter, Type-street.
Benjamin Carpenter, and Son, Hammer-smith.

James Cuttle, Bell-court, Grab-street.
Thomas Cooper, Rose alley.
— Crofs, Norwich-court, Fetter-lane.
John Dilling, King street, Old-street.
Josiah Fieldhouse, Plough-st. Whitechapel.
Sarah Fry, Market street, St. James's.
William Guest, Gutter-lane.
Daniel Grover, Cow-crofs, Smithfield.
W. Harrington, 31, Skinners-street, Somers Town.

S. Howard, Charles st. Middlesex Hospital.
Wm. Platt, Gloucester-street, Whitechapel.
Charlotte Pantin, King-street, Drury-lane.
Robert Pringle, French Yard, Bowling-green-lane.

Richard Russell, Alcock-lane, Shoreditch.
A. S. Roderigues, Whitechapel.
Elizabeth Tozer, Fox-court, Ray-street.
Joseph Taylor, Peter-street, Cow-crofs.
J. Thorne, Flower-de-luce-court, Spital-fields.

Wm. Tyler, No. 39, Church-street, Soho.
G. Wilton, Beauchamp-st. Brooks Market.
Edward Stone.
— Mansfield.
— White.

William Williams, Dyot-street, St. Giles's.
John Wimble, Great Barlow-street, Manchester-square.

We are credibly informed, that this shocking accident was entirely occasioned by the wantonness of a gang of Brewer's Servants, who broke through the crowd.

MARRIED.

Charles Turner, esq. of New Bond-street, to Miss Bims, eldest daughter of the late John B., esq. of Leeds, banker.

At Lambeth, Mr. Joseph Barton, of Bermondsey, to Miss Mary Harris, only daughter of Joseph H., esq.

The Hon. Colonel Ponsonby, to the Hon. Miss Fitzroy, daughter of Lord Southampton.

James Reid, esq. son of the Rev. William R. vicar of Avely, to Miss Robins, eldest daughter of Mr. John R., of Warwick-street, Golden-square.—On the same day, John Uberton, esq. late captain of the Oxford militia, to Miss F. A. Robins, youngest daughter of Mr. R.

Sir Daniel Fleming, bart. to Miss Fleming, daughter and sole heiress of the late Sir Michael Le F., of Rydall Hall, Westmorland, and grand daughter of the late Earl of Suffolk.

At Stoke Newington, the Rev. William Parker, M. A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Miss Ann Gaskin, daughter of the Rev. Dr. G.

Edward Bannwell, esq. of Demerara, to Miss Lucy Brotherton, of Charlotte street

The Hon. and Rev. Edward Taylor, brother to the Marquis of Headfort, to Miss St. Leger, eldest daughter of Colonel St. L., and niece of Viscount Doneraile.

Robert Inglis, esq. only son of Sir Hugh I., to Miss Briscoe, eldest daughter of J. S. Briscoe, esq. of Pendhill, Surry.

At Hampstead, J. W. Lloyd, esq. to Miss Anna Maria Longley, daughter of John L. esq.

George Lewis Hollingsworth, esq. of Darlington Durham, to Miss Stokes, daughter of Henry S. esq. of Brunswick-row.

Samuel Otto Bayer, esq. of Antigua, to Miss Edwards, eldest daughter of the late Zachary E. esq. of Jamaica.

The Rev. Edward Hodgson, to Miss Fullarton, daughter of John F., esq. of Sundridge, Kent.

At Chelsea, John Walter, esq. to Miss Moody.

Thomas Vincent, esq. to Miss Hazlewood, of Dean street, Soho.

Henry Onslow, esq. son of Admiral Sir Richard O. to Miss Bond, daughter of the late John B., esq. of Mitcham.

Richard Budd, jun. esq. of Chatham-place, to Miss F. L. Loddon, of Hammer-smith Terrace.

DIED.

DIED.

In Upper Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, *George Wright, esq.* many years a major in the service of the East India Company.

In Parson-street, Wellesloe-square, *Mrs. Waterbury*, wife of *George W. Esq.*

In Russel-place, *W. Tennant, esq.* of Rule Luarkshire and Staunmore, Middlesex.

At Chelsea, *W. R. Nisom, esq.*

At Hounslow, *J. Preston, esq.* 78

At Walthamstow, *T. Wetherbead, esq.*

In Old Broad-street, *William Stevens, esq.*

In King's-road, Bedford-row, *Hollis Edwards, esq.* 86.

In Lower Thornhaugh-street, *Mrs. Sandell*, widow of *Mr. Joseph S.* 71.

At Kensington Palace, *Peggen Hale, esq.* banker of Bond-street.

In Abingdon-street, *Mrs. Pownall*, widow of *John P.*, *esq.* commissioner of the customs.

In Portland-place, *Mrs. Berry*, relict of *Samuel B.*, *esq.* land-surveyor of the customs, and sister of the late *Dr. Plomer*, 83.—*James Law, esq.*

In Millman-street, Bedford-row, *Mr. Francis Bishop Wells*, 33; and a few days afterwards at the same place, *Mrs. Elizabeth Wells*, his mother, 79.

In Parliament-street, *William Rock, esq.* 77. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, *Henry Cumberland, esq.* one of the pages of the presence to her Majesty, 87.

In Poland-street, in consequence of her clothes accidentally taking fire, *Mrs. Simijon*, wife of *Mr. S.* attorney.

At Stamford-hill, *Mr. William Holdsworth*, formerly of the Bank of England, 69.

Mr. Samuel Angler, veterinary surgeon, of the Edware-road. He had gone out on horseback to St. Alban's and the adjacent places on business, and was found, not quite dead, but senseless, at midnight, by the driver of a bay-cart on the Watford-road. His head was much bruised owing in all probability to a fall from his horse.

At Chelsea, *Samuel Wyatt, esq.* brother of the celebrated architect.

In Brunswick-square, *Mrs. Gooch*, wife of *George G.* *esq.*

Edward Gilbert, esq. formerly a wholesale stationer in Watling-street

At Greenwich, at the house of her brother-in-law, General Borthwick, *Mrs. Mary Lind*, eldest sister of the late *John L.*, *esq.* of Lincoln's Inn

At Turnham-green, *Philip Neill, esq.* barrister.

In Hinde-street, *Baroness Dufferin* and *Crakyr*, of the county of Down, Ireland.

At Edmonton, aged 58, *Mrs. Bigg*, wife of *Mr. B.*, attorney, of Hatton-street. The fate of this lady is singularly calamitous. A few days before, as she was assisting in trussing a wild duck, in consequence of her cook having abruptly left her, the point of the Geese ran into the ball of her thumb, com-

veying with it some of the putrefied matter of the bird, which brought on a mortification that terminated in her death.

In Gloucester-place, New Road, after long lingering under a consumption, *Francis Gould, esq.* principal proprietor of the Opera-house, in the Haymarket. He bore an amiable character, and is much regretted by all who knew him. His acquaintance with persons in fashionable life was very extensive; during the time he assisted in conducting the affairs of the Opera, it proved exceedingly lucrative, and he obtained the approbation of the nobility and gentry. He is supposed to have died possessed of considerable property. He was married a few days before his death to *Miss Skedgall*, a lady to whom he had been attached, and a piece of *Mr. Kelly*, of the Opera-house.

At Wandsworth, *William Walker, esq.*

In Francis-street, Bedford-square, *Alexander Watt, esq.*

In Great George-street, *Mrs. Hofer*, wife of *John H.* *esq.*

Francis William Montagu, second son of *Matthew M.* *esq.* of Portman Square, 18.

At his apartments in the Haymarket, *General John Reid*. This officer, the oldest in the service, was in his 87th year. In his youth he served in the 42d Highland regiment, the gallant corps who annihilated Napoleon's *so-called* Invincibles in Egypt. In the meridian of his life he was esteemed the best gentleman German-flute performer in England: he was also particularly famed for his taste in the composition of military music. His marches are still much admired. It is said he has bequeathed a sum nearly amounting to 30,000*l.* to establish a fund for the decayed musicians of Scotland, and their indigent children. By the death of General Reid, there is a vacancy in the colonelcy of the 88th regiment.

At Clapham, *William Chivers, esq.* This gentleman who acquired a considerable fortune in the wine trade, had for several years retired from the hurry of business intending to spend the remainder of his life in social retirement at an elegant residence on Clapham Common. *Mr. C.* was no mean botanist, and was passionately devoted to horticultural pursuits; in short, his garden was his hobby-horse; and by a natural consequence, his gardener was with him as familiar and as important as Corporal Trim was with Uncle Toby. One morning *Mr. C.* took his accustomed and favourite walk, and observing his gardener employed in digging a piece of ground in which he had previously enjoined him not to interfere, as he intended to devote it to the reception of some choice and valuable exotics, he remonstrated with him, as from master and servant, on his disobedience of express directions. The gardener returned an evasive reply; upon which *Mr. C.* calmly observed, "Well, John, as we are not likely to agree on this subject, you had better

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better

better retire to the house, receive your wages, and go about your business!" The inhuman gardener immediately raised his spade and struck his defenceless master so violent a blow between the right cheek and eye, that the instrument penetrated considerably into the head. The gardener then ran off towards Clapham, and some time afterwards Mr. C. was accidentally discovered by his servant, bleeding profusely on the ground. Mr. Railton, a neighbour to Mr. C., instantly dispatched an express to the public office, Bow-street. Mr. Graham dispatched Rivett and Miller, two very active officers in a post chaise for the purpose of securing the delinquent; but, previously to their arrival at Clapham, he had been apprehended, and conveyed to Union Hall, in the borough. The requisite investigation was entered upon, during which the magistrates were informed by the surgeon, that after languishing three hours, Mr. C. was dead! The gardener is fully committed to take his trial for the murder.

In Queen-street, Edgeware-road, Mr. William Taplin, veterinary surgeon, well known for his publications on subjects connected with his profession. In 1788 appeared the first volume of "The gentleman's Stable Directory," which was followed by a second. In 1796 he published, "A Compendium of Practical and Experimental Farriery," in an octavo volume. These books have been favourably received notwithstanding the somewhat pompous and inflated manner of the author, which is but ill-adapted to the information of persons for whom they were designed. They are however likely to be of general utility. The last avowed publication of Mr. T. was his "Sporting Dictionary," in two octavo volumes which appeared about the year 1804. He was we believe the editor of the "Sportsman's Cabinet," a splendid work in two volumes, royal quarto, containing a history and description of the various species of the canine race. About two years since family affliction began to impair his faculties, and from that period his health gradually declined.

At Wimbledon, Sir Stephen Lubbock, bart. This gentleman was the third son of the Rev. Dr. Henry L., formerly vicar of East Bourne, Suffex. His father having a numerous family, determined to send Stephen abroad to push his fortune, and he accordingly repaired to the East Indies in the civil service of the company. Here we believe he had the misfortune to be one of the unhappy captives, who, on the taking of Calcutta by the nabob of Bengal were confined during the destructive night of the 20th of June, 1756, in the Black Hole, where 123 out of 146 perished. If we are not misinformed it was this gentleman who is mentioned by Mr. Holwell in his account of what passed on that horrid night, in the following words:—"One of my miserable companions, on the right of

me observed, that I allayed my thirst by sucking my shirt-sleeve; and thereupon robbed me from time to time of a considerable part of my store; though after I detected him, I had ever the address to begin on that sleeve first, when I thought my reservoirs were sufficiently replenished; and our mouths and noses often met in the contest. This plunderer, I afterwards found, was a young gentleman in the service, Mr. L., one of the few who survived, and since assured me that he believed he owed his life to the many comfortable draughts he had from my sleeves"—After this narrow escape he continued to reside for many years in Asia, where he proved more fortunate than his elder brother, who, with many other English subjects was put to death by the Nabob Colim Ali Cawn, at Patna. During this period he held several high and confidential situations, and at length returned to his native country, where he married Miss Boldero, the eldest daughter of John B., esq. of Ashenden Hall, in Hertfordshire, and an eminent banker in the city of London, by whom he had a numerous family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. He was created a baronet in 1791, and sat in several parliaments, having been elected for Heliou in 1790, St. Michael's in 1796, and Penryn in 1802. Sir Stephen has also for many years acted as a director of the East India Company, and occupied both the chairs at the India-house. In 1790 when the question relative to the abatement of the impeachment of Mr. Hastings was agitated, Sir Stephen, who was then chairman of the court of directors, bore testimony to the merits of the administration of the late governor general. Of late he has not taken an active part in public affairs. For many years Sir Stephen had been afflicted with the gout, but experienced no uncommon change of health, till a few days previous to his dissolution.

John Hayman Packer, of Drury-lane theatre, was born March 21, 1730, in the Strand, and served his time to his father, a saddler, in Glass-house-street. He appeared on the stage at Newcastle, in 1754, under the name of Hayman, and first played in London in 1758, at Covent Garden in the parts of Johnson in the Rehearsal, and of the Frenchman in Lethe. He played at Drury-lane in September that year, Selim in the Mourning Bride; and afterwards performed Catesby in Richard III. with Garrick, and continued to perform in almost every piece wherein Garrick appeared till he quitted the stage, in 1776. Mr. Packer for more than fifteen years had but forty shillings weekly, for twelve years he had three pounds, then four. He could read small print by moonlight, and never used glasses but to see distant objects, and it was the reward of his temperance that he never lost a tooth. He kept a journal of his life from the day he left his father's house till his death; and a book in which he entered

entered the births, marriages, and deaths of all his friends. He played, at least 4852 times, besides walking in procession. An accidental fall down stairs January 31, 1806, contributed to hasten his death, which took place September 16, in the 70th year of his age. Those who saw Mr. P. perform in his decline, will be surprised to find, that forty years ago, Churchill, in his *Rosciad*, characterized him thus,

"Who can, like Packer, charm with
sprightly ease?"

But whatever might have been his merits, his latter days were embittered by inattention! Unable to derive from his salary, by reason of stoppages, those comforts which his time of life required, he sunk under grief, and added another to those fatal instances of distress in their latter days, which are already too numerous among the devotees of the stage.

The Bishop of St. Pol de Leon, 80. This worthy prelate was venerable not only from age, but from his public and private character. He was born in the comté of Cornouailles, in Bas Bretagne, July, 1722, and originally entered into the profession of arms; but left that service to devote himself to the sacred office. He was named in 1772, to the see of St. Pol de Leon, and came into England in 1791 to shelter himself from the phrenzy of the revolution. Never will his countrymen forget that he was the means of conveying to them the bounty of the British nation; and he had the satisfaction of seeing this bounty prolonged, and effectually established. The prisoners of England, the East-Indies, Botany-Bay itself, shared in his distribution, and his compassion was conspicuous on the desolate shores of Cayenne, Sinauary, and of Cananua. A state of debility gradually conducted him to the tomb, with little previous suffering.

Mr. Isaac Reed, (whose death is mentioned in the *last number*), was the son of a tradesman near Temple-bar, and lost his parents at an early age. He was educated at Streatham, in Surry, and being intended for the profession of the law, attached to an attorney of considerable practice. Soon after the expiration of this engagement he took chambers in Grays-inn, and practised for some time as a conveyancer, but the attractions of the Muses seducing his mind from the study of legal distinctions, he gradually relinquished the profession for pursuits more congenial to his taste, and at length wholly devoted his time to English literature. He was chiefly known to the public in the character of an editor, in which capacity he prepared and materially altered an edition of Doddsley's collection of Old Plays, 12 vols. small octavo, an improved edition of Prior's works, 2 vols. small octavo, and an edition of Goldsmith's Plays, with a preface. He made a collection of Poems, in 4 vols., as a continuation of a collection published by Doddsley, and col-

lected the fugitive poems of Lady Mary Wortley Montague into a small volume. In 1782 he edited the enlarged edition of the *Biographia Dramatica*; and was a great contributor to the *Biographical Dictionary* in 12 vols. octavo, published in 1784. In 1785 he edited an edition of Shakespeare in 10 vols. octavo, a task for which he was peculiarly qualified, from his thorough knowledge of old English authors, from the possession of a library abundantly stored with the earliest dramatic productions, and from his being on terms of particular intimacy with Dr. Farmer, Mr. Stevens, and other eminent commentators and admirers of the great dramatic bard. In 1793 he very materially assisted Mr. Stevens in his celebrated edition of Shakespeare, all the proof sheets of which were corrected at his chambers. He was many years editor of the *European Magazine*, of which he was also a proprietor with his friends, Mr. D. Brathwaite, and the late John Sewell, in equal third shares. On entering upon this undertaking, an agreement was made, that in case of the death of either of the parties, the other two should have the option of purchasing his share on payment of a certain sum: accordingly on the death of Mr. Sewell, the accounts respecting the Magazine, were settled with his executors, and the whole concern became the property of the survivors, who in 1806 sold it to J. Alperne, the successor of Mr. Sewell.

Some account of the late James Simmons, esq. one of the M. P.'s for Canterbury in the present parliament. Mankind are but too fond of contemplating heroes and launching their admiration on exploits, which they can never hope, either to imitate, or excel. On the other hand, the biography of the middle ranks of life, abounds with practical instruction. Mr. Simmons was born in that city, which he was afterwards destined to represent, about the year 1740, in a little obscure house, in the immediate vicinity of the cathedral; his parents* were poor but honest, and he was educated at the king's school, in Canterbury, originally founded by Henry VIII. Having been sent to London, while a boy, he became an apprentice to the late Mr. Thomas Greenhill, an eminent tradesman, nearly opposite to the Mansion-house; whose house has since been converted into a banker's shop; thus still keeping

* The writer of this article has always understood that his father was a *barber*, and he the more readily mentions this circumstance in order to prevent the minds of industrious young men in that rank of life, from relaxing in their exertions, or despairing of their future elevation. The constitution of this country, happily enables every man to aspire to the first honours of the state, and it is only the low born prejudices of rank and wealth, that can ridicule any state that does not depend on the volition of an individual.

up, although not its ancient firm, at least its ancient employment, stationers and bankers being both dealers in paper. Mr. Simmons at length, entered into business for himself, and, having become a liveryman, was afterwards put in nomination for sheriff. This occurred twice, first in 1802, and then we believe in 1806, when it was represented that his state of health would prevent him from undergoing the fatigues of office. Notwithstanding the advantages held out by a residence in the capital, yet the subject of this brief memoir still languished to return to his native city; he accordingly repaired thither, about the year 1768, and immediately established a printing office, with the management of which, he had before made himself acquainted. The reader, perhaps, will smile to learn, that he was, at this period, the only printer in Kent! The first effort made by him towards prosperity, was the publication of a newspaper, called "The Kentish Gazette:" before that period, the Kentish Post, or Canterbury News, was the only paper belonging to that extensive and opulent county*. It consisted of four foolscap folio pages, contained but two or three advertisements, and was adorned with a wood cut that occupied full one third of the first leaf. Having introduced a new type, and a new taste, this undertaking succeeded to admiration, and Mr. S. soon became the first stationer, bookfeller, &c. in the city that gave him birth. He was also chosen a member of the corporation, and became a commoner, alderman, and mayor, in rotation. But the rise of the subject of this memoir is chiefly to be attributed to his politics, to his whiggism! Having taken part, with Mr. Honeywood, in the contests for the county, &c. he was of course patronized by that party; and, when at the conclusion of the American war, the Marquis of Rockingham, Mr. Fox, &c. came into

power, in 1783, he was appointed, during their short administration, Distributor of Stamps for the county of Kent, the emolument of which office, have always been estimated at a very considerable sum. From this moment, however, the services of Mr. S. (at least in a political point of view) were lost to his country, as he was precluded by his situation, from opposing the first French war, and all the alterations introduced in consequence of it, (by Mr. Pitt) into the constitution, with the same ardour, that he had combated the American contest, and the mulversations of Lord North. This, however, did not prevent him from distinguishing himself, by what may be termed the *Civic Virtues*. The first public act of this kind, in which his zeal became manifested, was the offer of his services to regulate the new improvements introduced into Canterbury, in consequence of an act of parliament. It was he, in particular, who superintended the paving of that city; and such was the attention and ability displayed, by him, on this occasion, that he received the thanks of the corporation, which were accompanied by a piece of plate of the value of 50*l*. The next public work engaged in, by him, was the erection of a mill on a magnificent scale, for the regular supply of the Canterbury market with flour. In 1791, Messrs. Simmons and Royle gave a premium of 2450*l*. for a thirty years' lease of Abbot's and King's mill, and they expended on the building and other improvements to the amount of 8000*l*. more. Mr. Smeaton, the late celebrated engineer, while engaged at Ramsgate harbour, undertook the erection of a new mill, with such a power as to be able to turn six, and even eight pair of stones. When spoken to by Mr. Simmons, and asked if he would undertake it, he replied in the affirmative, adding at the same time with a smile, "Yes, I consent to your request, and I am the only man in England, who can complete your project; for I have been occupied all my life about water, and think I can make a drop of it go further than any other man in the kingdom." Instead of converting this project, which was finished by Mr. Abbot, of Canterbury, in a very masterly manner, into a monopoly for the oppression of the inhabitants, and the creation of an immense fortune, Mr. Simmons was enabled to realize those projects dearest to his heart. It was capacious enough for the ambition of any man, or the execution of any scheme*, as it forms a quadrangle.

* As the Kentish Post of December 19, 1724, now lies before me, I shall subjoin a theatrical advertisement, by way of specimen:—"This is to acquaint the Curious, that at the Theatre in High Street, Canterbury, is to be seen the most Noblest Piece of Work that ever was performed upon a British Stage; consisting of large Artificial Actors, five Feet high; and by them will be Acted, on Saturday next, a Play, call'd, The Unhappy Favourite, or the Earl of Essex, with the Beheading the Earl upon a Mourning Scaffold, and his Head expos'd to publick View by the Hands of the Executioner. Having met with great Applause from both the Universities, and most of the Nobility and Gentry resorting to Bath and Taunbridge Wells, and most of the Judicious Places of the Kingdom.—Note, There is a new pair of Stairs, and the Theatre is Ceil'd, being now made very commodious for Gentlemen, Ladies, &c."

* The following is an account of this ingenious contrivance:—"To the grinding floor the walls are substantially built of brick and stone; from thence to the eaves, the building is continued with masonry timber, covered with plain weather-boarding, terminating on the four sides, handsomely and uniformly falshed, with a bold block cornice,

of 72 feet, by 52, 5 inches; the height from the foundation to the vane is about 100 feet, and it contains six working floors, besides the observatory on the top, in which Mr. S. was accustomed, at times, to give entertainments to public bodies, such as the chief officers of the district, &c. As the returns have been computed at 40,000l. per annum, he was enabled to keep down the price of meal, and the affize of bread. To achieve this, he cheerfully assisted the magistrates in adjusting the value of the quarter loaf, and in 1800, published an advertisement, by which he invited the industrious poor to come in person for a supply of their necessities*. In 1804, Mr. Alderman Simmons acted as President of the Guardians of

nice, and the whole roof covered with slates. The wheel supports are accurately curved, and lined with jointed Portland stone. The two water wheels, which put the whole machinery in motion, are sixteen feet diameter, and seven feet wide. The spur wheels, whose nuts, arms, and shafts, are iron, carry eight pair of stones. From the spur wheels, by a continuation of upright iron shafts, motion is given to the complicated machinery for clearing the corn, dressing the flour, and lastly to the lifting tackle upon the upper floor. The mill-works, which are distinct for each water wheel, are of iron, where it would be properly substituted for wood, and the whole finished with a mechanical accuracy, so much to the credit of the several artists employed in their construction, that though the greatest fall of water here never exceeds five feet three inches, this mill is so powerful, as to be capable of grinding and dressing into flour 500 quarters of corn weekly.

"There the vast mill-stone with inebriate whirl,

On trembling floors his forceful fingers twirl;
Whole flinty teeth the golden harvests grind,
Fest without blood! and nourish human kind."

The bridge over the mill stream, the adjoining sawery, spacious lodges and stabling, and a spacious shop for retailing meal and flour in small quantities, besides a number of dwellings in Brown's-lane, and King's-street, are additional and recent improvements by Mr. Alderman Simmons, now the sole lessee of Abbot's mill "—*Gosling's Walk*, vol. ii. p. 12.

"To the industrious poor of the City and Suburbs of Canterbury.—I last week informed you, that on account of the very high price of bread and meat, I had directed, that meal should be sold to you at Abbot's mill, at the reduced price of one shilling and sixpence per gallon. I was extremely concerned, that you lost so much time at the mill on Saturday last, before you could be served; but the plan I have now adopted, will, I trust, prevent any such delay in future. I wish to make this relief to you as acceptable, as I think it is reasonable, and

the Poor. On this occasion he introduced a weaving manufactory, and employed the children of distressed persons, within the liberties of the city, to the number of 150, who received the whole of their wages without deductions; some of the girls of only twelve years old, earned three shillings and sixpence a week by spinning alone. During his administration, the arrears were collected, the accounts settled, and a large debt liquidated. The next undertaking we shall mention, is the project of a canal from Canterbury to the sea, by means of which, and proper piers, wharfs, &c. that ancient city would have been enabled to enjoy all the advantages of a port. To accomplish this, Mr. Whitworth, a celebrated engineer repaired thither, at the request and at the sole expence of Mr Simmons;

with as little inconvenience to you as possible. I am sure you will excuse your being so long detained last week, when I tell you, that eight hundred and twelve poor families were served with two thousand four hundred and fifty three gallons of meal; and if the benefit which yourselves and your children received, was equal to your expectations, I am amply rewarded by your grateful acceptance of it. The second distribution of meal, at one shilling and sixpence per gallon, at Abbot's mill, will be as under: On Saturday morning, May 24, 1800;—The poor families from the parishes of Northgate and St. Alphage, from 6 till 9; from the parishes of St. Paul and St. Martin, from 9 till 11; from the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary Brediman, from 11 till 12; from the precincts of Christ Church and Staplegate, from 12 till 1—On Monday morning, May 26, 1800;—The poor families from the parishes of St. Mildred and All Saints, from 6 till 8; from the parishes of St. George and Burgate, from 8 till 9; from the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Bredin, from 9 till 10; from the parishes of St. Peter and Westgate, from 10 till 12; from the parish of St. Dunstan, from 12 till 1.

Some unfavourable reports, I understand, have been propagated respecting the quality of the meal; but you may believe me, good people, that sooner than have offered you so gross an affront, or so shamefully have insulted your feelings, as to sell you bad meal, or dirty mixtures, under the pretence of relieving your distress; I would have burnt the mill to the water's edge.—From what quarter such reports have arisen, I do not pretend to say, but if the bakers of this city or suburbs, or any of them will have the goodness to walk down to the mill, during the distribution of the meal, it will be a very great satisfaction to me; and knowing your distresses as they do, there can be no doubt, but that they will most readily give every assistance in their power to render this charity as effectual as they can, towards your relief.

St. George's.

JAMES SIMMONS.

May 24, 1800.

and, during a fortnight's residence, he was enabled to survey the whole line of the intended cut, which was then estimated at only 20 000*l*.! The next beneficial alteration suggested and accomplished by this public spirited citizen, was the improvement of some acres of land, on which still stand the ruins of the *Dungil, Dungeon, or Dane John*, all of which sufficiently express the epoch, and the nation by whom it was erected. This ancient fortress then stood in a tract of waste ground, enclosed on the south by the city wall, extending between Riding-gate and Wincheap-gate, and bounded on the east and west, by the Dover and Ashford roads. Until 1790 it remained an uneven and rugged piece of pasture, when Mr. S. commenced his great undertaking, not for his own advantage, but solely for the recreation and amusement of the public. After immense labour, on the part of a numerous body of workmen, and great personal exertions, as well as pecuniary sacrifices, it at length assumed a very different appearance from which it had before exhibited. The grounds were levelled, the walls were repaired, the little hill, or *tumulus*, was rendered more uniform, and the whole was planned and laid out with a considerable degree of taste. To support the expenses of maintaining walls and fences, and other necessary repairs, this generous citizen appropriated an annual salary; and the corporation being, by that time, sensible of the improved value of their estate, granted the ground at a pepper corn rent, to Mr. S., for the remainder of his life. But the guardians of the poor, actuated by a narrow policy, having affected the loss, for what proved a great advantage to the public, without being of any service to the proprietor; this charming spot fell rapidly to decay. At length, the mayor and aldermen having expended 220*l*. in repairs, under the judicious direction of Mr. Alderman Bunce, another public spirited man, who, after arranging their charters, undertook to recover this place of public amusement from the dilapidated state into which it had fallen, it was restored by his exertions to its former beauty. Mr. Gossling, in his Walk in and about the City of Canterbury, gives the following description of it:—"The walks throughout are gravelled, and those round the lower part of the inclosure, shaded with poplar trees and detached plantations of shrubs; a straight walk, thirteen feet wide, and 11:0 in length, extends between two rows of lines, forming a communication at each end, and in the centre, with the hill and the surrounding walks. The terrace 12 feet wide, and 1840 long, is formed on the top of the rampart within the wall, which has been repaired, and raised into a parapet the whole length, and continued from within a few paces of St. George's gate, (over the lofty and spacious arch across the Dover road, on the spot whereon stood Riding-gate), to the opening at the entrance into Wincheap; passing in its course the

old watch towers, four of the areas of which, are planted with trees and flowering shrubs, enclosed with commodious seats, and defended by handsome palisades. From the lawn are serpentine walks, bordered with quick thorn, and fenced by posts and chains, 480 feet in ascent on each side, to the summit of the mount; which, by these improvements, was heightened about 18 feet. On its side is a circular walk, having seats, which command uninterrupted views of the city and adjacent country; upon the top, a round gravelled plat, 26 feet in diameter, a stone pillar, having in its base four semi-circular niches, fronting the cardinal points of the compass, surmounted with a shaft, terminated with an ornamental arm, was erected by a subscription of the inhabitants, in 1803; at the same time a neat cottage was built, for the constant residence of a gardener, at 60*l*. per annum, voted in perpetuity, by the corporation as his salary for keeping the whole in repair. On two of the four marble tablets of the pillar, are the following inscriptions:—

EAST TABLET.

"This field and hill were improved, and these terraces, walks, and plantations, made in the year 1790, for the use of the public, at the sole expense of James Simmons, Esq. of this city, alderman and banker. To perpetuate the memory of which generous transaction, and as a mark of gratitude for his other public services, this pillar was erected by voluntary subscription, in the year 1803."

WEST TABLET.

"The mayor and commonalty of this ancient city, in consequence of the expensive improvements lately made in this field, unanimously resolved, in the year 1802, to appropriate the same, in perpetuity, to the use of the public, and to endow it with sixty pounds a year, for the maintenance and support of the terrace, walks, and plantations, payable out of the chamber."

From hence "continues the minor canon," the prospects of the city, the surrounding villages, and the gently rising hills, form a most beautiful and picturesque picture. Since this period, indeed so lately as the summer of 1803, Mr. Alderman Simmons, in addition to his former munificence, added a beautiful orchestra, constructed with great taste, in which sometimes one, and sometimes two, united bands of the regiments quartered in the city, are stationed, on purpose to entertain the inhabitants every evening during the summer. "On the whole, he is supposed to have expended about 2000 guineas, in his various improvements, and that solely for the benefit of the citizens of, and strangers occasionally repairing to, Canterbury. At length, at the general election, in 1806, his townsmen were enabled to exhibit a proper sense of gratitude and respect, by electing him one, of their two, representatives; and, he accordingly died, as he had lived, in their service, February, 1807, while attending his duty in parliament.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married] At North Shields, Capt. Wm. Thompson, of the ship Eagle, to Miss Catherine Robinson.

At Newcastle, the Rev. George Atkin, to Miss Ann Grey.—Mr. Francis Ewart, merchant, to Miss Eliz. Emerson, second daughter of the Rev. George E.—Mr. James Alison, merchant, of Leith, to Miss Bell, daughter of the late John B. esq. of Gallowhill-house.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Carr, of Wilton-Gilbert, to Miss Mary Carr.

At Easington, Capt. Sharpe of Sunderland, to Miss Wilkinson, of Hawthorn.

At Wearmouth, Mr. Stevenson, preacher in the Methodist Connexion, to Miss Eliz. Panton, of Sunderland.

Died] At Newcastle, the Rev. John Ellison, 76; upwards of 50 years curate of the church of St. Nicholas.—Mr. Wm. Weland, attorney.—Mrs. Fothergill, widow of Capt. F.—Mr. Robert Bulman, eldest son of Mr. B.—Mrs. Eliz. Hewitson, widow of Mr. John H. 83.—Mrs. Stamp, wife of Mr. Thos. S.—Mrs. Alice Ashworth, 46.—Mr. Robert Wilkinfon, Mrs. Isabella Simpson, wife of Mr. Rob. S. 92.

At Goswick, near Berwick, Thos. Alder, esq. deputy lieutenant and commissioner of the Property-tax for North and Islandshire, in the north part of the county of Durham.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Hunter, 62.—Mr. Cuthbert Symm, 72. He had not been out of doors for upwards of 40 years.

At Cresswell, Durham, Mrs. Surtees, wife of Rob. S. esq.

At Highside near Hexham, where he had been upwards of twenty years a dissenting minister, the Rev. Mr. Poole, 60.

At Durham, Mr. Robert Bone, 55. He was secretary to the provincial grand lodge of Freemasons of the county of Durham, ever since its establishment in 1788.—Mrs. Spencer, mother of Mr. S. schoolmaster 80.—Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. P. surgeon in the royal navy.

At Black Hedley, Northumberland, Nicholas Hopper, esq. aged 60, in consequence of a fall from his horse whilst looking over his grounds. Of this gentleman, it may be truly said, that the character of Pope's Man of Rob. was completely exemplified in his conduct.

At Summerhouse, near Darlington, Mrs. Sanderfon.

At Berwick, Mrs. Gladston, widow of Mr. Robert G.—John Clark, esq. a considerable West India planter.

At Morpeth, Miss M. P. Shute, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas S.—Mr. John Burn, 18.

At Warkworth, John Watfon, esq. major of the northern division of the Percy Tannanry Volunteer Riflemen, and formerly major of the 65th regiment, 64.

At Darlington, the Rev. Thos. Morland, more than 50 years, head master of the free grammar school there.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The following agricultural fact is worthy of notice: On musk-land at Castle Head, never before cultivated, were last year grown carrots, which in one square yard (tied in several parts of the field) weighed 47lb. Half an acre produced, on the average, 9 tons, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 16lb. of carrots, which, at 4s. per cwt. would amount to 36l. 18s. 6d. The quantity of potatoes growing on four statute acres of the same field was 690 bushels. The rows were four feet asunder.

Married] At Whitehaven, Mr. James Dawson, to Miss Shepherd.—Captain Hinde, of the ship Fortune, to Miss Corkhill, daughter of Capt. C. of Padstow.—Mr. W. Bower, jun. ship-builder, to Miss Elizabeth Barker, second daughter of Mr. Richard B.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Parrington, to Miss Nancy Hannah.

At Cretna-Green, Mr. Sisson, to Miss Todhunter, both of Penrith.

Died] At Rickerby, near Carlisle, Wm. Richardson, esq. 65.

At Hawkesdale, near Carlisle, John Pearson, esq. 42. He was formerly a lieutenant in the 52d regiment of foot, and distinguished himself in several actions with that corps in the East Indies. His social disposition, wit, and easy manners, endeared him to a numerous circle of acquaintance, who lament the loss of a pleasant companion and an affectionate friend.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Sarah Holmes, 75.—Mrs. Mary Acton, wife of Mr. Thos. A. 52.—A few days after being delivered of twins, Mrs. Fairbairn.—Mrs. Stalker.—Mr. Richard Peat, 82.—Mr. James Irving, of the Crown and Mitre tavern.—Mrs. Jane Roundell, 87.—Mr. John Hornsby, 82.

At

At Uldale near Cockerham, Mrs. Betty Thompson, 97.

At Workington, Mrs. Mackinson, wife of Captain Joseph M. 67.—Mrs. Scrimham, 80.

At Stainborn, Mr. John Stockdale, 78.

At Kendal, Mrs. Wilkinfon, wife of Mr. Henry W.—Mrs. Campbell, wife of Dr. C.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Michaelmas Kewick, 53.—Mr. James Carruthers, 60.—Mr. Benjamin Gilliat, 80, formerly master of a vessel out of this port, but retired from business several years ago. He was the last survivor of four brothers, all of the same occupation, (and chiefly employed in the foreign trade) who, after encountering for years the perils of a maritime life, and traversing innumerable leagues of water, at last resigned their breath in the place where first they drew it; each of them (one excepted) having numbered his eightieth year.—Mrs. Jane Kewick, 84.

At Harparrigg, near Langholm, Mr. Wm. Bothrick, 96.

At Cleator, Miss Margaret Foster, youngest daughter of Mr. John F. of Whitehaven.

At Burton, in Lonsdale, Mr. Thomas Smith, 67.

At Hague-hall, Mrs. Allott, relict of the Rev. Mr. A. 76.

YORKSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Dock-Company, held at the Guildhall, in Hull, the accounts for the year 1806 were audited, and the total sum to be divided, declared to be £8901 15s. or £49 9s. 1d. per share, upon one hundred and eighty shares,—in which number are included the twenty-five new or additional shares admitted the last year.

Married.] At York, Mr. Thos. Sanderfon, to Mrs. Harrison.—Mr. Thos. Ellis, of Norton, near Malton, to Miss Waud, of Acomb. At Birstall, Mr. John Alderson, of Liverpool, to Miss Knowles, of Umerfall.

At Richmond, Mr. F. Story, to Miss Mary Dale.

At Hull, Capt. Richard Maxwell, to Mrs. Thomas, of Liverpool.

At Pocklington, John Bagley, esq. to Miss Bell, daughter of Mr. B. surgeon.

At Scarbro' Capt. Smith, of the ship Lincoln, to Miss Willis.

At Pontefract, Mr. Wm. Bradley, architect, of Halifax, to Miss Rideout, daughter of Mr. Wm. R. of Manchester.

At Myton, in Craven, John Charnley, esq. of Lancaster, to Mrs. J. Peale, daughter of the Rev. Thos. Armistead, vicar of that parish.

Died.] At Oxton, near Tadcaster, Mrs. Siddall, 101. She retained all her faculties to the hour of her death.

At York, the Rev. John James Dobson, of Crambe. He has left handsome legacies to the York County Hospital, the schools for Blue Coat Boys, and Grey Coat Girls, and

the Dispensary established there; and also to the poor of the parish of Crambe, where he died, and to the poor of the parish of St. Saviour's-gate, where he is buried in a family vault.—Mrs. Sinclair, wife of Robt. S. esq. recorder of the city.

Mrs. Conitt, widow of Mr. Richard C. whose death was announced in our last number.—Mrs. Catherine Rudd, eldest daughter of the Rev. Abraham Blackston R., vicar of Lonsdale and Burnly, in the East riding.

At Barnby, near Selby, Joseph Blanchard, esq.—John Brewer, esq.

At Whittkirk, near Leeds, Miss Smallpage, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. S. 19.

At Kirkstall, suddenly, in his barn, as is conjectured, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Wm. Waddington.—Mr. Thos. Myers.

At Warthill, near York, John Agar, esq. 87.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Gunning, relict of Thos. G. esq. merchant, of Sheffield.

At Wyton, in Holderness, Mrs. Raines, wife of Wm R. esq. 28.

At Hedon, John Bursfall, esq. 71.

At Beverley, Mrs. Isabella Nicholson, a maiden lady.—Mr. Richard Meadley, 73.—Miss Rachel Wyrill, daughter of Mr. James W. being the third daughter he has buried in less than three months.

At Scarbro', Mr. Thos. Abott, 74.—Mr. Rich. Crompton, 82.

At Hull, Mrs. Hewson, wife of Mr. Geo. H.—Mrs. Harriet Bennet, wife of Captain Thos. B. of the Good-Intent, of London, 19.

—Mrs. Eckins, 40 years matron of the workhouse, 86.—Mr. Thomas Richardson, jun.—Mrs. Staniforth, relict of John S. esq. and aunt to John S. esq. M.P. for this borough, 82.

At Winterburn, near Skipton, Thomas Wilkinfon, esq. 69. and a few days afterwards his brother, Mr. James W. of Skipton, post-master.

At Clayton-hall, near Barnsley, Richard Greaves, esq.

At Drypool, Mr. William Ramsden, formerly a stationer in Hull, and author of several tracts on religious, moral, and popular subjects.

At North Ferriby, Mr. Wm. Hefelden, youngest son of Thomas H. esq. 18.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Wilfon, 42.—Mr. George Roper, merchant.

At Crossland Hall, near Huddersfield, George Beaumont, esq. formerly major of the Leeds Volunteer Infantry.

At Kettlewell, Craven, the Rev. Tenant Bolland, Curate of Hubberholme: a gentleman of the strictest probity and honour, with a heart always touched with the distresses of others, and a benevolence ever ready to relieve their wants and promote their future good.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Manchester, James Bellairs, esq. of Derby, banker, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest

eldest daughter of Lawrence Peel, esq. of Ardwick-Green, and niece of Sir Robert P. Barr M.P.

At Garstang, Mr. Parkinson, attorney, to Miss Buxton, daughter of Mr. B. of Ingol, near Preston.

At Lancaster, Mr. Parson, to Miss Jackson. At Prebory, the Rev. L. Heapy, to Miss Hobson, of Sutton, near Macclesfield.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Smith, merchant, to Mrs. Heale.—Mr. James Balberney, to Mrs. Dave, widow of Capt. D.

Died. At Manchester, Mr. Julius Leuchte, leader of the band of the gentlemen's concert, 21.—Mrs. Barher, wife of Mr. B. organist of St. Ann's church.—Mr. J. B. Steadman, secretary to the Infirmary.—Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Mr. Joseph D. of Salford, 32.—Thomas, third son of the late Mr. S. O. Koch, 15.—Mrs. Heywood, wife of Mr. William H.—Mr. Joseph Tindall, 74; he was employed in the excise upwards of fifty-three years.

At Clithero, the Rev. Mr. Heaton, perpetual curate of the united chapels of Whitewell, Grinleton, and Tuffet, and under-master of the free grammar-school, Clithero.

At Quarmore Park, near Lancaster, Mrs. Gibson, wife of Charles G. esq.

At Furness-abbey, Mr. Tho. A. kinson, 36. Mr. George Hartnel, chief clerk to the Backbarrow company, near Cartmel.

At Harcholme, near Rochdale, Mr. Wm. Dockray, eldest son of Mr. David D. of Lancaster, and one of the partners in the Harcholme Manufactory.

At Preston, Basil, son of the late — Fitzherbert, esq. of Swinerton, near Stone, Staffordshire.

At Wigan, Mrs. Ryding, widow of Mr. Thomas R. 90.

At Levensholme, Mr. Sam. Pefwick, 92. At Bolton, Mrs. Morris, wife of Mr. James M.

At Fulwood, near Preston, Mr. Caleb Radcliff.

At Swinton, Mr. Robt. Boardman, 79. For near 60 years he had been a considerable linen manufacturer, and was the oldest member of a society of Protestant Dissenters, of which he was always a zealous supporter.

At Edgworth, near Turton, Mr. John Chatter, 57.

At Green's Nook, in Rossendale, George Ormerod, esq.

At Slade hall, near Manchester, Mr. Moses Siddall.

Mr. John Fox, more than 45 years master of Tarleton school, 74.

At Shaw, Samuel Taylor. He lay ill seven years without uttering a word, but about a month before his decease, he recovered the faculty of speech so as to be able to converse with his friends.

At Liverpool, Mr. Cheadle, broker, of Manchester.—Mr. John Goldson, 66.—Mr. MORTLEY HAD. No 15 L

Wm. Coppack.—Mr. Henry Fletcher, 70.—Mr. Wm. Parry, of Eglwysfach, Denbighshire, 91.—Mr. James Gill.

Near Gee Cross, John Robotham, (known by the name of Old England) aged 79. He was much admired for his promptitude in making rhymes, in conversation seldom replying to any question without one; many of which will be long remembered by his acquaintance. Had he received a liberal education, he probably might have ranked as a respectable poet.

CHESHIRE.

The singular mildness of the present winter has been generally remarked by the premature appearance of flowers, and other productions of nature; apple and pear trees have blossomed and borne fruit, gooseberries were plucked at Christmas, and a thistle's nest with three eggs in it was found in a garden in this county, on the 4th of January. But a still greater curiosity, is to be seen at Chester. A gooseberry bush, which grows in a joint of the city walls (by the Kaleyards) has never failed for 20 years, to shew its fruit in the depth of winter, however severe; as it seems to be of the common kind, it may teach the speculative and curious gardener, how to plant, to procure this, and perhaps other fruit, earlier than they have hitherto ever been attempted.

Married. At Runcorn, Thomas Bate, esq. to Miss Jane Royle, second daughter of Mr. Samuel R. of Russia-hall, in the parish of Tattenhall.

The Rev. Roger Young, M.A. minister of Over, to Miss Ann Williamson, second daughter of Joseph W. esq.

Died. At Chester, Mr. Joseph Tomkinson, 86.—Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. Geo. H.—Mr. Pope, proctor.—Miss Willan, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. rector of St. Martin's.—Mr. Turner, one of the aldermen of the corporation.—Mr. White, 56.—Mrs. Young.—Mr. Ratcliffe.—Miss Barnes, daughter of Thomas B. esq.

At Upholland, Mr. John Platt, an eminent linen, check, and canvas manufacturer, of Wigan, 70.

At Morton, in the hundred of Wirral, Mr. George Meadow, 90. He was uncle, great-uncle, great-great-uncle, and great-great-great-uncle to nearly 200 persons; and what is remarkable, he was uncle to a person, more than twelve months older than himself.

At Sandbach, Mr. Thomas Leigh.

DERRYSHIRE.

Married. At Osmaston, Mr. George Heyson, of Woolton, Staffordshire, to Miss Sarah Hodgkinson.

At Wirksworth, Mr. John Alsop, of Lea-bridge, to Miss H. Smedley.

At Ashborne, Mr. Tomlinson, to Miss Marshall.

Died. At Chapel-en-le-Frith, Miss Isabella

bella McKnaught, only daughter of Mr. Robert M'K. 18.

At Church Broughton, Mr. Thomas Miller, 59.

At Cavendish Bridge, Mrs. Flack, 35.

At Derby, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Thomas S. 30.—Mr. George Oldham, 31.—Mr. James Dugdale, 69.—Mr. Thomas Lonsdale.

At Chesterfield, Rich. Slater, gent. 67.

At Denby, Mrs. Lowe, only surviving daughter of Vincent L. esq.

At Brailsford, Mrs. Plummer.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Joshua Mann, gent. of Stragglethorpe, to Mrs. Clayton.—Mr. Hall, to Miss Smith.

At Southwell, Mr. Cooke, surgeon, to Miss Brett, of Fledborough.

Died.] At Basford, Miss Pearson, daughter of Mr. Andrew P. 20.

At Linby, Miss Sarah Allcock.

At Nottingham, Mr. William Butler—Mrs. Crackle, 63.—Abraham Woolley, gent. 70.

At New Radford, Mr. Thomas Creswell.

At Teveral, near Mansfield, Mr. Joseph Paulson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Committee for managing the funds of the city of Lincoln Charitable Repository, instituted for the relief of poor married women, during the month of their confinement; and for the education and employment of poor female children, have published the following statement of the receipts and disbursements of that laudable institution, during the last year:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Cash remaining in hand -	60	0	0	To childrens schooling	34	4	8
Subscriptions and benevolences	54	12	0	Mrs. Curtois salary, and presents	12	2	0
By the sale of ornamental works made by the ladies -	18	16	10	To the sick fund -	18	16	10
By sale at the shop	56	8	0½	Materials for employing the children	63	2	5
				Balance in hand -	61	10	11½
	£189	16	10½		£189	16	10½

Married.] At Wainfleet, Mr. Wm. Cartwright, to Mrs. Mawen, both of Great Steeping.

At Belleau, Mr. Christopher Foster, jun. to Miss Blanshard.

At Boston, Mr. Wykes, of Leicester, to Miss Reynolds.

At Lincoln, Mr. Edward Fowler, jun. to Miss Mary Taylor.

Died.] At Stamford, aged 68, Mr. Lilly, sub librarian at the subscription-room, and brother to the late Mr. L. hoster. Few men

have known more of the troubles and vicissitudes of life. He was a native of Market-Raisin, but early in life embarked for America. In an excursion up the country, he and his companions were seized by a party of Indians, and those who were not massacred, were detained as slaves. In this situation the subject of this article was for a long period held, being repeatedly transferred from one savage chieftain to another, at the price of a few skins of wild beasts. Having endured innumerable hardships, he at length effected his escape; and after spending some time as a schoolmaster in America, he returned in indigence to his native country, and was indebted for a moderate subsistence to the situation he was charitably put into by the public library.—Mrs. Burton, 91.

At Falkingham, Benjamin Smith, esq. 75.

At Burley, near Oakham, William Gillson, esq. He served the office of high-sheriff for the county of Rutland in 1802.

At Spalding, Mrs. Tatam, widow of Wm. T. esq. of Moulton.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Burley, wife of Mr. William B. 59.—Mrs. Stone, wife of Mr. Thomas S.

At Sutterby, Mrs. Ann Souby, relict of Mr. Robert S. of Skenderby Thorpe, 71.

At Barton, Mrs. Sowerby, 76.

At Wainfleet, Mrs. Morton, 60.—Mrs. Kell, 80.

At Great Steeping, Mr. John Goddard, 90.

At Halton Holgate, Mr. Rob. Holmes, 82.

At Halton, Mrs. Crow, wife of Mr. C. Reward to Colonel Sibthorp.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

In the course of the last year, the Benevolent Society, established at Leicester, in 1789, have relieved 226 persons, at the expence of £118 12s.

Married.] At Leicester, Thomas Paget jun. esq. to Anne, second daughter of John Pares, esq.—Mr. Rice, to Miss Morledge.

At Netherfeal, Mr. Shardlow, of Hinckley, to Miss Orton, of Donisthorpe.

Mr. Dibbin, of Leicester, to Miss Casson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. of Throffington.

At Loughborough, Mr. Stisland, of Ollerton, Notts. to Miss Mary Brewin, sister of Captain B.

Died.] At Blaby, Mrs. Cox, 82.

At Humberston, Miss Ann Wills.

At Leicester, Mr. Springthorpe, sen.—Will. Cooper, gent. formerly an eminent bookseller, 90.—Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson.—Mrs. Ledbrooke, 75.—Mr. Mattocks, formerly a saddler, 87.—Mr. Boothby.—John Brown, gent. 72.

At Hinckley, Mr. William Neal.

At Kegworth, Mrs. Dalby, relict of Mr. D. surgeon and apothecary, 64.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Samuel Ragg.

At Queenby Hall, W. Latham, esq.

At Thorpe Satchville, Mr. Phil. Gray, 68.

At Wrincefould, Edward James, a day-labourer, 83. He received two premiums from

from the Leicester Agricultural Society, for supporting his numerous family without being burthenome to the parish, and for long servitude in the family of Mr. Wm. Burrows. He supported through life an exemplary character for honesty, industry, and piety, and was carried to the grave by six of his grandsons.

At Quornson, Mrs. Stone, 73.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Walsall, Mr. John Hesley, solicitor, to Miss Hannah Spurrier, second daughter of the late William S. esq.

At Stafford, William Eld, esq. of Seighford, to Miss Mary Keen.—Mr. Chas. Harvey, to Miss Hyatt, daughter of William H. esq. of the Meer house.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. John Repton.

At Hampstead Hall, George Birch, esq. a justice of the peace for this county.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Quakers of Birmingham, with a liberality which entitles them to the respect of every friend of humanity, have subscribed £1000. for the relief of British prisoners in France; a part of which has already safely reached the sufferers.

Married.] At Farnborough, Sir Charles Notham, bart. to Miss Holbeck, eldest daughter of William H. esq.

At Aton, Thomas Parkin, esq. of Lamhard & Co., London, merchant, to Miss Hughes, daughter of the late William H. esq. of West-Bromwich.

At Birmingham, Mr. John Bazkin, to Miss Alice Wyzer, daughter of Mr. W. of Sutton.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. T. Rothwell, engraver, 65.—Mr. Henry Reynolds, youngest son of Mr. R.—Mr. James Balleny, 76.—Mr. Thomas Lunt, 93.—Mr. Medlicot.—Mr. Mrt. Redearn.—Miss Hannah Sheaton, 20.

At Kenilworth, Mrs. James, 87.

At Coventry, Sergeant Sedgley, of the Royal Artillery.—Mr. Francis, 92.—Mrs. Fulllove.—Mrs. Cope.

At Moseley, Wake Green, Mr. John Barker, 38.

At Allum Rock, W. Ward, esq. of Birmingham.

At Bilford, Mr. Francis Charles, surgeon.

At Warwick, Mr. James Burn.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. James Parkinson, of Liverpool, to Miss Lee, of Sanfaw. Thomas Brown, esq. of Whitcot, near Clea, to Miss Jones, of Pontponton, near Knighton.

Died.] At Welshpool, John Meredith Williams, esq. of Dolanog, Montgomeryshire.—Mr. Rich. Clayton.

At Minton, Mr. Richard Minton, 79.

At Fernalth, Miss Juckes, late of Shrewsbury.

At Battersfield, near Hanmer, Mr. Cartwright, 80.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Willings, relict of Edward W. esq. 87.

At Pitchford, Thomas Otley, esq. one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this county. Providence bestowed on him health and length of days; of which singular blessing, no one ever made a more grateful or proper use; for his whole life was invariably directed to every wife, and good, and laudable purpose. In his public character, he was upright, judicious, and impartial; in private life, the amiable and accomplished gentleman; polite, hospitable, and attentive to his friends; kind, considerate, and benevolent to his tenants and dependents; humane and charitable to his indigent fellow creatures: his whole conduct was an example to those of high rank, and his virtues and integrity an example to mankind. Universally and deservedly respected; full of years, and matured in all those virtues which adorn and dignify human nature, he departed this life, with that unpeackable peace which ever marks the end of the upright and just man, at the venerable age of 90 years.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. James Willson, 72.—Miss Browne, daughter of the late Thos. B. esq.—Mrs. Vaughan, 83.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Francis Hooper, to Miss Dymbs, daughter of Mr. T. printer of the Worcester Journal.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Pritchard, of the Green Dragon.—Mrs. Lewis, relict of Mr. George L. engraver, 76.—Mrs. Gardner, wife of Mr. C. maltster, at the Cross.—Mrs. Tidmarsh, of the Wheat-sheaf.—Mr. William Price, 66.

At Shrewley, Mr. Brazier.

At Kidderminster, Mr. John Jones, upwards of 40 years vestry-clerk of that borough.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The result of a course of experiments has been laid before the Hereford Agricultural Society, by T. A. Knight, esq. from which it appears that the *strength* of the juice of any cider apple is in exact proportion of its *weight*. Thus the juices of the inferior apples are light when compared with the juices of the old and approved sorts. The Forest Scise outweighed every other, until it was put in competition with the new variety produced by Mr. Knight, from the Siberian Crab and the Lulham Pearmain; nor could any other juice be found equal in weight to the latter.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Knill, wife of Thomas K. esq. mayor of this city. She was sitting alone by the fire, which caught her clothes, and burned her in such a dreadful manner, that she expired next morning. She was nearly 100 years of age, had been deprived of sight for several years, but was uncommonly cheerful in disposition.—Mrs. Griffiths, of the Hop Pole Inn, 63.—Mrs. Knapp.—Mr. C. Smith, 87.

At Borthill, Mrs. Haynes, 82.

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At

At ~~East~~ Green, the Rev. Joseph Carless, vicar of Stretford, in this county, and of Berry, Montgomeryshire.

At Titley, Francis Hooper, esq. 71.
The Rev. Thomas Allen, vicar of Bridstow, and perpetual curate of Brimfield, and a justice of the peace for the county.
At Leominster, Mrs. Bradford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Wooton-under-edge, G. H. Wheeler, esq. to Miss Jane Tatterfall.
At Henbury, Captain Hale, of the North Gloucester militia, eldest son of J. Blagden H. esq. of Alderley, to Lady Theodosia Bourke, sister to the earl of Mayo.

Died.] At Gloucester, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. Jeremiah Hooper, a respectable farmer, of Bulley. He has left by will a pair of blankets to each of the poor women of his parish. It is remarkable, that the estate which he occupied was held 77 years under a lease for his own life; and the property now descends to James Wood, esq.—Mrs. Martha Roberts, relict of David R. esq. army-agent, late of London.—Mrs. Morgan, relict of Mr. John M. 81.—Mrs. Ridler, wife of Mr. Thomas R. 31.

At Dursley, William Vizard, esq. formerly an eminent attorney of that place, 72.—Mrs. Francis.

At Lypiatt, near Stroud, Peter Leverage, esq. 61.

At Wooton-under-edge, Mr. Thomas Bidde, attorney, and one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Mrs. Skey, wife of Mr. S. and one of the daughters of the late William Russell, esq. of Showell Green, near Birmingham.

At Nailsworth, Peter Smith, esq. a captain in the Horsley and Tetbury volunteers.

At Charlton-Kings, W. Loveley, esq. 61.

At Lidney, Sibilla Pritchard, 95.—Mary Evans, 100. There are now living in the same parish, several persons who have attained to a very great age; and few places can boast so many instances of longevity.

At Uley, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Nath. L. esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bioeffer, Mr. Thomas Jennings, to Miss Mary Foster.

Died.] At Oxford, in his 68th year, Sir John Treacher, knight. He was elected one of the assistants in that corporation in April, 1784, and served the office of Mayor in the succeeding year. On the 29th of July, 1785, he was elected alderman in the room of the late John Nicholls, esq. and received the honour of knighthood when His Majesty visited that place the same year. Having supported these offices with dignity to himself and credit to the city, some years since, from ill health, he resigned his alderman's gown. His remains were deposited in the family vault at Stoke Talmage, near Tetfworth.—Mr. Jonathan Lowndes, printer, 57.—Mrs.

Walker, widow of Mr. W. yeoman-beadle in the university.—Miss Catharine Eaton, 24.

At Henley, Mr. Humphry Wrightwick.
At Bampton, Mr. Fox, sen. A daughter who lived with him, and who has at different periods discovered symptoms of derangement, placed a quantity of gunpowder under the chair in which her father was sitting, and by means of a train which reached to the outer door, set fire to the fame; the explosion from which was so powerful as to force a hole thro' the ceiling, and the window out of the room above. Her father was so severely injured, that he survived only a few days. A short time before, she had nearly effected his death by administering poison to him.

At Waterstock, Lady Ashurst, wife of Sir William A. A.

At Bicester, Mr. James Stratton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Samuel Edwards, esq. of London, to Mrs. Smith, only daughter of the Rev. John Eccles, of Stoke Bruerne.

At Rothersthorpe, Mr. Mark Howes, to Miss Ann Howes.

At Farndon, Mr. Thomas Sharp, to Miss Susannah Buh, daughter of George B. gent.

Mr. George Vickers of Kettering, to Miss Ellis, of Clifton.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mr. James Cole.—Mrs. Gates, wife of Mr. G. of the Post-office.

At Weston-Favell, Mrs. Spencer, who many years kept a boarding-school there, 69.

The Rev. John Sutton, vicar of Weekley, and Oakley Magna, and rector of Church Lawford, Warwickshire. He was one of the most corpulent men in the county.

Mrs. Barnes, wife of James Barnes, esq. formerly principal engineer, and conductor of the Grand Junction Canal, but now an alderman and common brewer, of Banbury.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. Goodhall, relict of Mr. G. surgeon, late of Market-Harborough.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Townley Clarkson, M. A. Fellow and Bursar of Jesus College, Cambridge, and vicar of Hinxton and Swavesen, to Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. J. Dabbs, of Seckington, Warwickshire.

At Ely, William Royle, M.D. son of the Rev. William R. of Crimplesham, Norfolk, to Miss Kitchenor.

At Chatteris, Mr. John Bonfield, jun. to Miss Fryer.

At Ickleton, Mr. William Robinson, architect, of Walden Grove, to Miss M. Spencer.

Died.] At Barham-hall, Mrs. Lonsdale, widow of the Rev. Christopher L. formerly fellow of Peterhouse, 92.

At Norman-Croft-Barracks, Mr. John Crane, quarter-master of the Cambridgeshire-militia, in which he entered as a private, when this constitutional force of the country was first raised.

The

The Rev. William Elliston, D.D. master of Sidney College, Cambridge, and rector of Keynton, Huntingdonshire, 74. He was uncle to Mr. E. the dramatic performer, to whom he has bequeathed considerable property. At Milton, Mrs. Bell, wife of Captain B. of the South Lincoln militia.

At Fifebech, Mr. Edes, wife of John E. esq. At Cambridge, Mr. Azarias Smith, 58.—Mrs. Mount, wife of Mr. William M.—Mrs. Mary Sewster, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Elias S. formerly an alderman of this corporation.

NORFOLK.

The breaches in the sea banks, on the eastern coast of this county, near Horsey, which have annually laid so many thousands of acres of land under sea-water, after every high tide, and wind blowing at the same time from the North-east, have been repaired under the direction of an able engineer, Mr. William Smith, of Buckingham-street, Strand; by a careful attention to the forms in which the tides and waves throw up and maintain banks of gravel and sand on this coast, Mr. Smith has been enabled to construct a succession of break-water banks, which, though of the lowest materials, such as are to be found on the spot, have effectually resisted the raging force of the waves during the last and present winter; particularly the high tide on the 11th ult. one of the highest for 20 years past, during which they have effectually excluded the briny wave from 45,000 acres of marishes, which were before annually, more or less inundated; this has encouraged some of the proprietors to erect banks and mills, for lifting the rain and soakage water from the lower lands of this district, and 4000 acres of the wettest part, are now, for the first time, to be seen perfectly water-free in the midst of winter. One of these proprietors has employed Mr. Smith (who is the author of a treatise on water-meadows) to convert 6 acres of the newly drained marishes, into water-meadow, and to construct machinery for raising the water for irrigating the same, which will shortly be completed and in use.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Robertson, of Hackwold-cum-Wilton, to Miss Newton, of Methwold.

At Wollerton, the Hon. and Rev. William Wodehouse, to Miss Hulley.

Mr. John Davey, of Mattishall, to Miss E. Money.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Isaac Warner, to Miss Jose Johnson.—Mrs. Christopher Patterson, to Miss Capp.

Died.] At Taverham hall, Miles Sotherton Branthwayt, esq.

At Edghill, Mr. Robert Ives.

At Lynn, Mr. B. Silverwood.

At Mattishall, Mr. Joseph Bruton, 74.

At Hingham, Edward Evans, esq. late captain in the 23rd regt, of Royal Welch soldiers, 74.

At Norwich, Elis. Plumster, 98.

At Thrupton, Thomas Barton, esq. 81.

At Bawdeswell, Mr. Rob. Leeds, 71.

At Nocton, William Macon, esq. 71.

At Stoke Holy Cross, Mrs. Balding, 90.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Bouchery, relict of the Rev. Gilbert B. 72.

At Upwell, the Rev. Henry Saffery, rector of Honington, Suffolk.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Edgar, wife of admiral E.—Mr. Christopher Spanton, many years a master in the coal-trade, 78.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Richard Reeve, esq. M.D. of the West Suffolk militia, to Mrs. Jeaffreson, of Bungay, relict of Samuel J. esq.

Mr. Meadows Rodwell, of Barham, to Miss M. A. Kedington, daughter of the late Robert K. esq. of Sudbury.

Mr. T. Harwood, of Bottisford-hall, to Miss Prentice, of Stowmarket.

Died.] At Bury, aged 88, Mrs. Leman, a maiden lady, only daughter of R. Leman, esq. of Wickham Market, who in 1744 served the office of high sheriff of the county.—Mr. Dan. Hum.

At Melford-hall, the lady of Sir Harry Parker, batt.

At Elmwell, Mrs. Hunt, relict of Mr. Simon H. 73.

At Beccles, Mrs. Wavers, 33.

At Cockfield, Mrs. Challis, wife of Mr. Edward C. 53.

At Calvert's Farm, Boreham, Mr. M. Hurrell.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Maldon, Mr. Sparks, surveyor of taxes, to Mrs. Ling, of the White-horse inn.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Durrant, of the Black-boy inn, to Miss Sarah Crooks.

Died.] At Springfield, Mr. Nath. Poole.

At Braintree, Mr. Morris, attorney.

At Colchester, Mrs. Argent, wife of Mr. William A.

At Weathersfield, Mrs. Grub, widow, 101.

At Barking, Mrs. Allen, widow, 84.

KENT.

Married.] Matthias Wilks, esq. of Dartford, to Miss Browne, of Wellin.

At Cnatham, Lieut. Breson, of the Royal Marines, to Miss H. Tracey.

At Ath, Mr. Henry Paramore, yeoman, of Minster, in Thanet, to Miss Lallet.

Died.] At Folkestone, Mrs. Fox, 80.—Mrs. Roger Harvey, 74.

At Middle Deal, John Cannon, esq.

At Wye, Mrs. Clifford, 86.

At Faversham, Miss Jolly, eldest daughter of Mr. J.

At Chislehurst, Andrew Stone, esq. 19.

At Broadstain, Mr. Thomas Elgar, sen.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Lancefield.

At Spring Grove, Frances Susannah, youngest daughter of Thomas Brett, esq.

At Lyod, Lieutenant H. Terry, of the East Kent militia.—Mrs. Jones.

A:

At Dover, Mrs. Mestow, wife of Mr. William M.

At Herne, Mr. Gilbert Pambrook, 70.

At Rochester, Mrs. Mary Wright, 76.—Mrs. Smith, relict of J. Smith, esq. store-keeper of the Ordnance at that place, 76.

At Broadford, John Austen, esq. 81.

At Smarden, Mrs. Jell, wife of Mr. William J. 77.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Susannah Franks, a maiden lady, 69. The following persons died within a fortnight, and all of them resided for many years within one hundred rods of each other: Mrs. Steward, 80.—Mrs. Spong, 79.—Mr. Jacobson, 85.—Mr. Allingham, 77.—Mrs. Hollingworth, widow of John H. esq. 81.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Dodson, one of the sisters of St. John's Hospital, 81.—Mrs. F. Bolting, 77.—Mrs. Eliza Hambrook, 77.—Mrs. Ridout, relict of Mr. Thos. R. 85.

At Staplehurst, Mrs. Crowther, 88.

SURREY.

Died.] At Shepperton, Mr. Fletcher Read, well known in the sporting world, and a particular patron of the professors of the pugilistic art. He had spent the evening with some convivial friends, and was next morning found dead in his bed by his servant. Mr. Read was a native of Dundee, near which place he had succeeded to estates by the death of his mother, the intelligence of which event he received only two days previous to his death. A post-chaise was waiting at the door for him, to set off to the north, to attend his mother's funeral, when his death was discovered.

At Egham, the Rev. Wm. Robert Jones, A. M. forty years lecturer of Egham, and master of the free grammar school at that place.

At Wandsworth, William Walker, esq. of Wootten, Berks.

At Carlisle, G. Shepley, esq.

SUSSEX.

The late high tides have made great encroachments at Brighton, and at other places along the coast, washing down a considerable portion of the cliff about three quarters of a mile west of the sea-houses at East Bourne, and completely sweeping away all the shingle below, which brought to light some curiosities, that have all the appearance of being of the highest antiquity; at least of a period before the conquest of Britain by the Romans. They consist of gold rings or bracelets, bearing a polish equal to any trinket when first turned out of the jeweller's hands; a mass of mixed metal, of the colour of gold; and of brass Celts, differently formed, and in the highest state of preservation: the latter, it may be fairly conjectured, were the weapons of war used by the Celts, who anciently peopled this island from the adjacent continent. The person who first found one of these bracelets, by traversing the strand in

search of valuables, which is customary with sea-roamers after the shingle has shifted, having sold it by weight for nine guineas, and made the circumstance known, the search was pursued by others, who soon picked up four more, varying but little in size and figure. The Celts were found in the cliff, owing to a portion of one of them being exposed by the fall that had taken place.

Married.] At Lewes, Job Smallpiece, esq. of Guilford, to Miss Delia Molynaux, second daughter of J. M. esq. banker.

Died.] At Chichester, Mrs. Milton, 90.

At Lewes, suddenly, Mrs. Scott, wife of Lieut. S. of the Cheshire militia, 26.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, W. Gunthorpe, esq. to Miss Jackson, daughter of J. J. esq. of Bellevue.

At Alverstoke, Lieutenant Elers, of the royal navy, to Miss Younghusband, daughter of the late George Y. esq. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and sister to the late Captain Y. of the navy.

Died.] At Andover, by shooting himself with a pistol, Mr. Cowslade, one of the proprietors of the Reading Mercury. He was a man universally respected, and no cause can be assigned for his committing suicide. Verdict, insanity. Mr. Cowslade married the eldest daughter of C. Smart, the poet, and was in partnership with his mother-in-law, Mrs. S. daughter of the late Mr. J. Newberry, bookseller in London.

At Eastmeon, Mrs. Padwick.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Mew, wife of Mr. M. sen.

At Winchester, Peter Gauntlett, esq. clerk of the peace for the county, 54.

At Southampton, Mrs. Andrews.—Mr. Nathaniel Taylor.

At Itchen Ferry, Mrs. J. Diaper, of the Royal Oak, the heaviest and most corpulent woman in those parts.

At Emsworth, Lieut. Padeson, of the Royal navy.—Mr. Belt.—Mrs. Phipps.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. J. Hume, rector of West Kingston, to Miss Lydia Lane, youngest daughter of the late Thomas L. of Grittleton House.

Mr. John Byfield, of Hains Farm, to Miss Broom, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles B. of Westwood.

Died.] At Eastcot, near Devizes, Leonard Tinker, esq. 32.

At Marlborough, R. Pinkney, esq. lately a surgeon there.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Hinton, Miss Maria Barr.

At Newbury, Robert Scott, M. D. from the rupture of a blood vessel in the lungs. We have not time now to detail the circumstances of his life, yet it would be unpardonable to pass him over in silence. Possessed of every virtue and acquirement that could

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gentle character amiable and life respectable, his death is regretted by all who knew him, but especially lamented by his friends; for those who knew him best esteemed him most. His profession enabled him to exercise humanity for the best of purposes, and the poor knew not how much they have lost in this their benefactor. His great attainments gave him superiority, but he never claimed it, for his humility was exemplary. He had not completed his 32d year, yet had laid up larger stores of knowledge than most men who have arrived at double that age. In a word, he was learned without pride, humane without ostentation, and humble without meanness. To say more might look like flattery; but the writer of this, who knew him well, is certain it would be unjust to say less.

At Sparsholt, Thos. Gubbit, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The committee of the Bath Penitentiary have addressed the public on the close of the first year of their institution. "Convinced, (say they) as the committee are of the difficulty there may be in determining, with certainty, the progress of the improvement of the heart, or the growth of the religious principle in the soul; they are sensible, that it becomes them to speak with diffidence on the real moral and religious state of the six young women, who are now the objects of their care. But, they have the satisfaction of saying, if apparent piety and devotion; if uniform decency of manners and conversation; if exemplary industry and attention in the business which employs their time; and affectionate respect to the matron who superintends them; be fair grounds for concluding that conviction of past errors, sentiments of contrition, and resolution of amendment, have actually taken place in the minds of the penitents; the committee may then assure themselves, that the blessing of God has descended on their endeavours to befriend these outcasts of society; and that their welfare, both temporal and eternal, is likely to be ensured, by the advantages which this asylum has afforded them. Whilst the committee perform the painful task of reporting the death of one of the young women after her reception into the Penitentiary; they beg leave to add, that they found consolation under the melancholy event, in reflecting on the benefits they had been enabled to afford to the unfortunate individual, and on the salutary impression which her awful example evidently produced on the minds of the other penitents. They look back with something more than pleasure on the circumstances of their having given shelter to a helpless and devoted female, emaciated by disease, and bowed down with affliction; of their having soothed the sorrows of a broken heart, and quieted the agitations of a disturbed conscience of their having revived religious impressions which had been

long-forgotten; and inspired hopes of mercy and pardon, which were of power sufficient to soften the pains of decaying nature, and to triumph over the terrors of impending dissolution. The exact economy by which the expences of the house have been regulated, will be best estimated, by a reference to its receipts and disbursements; and by the recollection that eight females, on an average, have been supported from February, 1806, to the present time, for the sum of 172l. 12s. 11d.; the remainder of the donations and subscriptions, which constituted the funds of the institution, having been disbursed in the purchase of furniture, and in defraying those contingent charges, which would necessarily be incurred on the commencement of such an establishment as the Bath Penitentiary. The total amount of the receipts, from December 30th 1805, to December 20, 1806, is 547l. 14s. 2d. and the expenditure, the greater portion of which was incurred by repairs, furniture, &c. on the first establishment of the institution is 365l. 14s. 6d.

Married.] At Bath, Captain Goldsack, of the Oxfordshire Militia, to Miss Austin, daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Williams A. of Barbadoes.—Captain Edwin, of the 43d regiment, to Miss McGlathlan, only daughter of John McG. esq. late of Jamaica.

At Clevedon, Henry Hallam, esq. commissioner of stamps, to Miss Elton, eldest daughter of Sir Abraham E.

Died.] At Bath, Robert Gardiner, esq. 56.—Mrs. Rodd, wife of Colonel R. of Trobartha Hall, Cornwall.—At the house of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Hewett, Thos. Serrettell, esq.—The lady of Wyndham Knatchbull, esq. sister to Sir Edward K.

At his house in Gay-street, at the advanced age of 95, Walter Long, esq. of a very ancient and respectable Wiltshire family. The wealth of this gentleman, landed, funded, and otherwise, may be justly termed immense. Notwithstanding his habits were generally supposed to be parsimonious, yet on numerous occasions he was generous and extremely liberal. To many public and loyal subscriptions he contributed with exemplary readiness and spirit; and towards the rebuilding of St. James's church in Bath, he gave the sum of 500l. About 35 years ago, on account of his prudentially relinquishing an inconsiderate promise of marriage that he had made to the accomplished Miss Linley (the late Mrs. Sheridan), he was brought on the stage, in the character of Mr Flint in the Maid of Bath, by that unflinching satirist, Samuel Foote. In the year 1765, he served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Wilts. He was, the following year, a candidate to represent the city of Bath in Parliament, in opposition to the late John Smith, esq. of Combehy; he lost his election by one vote only, which vote was afterwards the subject of contention in the House of Commons, where its validity was ultimately established.

blished. He possessed a comprehensive mind and sound judgement, which continued to the last perfect and unimpaired. To the verge of life he felt anxiously warm to the situation of Europe, its politics, interests, and embarrassments; and possessed a perfect knowledge of every prominent character now acting on that great and gloomy theatre: but he never once despaired of the continent surmounting its difficulties; of the safety of England he did not entertain a fear. As a scholar, Mr. Long might be placed in a superior class; he was generally well read, and was allowed, by persons of acknowledged taste and learning, to repeat the Odes of his favourite Horace in the true spirit of that inspired poet; and that with the clearest recollection, to the last month of his very long life. His private charities were extensive and unostentatious; so that his death will be proportionably regretted. Not many years since, he renewed the leases of most of his tenants at their old seats, though the estate had, by a fair estimation, risen in value upwards of 100,000*l*. In early life, Mr. Long entered largely into the fashionable world, and partook of its various pleasures, but never so far as to injure his constitution; and though possessing a large fund of wit, it was so tempered with good humour, that it was never known to hurt the feelings of a friend, or wound the reputation of an individual. Though such a character may have possessed some errors that imperfect human nature is ever subject to, yet before so many acknowledged excellencies they will fade away and be forgotten; but his steady patriotism, his private charities, and public munificence, will be long held in grateful and affectionate remembrance. His remains were interred in the family vault at Whatton, near Melkham, Wilts. Mr. L. has left very few personal legacies; he having outlived a great number of friends, to whom in former wills he had bestowed handsome tokens of his respect. The interest of property to the amount of upwards of 200,000*l*. In the funds, and in the banks, together with the produce of his vast estates, are bequeathed to his sister during her life. The money is to be laid out in land, and added to the other estates; the whole annual income of which, at her decease, is to be equally divided between R. Long, esq. M. P. for Wilts; his brother, John Long, esq. of Melkham; and Daniel Jones, esq., for their respective lives; then to go to the two survivors, and afterwards to the last survivor. At the demise of those three gentlemen, it is to centre in the eldest son of R. Long, esq. or other male heir.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Weymouth, Mrs. Harvey, wife of Mr. John H. of the Library.—Mrs. Palmer, wife of John Palmer, esq. M. P.

At Dorchester, T. Beach, esq. many years an eminent portrait-painter, of Bath, 68. He was a native of Melton-Abbey, a village,

since converted into the noble mansion of the Earl of Dorchester. From his earliest years, Mr. Beach evinced a strong desire to be an artist; and under the patronage of the Dorchester family, he became a pupil to Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the year 1760. How well he succeeded under that great master, his works, which, in the neighbourhood of Bath, are very numerous, will fully testify; the pictures which he painted about twenty years ago were certainly executed in the happiest periods of his pencil; though a late performance, a portrait of Dr. Harrington (from which an excellent mezzotinto has been engraved), must be equally admired. His most celebrated work is a large picture of the domestics in the service of the late H. H. Cox, esq. of Peapmore. This picture is now in the possession of Sir J. C. Hipplesey, of Stoneaston. No one can contemplate this performance, without hesitating which most to prefer, the hand of the master or the pupil. To Mr. B.'s professional excellence, we must add that no man ever possessed a more friendly and benevolent disposition; he was a good scholar, and exemplary in the exercise of religion and charity; yet no man more enjoyed the social circle, or more contributed to its mirth.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the last court of governors of the Asylum for Lunatics, held at Exeter, the report made was, 15 patients discharged cured, 15 out on trial with their friends, 32 in the house, of whom 12 are much recovered. The meeting closed with an address to the public, in which we find the following very important observation:—"We cannot refrain from anxiously endeavouring to impress on the public mind, that insanity so far from being incurable by scientific and medical treatment, as many have unfortunately thought, is, perhaps, of all maladies the most easily and certainly removed, if attempted on its first appearance, or in its early stages. In this institution, no one recent case has failed to receive a speedy cure. But probably there is not any disease incident to humanity, in which neglect or delay is attended with so serious disadvantage and mischief; since in such cases, even seclusion from the world, and the most judicious treatment do not always succeed, and never without long perseverance."

Died.] At Plymouth, Lieut.-Colonel Hatfield, 70. He distinguished himself on several occasions during the late American war, as commanding officer of the 43d and 45th grenadiers, and was, in the truest sense of the word, a soldier's friend.

At Norton-house, near Dartmouth, Thomas Bond, esq. His death will be greatly lamented by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, and most severely felt by the poor in that neighbourhood, to whose necessities he has for many years most liberally contributed. He was a polite and accomplished gentleman.

man, an elegant and classical scholar, and a truly pious and exemplary christian.

At Parker's well-house, R. Sproule, esq. 60.

At Exeter, Mr. Richard Chamberlain.—
Mrs. Alice Flood, 74.—Mrs. Mary Vincent.
the coroners for this county.

CORNWALL.

It does not appear that the petitions of the proprietors of mines to government have procured the adoption of any measure for their relief. Meanwhile several of the largest mining concerns in the county, such as the Consolidated Mines, Dolcoath, and others, continue to drag on heavily, and at a great loss, in the hope of a favourable change; and should this not soon take place, they must inevitably stop.

Married.] At Crediton, Mr. Smith, solicitor, to Miss Cleave.—Mr. Stephen Hugo, surgeon, to Miss Dinah Ward.

Died.] At Padstow, Miss Susannah Peter.

At Trevine, in consequence of her clothes catching fire, Mrs. Beauchamp, sister of Joseph B. esq. of Pengrup, 77.

At Bodmin, Mr. Christopher Sloggett, one of the members of the corporation, 80.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Lisbon, Don Juan de Braganza, Duke of Lafons, uncle of the present Queen of Portugal, and founder and perpetual president of the Portuguese Royal Academy of Sciences. In the Seven years war, he had served as a volunteer in the Austrian army; after the restoration of peace made the usual tour of Europe, and visited Lapland. In 1773, he travelled into Greece, Turkey, and Egypt. All the contemporary sovereigns, Frederic the Great, Catharine II. Clement XIV. Joseph II. &c. highly esteemed and respected him, with the last mentioned he carried on an epistolary correspondence, and on his return to his native country, he founded the Royal Academy of Sciences; the expenses of which, he himself defrayed for five years. He thought it not enough to be the patron of the sciences, but likewise cultivated them himself. He was of a lively cheerful disposition, and was distinguished for the openness and magnanimity of his character. He had a strong predilection to the French, and degraded himself by accepting one of the grand-crosses of Bonaparte's Legion of Honor.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE humidity and attendant mildness of the season, have retarded the preparation for sowing and setting Field Beans on strong soils, operations on which usually have at this time been in great forwardness. On light soils, preparations have been made for sowing Barley, and a great breadth of lay ground has been already broken up for Oats. The Wheats, Rye, and winter Tares still continue to look well, and the Artificial Grasses are very flourishing, and promise early feed for Ewes and Lambs. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 75s. 8d.; Barley, 37s. 11d.; and Oats, 26s. 4d.

From the Fens, immense droves of coleseed fed sheep have been recently sent to Smithfield in high condition. But from the prevailing warmth and wetness, coleseed is found to grow too fast, and the remainder of the feeding stock, which is still considerable, do not do so well.

The same observation holds good, in respect to Turnips—a crop which has been this winter universally good, and abundant.

The practice of stall-feeding beasts on oil-cake, ground corn, turnips, &c. being now general, scarcely a well managed farm is without a few, and it occasions a great stock of fat cattle, in the country, which has considerably reduced the prices of fat meat. Notwithstanding the large supplies wanted by government and merchant shipping, Cows and Calves are more scarce.

Little business has been lately done, in the horse markets. Some few Fen-bred cart Colts have been sold at very high prices.

The demand for Porking Pigs still continues great. In Smithfield, Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; Mutton, from 4s. 5d. to 5s.; and Pork, from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

It appears, that in the year 1805, 467 ships, 52,997 tons burthen, and 3514 men were employed in the Newfoundland Fisheries; and in the year 1806, 577 ships, 64,667 tons burthen, and 4,336 men, making an increase of 110 ships, 11,670 tons, and 322 men, in this trade alone.

There passed the Sound, during the course of the year 1806, 7140 vessels; that is to say, 3536 from the North Sea to the Baltic; and 3605 from the Baltic to the Sea. Of these were,

Daners.....	878	Hamburghers.....	25	Russians.....	53
Swedes.....	1001	Oldenburghers....	57	Americans....	107
English.....	1257	Bremeners.....	36	Portuguese....	14
Prussians.....	79	Rostockers.....	47		
Pappenburghers	21	Lubeckers.....	31		

The average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares and Dock Stock, for February 1807, at the office of Mr. SCOTT, 25, New Bridge-street, London:—Grand Junction shares 87l. ex. dividend.—Ditto fifth Optional Loan, at 96l. for 100l.—Ditto Mortgage Bonds, 31l. 10s.

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per cent. discount.—Ashton and Oldham, 100l.—Peak Forest, 55l. to 56l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 36l. including all calls paid.—Ashby de la Zouch, 24l.—Sheerne's Pier Bonds, 25l. per cent discount.—West India Dock, at 145l. per cent, paying 10 per cent. net per annum.—London Dock, at 107l. per cent. the half yearly dividend to Christmas was 2l. 15s. per cent. net.—East India Dock, 118l. to 120l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 103l. per cent. dividend 6 per cent. last year.—Imperial Assurance, 10l. per cent. premium.—London Institution, a proprietor's share, 100l.

An Account of all Sheep's Wool, Woollen Bay, and Worsted Yarn, imported into Ireland from Great Britain during the last Ten Years; distinguishing Spanish from other Sheep's Wool, and the Countries from whence imported in each Year.

	WOOL.		Yarn Worsted.
	Spanish.	Not Spanish.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1797	28,042	224	1,440
1798	24,752	70	990
1799	27,412	42	2,213
1800	59,682	112	2,019
1801	39,928	56	967
1802	39,816	12,880	17,181
1803	18,620	40,796	5,156
1804	7,868	7,168	13,174
1805	5,880	4,284	26,568
1806	15,876	6,160	48,638

An Account of the Quantities of WINE imported and exported into Great Britain, from the Year 1790 to 1805 inclusive; distinguishing the French from that not French, and shewing the Quantities in each Year.

Years.	IMPORTED.			EXPORTED.		
	French.	Not French.	Total.	French.	Not French.	Total.
	Tuns. Hds. Gal.	Tuns. Hds. Gal.	Tuns. Hds. Gal.	Tuns. Hds. Gal.	Tuns. Hds. Gal.	Tuns. Hds. Gal.
1790	1,101 2 52	28,043 0 24	29,144 3 13	253 3 14	1,374 1 36	1,630 0 50
1791	1,137 0 43	31,978 0 53	33,115 1 33	300 3 29	2,006 2 47	2,307 2 13
1792	1,617 1 9	33,908 2 42	35,525 3 51	337 2 59	1,170 2 88	1,508 1 34
1793	1,590 0 11	21,198 3 29	22,788 3 40	512 2 40	1,561 3 22	2,074 1 62
1794	757 3 25	29,501 2 40	30,259 2 2	604 1 20	1,635 2 39	2,239 3 59
1795	1,347 2 49	34,261 1 5	35,608 3 54	1,029 2 8	1,282 1 12	2,311 3 20
1796	1,809 3 38	21,883 1 62	23,693 1 37	1,439 3 1	2,083 2 34	3,523 1 35
1797	850 0 2	15,054 2 28	15,904 2 30	723 1 10	1,376 1 40	2,099 2 50
1798	1,577 0 49	21,710 3 0	23,287 3 49	1,319 0 50	1,622 0 2	2,941 0 52
1799	1,662 0 61	31,757 2 9	33,419 3 7	1,481 0 51	1,758 1 19	3,239 2 7
1800	2,078 1 15	30,254 0 11	32,332 1 26	1,857 1 2	2,201 3 18	4,059 0 20
1801	2,506 3 36	36,386 1 48	38,893 1 21	1,778 1 60	2,240 3 26	4,019 1 23
1802	1,236 1 61	29,170 2 55	30,407 0 53	729 0 23	1,924 0 9	2,651 0 32
1803	1,445 0 9	36,468 1 53	37,913 1 62	890 3 17	1,647 0 24	2,537 3 41
1804	1,425 3 0	17,994 0 2	19,419 3 2	1,387 1 8	2,229 3 2	3,617 0 10
1805	2,593 1 4	30,869 3 48	33,463 0 52	1,466 1 21	1,833 3 21	3,300 0 42

An Account of the Quantities of WINE taken out for Home Consumption, from the Year 1790 to 1805 inclusive; distinguishing the French from that not French, and shewing the Quantities in each Year.*

Years.	French.			Not French.			Total.		
	Tuns.	Hds.	Gal.	Tuns.	Hds.	Gal.	Tuns.	Hds.	Gal.
1790	845	3	38	26,668	2	51	27,514	2	26
1791	836	1	14	29,236	3	62	30,073	1	13
1792	1,279	2	13	32,738	0	4	34,017	2	17
1793	1,077	1	34	18,967	1	18	20,044	2	52
1794	153	2	5	25,475	0	48	25,628	2	53
1795	325	0	0	29,403	1	39	29,728	1	39
1796	182	2	6	16,386	3	20	16,569	1	26
1797	169	1	8	12,604	3	45	12,774	0	53
1798	248	3	50	18,898	3	47	19,147	3	34
1799	209	3	47	27,121	1	24	27,331	1	8
1800	230	1	3	24,133	3	35	24,364	0	38
1801	739	0	1	26,875	0	38	27,614	0	31
1802	536	3	15	28,215	2	23	28,752	1	38
1803	516	0	15	26,418	3	35	26,934	3	50
1804	70	0	0	16,033	1	53	16,103	1	53
1805	640	0	27	20,122	3	26	20,762	3	53

* This account is exclusive of Wine delivered, duty free, for the use of the navy.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Reviving Nature seems again to breathe,
As loosened from the cold embrace of death.

FROM the 19th of January to the 18th of February, the weather has for the most part continued as before, unusually mild for the season. During this time we have had no snow, and very little frost. In sunny days the bees have been seen flying about as if employed in collecting food: in shady places near their hives, however, several of them have been perfectly benumbed with the cold. I tried to recover two or three by taking them into the house, and placing them at a little distance from the fire, but I did not succeed.

On the 31st of January, which was an extremely warm day, two peacock butterflies (*papilio iris* of Linnaeus) left their hiding places and were seen flying abroad. Some of the newspapers have remarked that these butterflies, the most beautiful of any that this country produces, have been observed in other parts of England.

In the early part of the evening of this day, I was surprised by seeing a bat flit past me in the air.

Several of the house flies have in some degree recovered from their torpid state, and crawl about the windows. Their limbs however are stiff, and all their motions are performed with difficulty.

February 1st. China Roses, are still in flower in the gardens. The first leaves of the Common Fennel (*Matricaria portenium*) begin to appear. Crocuses, Anemones, and Laurustinus, (*Viburnum tinus*) are in flower.

The red-breast, skylark, blackbird, and thrush, were all heard to sing on the first of February. In the middle of the fine days, the woods and fields resound with the notes of song birds, as if the spring was far advanced.

On the 6th of February, Jonquils (*Narcissus Jonquilla*) were in flower; and the hyacinths had begun to push up their flowering stems. The beautiful crimson styles of the male flowers of the dandel were fully expanded, and the catkins had begun to open and shed their farina.

At this season of the year the hedge snails (*Helix arborescens* of Linnaeus) are found collected in considerable numbers about the roots of trees, in holes of such as are decayed, and the sheltered

tered places in hedge-bottoms, so glued to each other, or to the place in which they are found as entirely to prevent the cold air from having admission into the shells. In the course of a month or six weeks, if the weather be favourable, they will begin to crawl abroad.

February the 17th. The *Hedge-sparrow*, and *Greater Titmouse* sing. *Rooks* begin to pair, and make preparation for building their nests.

Red Archangel, (*laminum purpureum*), *ivy-leaved Veronica*, (*veronica hederaefolia*) and *green bellflower* (*bellecorus veridis*) are in flower.

Three or four *Salmon* have been caught in the course of the present month, and these of considerable size.

In the night of the 17th of February the wind changed from S. W.; the prevailing quarter for some weeks past, to N. E. In consequence of this, we have a hard frost, which it is hoped will continue for a while, and put a temporary check to the vegetation. On the 18th we had a heavy gale of wind which lasted nearly the whole day. *Hampshire, Feb. 19th.*

P. S. In the last Report, p. 104. l. 13. for *jurbelow* read *furberow*, and for *phaldus* read *phalans*.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of January, to the 24th of February 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.63.	Jan. 28.	Wind N.W.	Highest 60°.	Feb. 14.	Wind S.W.
Lowest 28.40.	Feb. 14.	Wind S.W.	Lowest 26°.	— 19.	Wind N.
Greatest } 59 hundredths of variation in } an inch. 24 hours.			Greatest } 18°. variation in } 24 hours.		
On the 14th, the mercury 28.40, & on the next it was 28.99.			On the morning of the 17th, the thermo- meter stood at 44°; and on the morning of the 18th, it was only 26.		

The quantity of rain fallen during the last two months is equal to 3.1 inches. Besides the rain there has been a heavy fall of snow; near the metropolis it was but trifling, but at a distance it was drifted very many feet; and several of the coaches on the northern and eastern road were actually dug out of it.

We have also to notice a very remarkable high wind on the night between the 17th and 18th. It did almost incalculable mischief to our shipping between Dover and Margate, and was productive of much serious mischief in the inland parts.

The average height of the thermometer for the whole month is nearly 37°; of the barometer, it is 29.696. It has been higher and lower this month than we have witnessed for some time.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SOME Correspondents who have sent, and others who have promised, communications relative to Mr. Whitbread's Poor Bill, are informed that we shall give preference in our next to such papers as best illustrate the subject by reference to facts. One of our correspondents, wishes us to invite information relative to the increasing monopoly of Farms, and to those branches of manufacture which give employment to children only. These he calls sources of POOR-MAKING, the continuance of which will render all other regulations nugatory.

Persons who wish for information relative to the poor, will do well to consult the *Monthly Magazine* of March, 1796; May, 1797; November and December, 1798; January, February, and May, 1799; April, June, September, and November, 1800; February and March, 1801; February, 1802; December, 1804; and November, 1805.

Correct Memoirs of Mrs. Charlotte Smith will be given in our next.

R. S. is informed that the Port-Folio has been deferred, owing to the pressure of temporary matter.

Dr. Hamilton's valuable Paper on Hydrophobia shall appear in our next. Preference was given to the communication of Mr. Bartlett, because it tended to dissipate the delusions and falsehoods, which the public have for some time been the dupes.

Besides the illustration of the new System of Finance, which is to be found in our Report of Public Affairs, our readers may expect a valuable communication in our next.

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No. 155.]

APRIL 1, 1807.

[3 of Vol. 23.]

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converses, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Ease the Cost of its Circulation to those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A VIEW OF THE NEW FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS proposed in PARLIAMENT.

ABOVE a hundred years ago, Dr. Davenant, whose attention had been particularly directed to the state of public credit, and the revenues and expenditure of the state, asserted that "from the time of the Norman invasion we never had a more dismal view before us;" yet that eventful period passed away, and it soon appeared that the country was capable of exertions, which, a few years before, some of its most judicious politicians deemed beyond all probability. In like manner, have the numerous subsequent predictions of bankruptcy and ruin been hitherto happily averted, by a gradual increase of wealth, proceeding from the improvement of manufactures and the great extension of commerce, and by that spirit of national attachment which has induced individuals to submit willingly to an astonishing increase of taxation, and led them patiently to suffer privations or stimulated them to greater exertions, whenever the necessities of the state evidently called for the sacrifices required, whatever may have been their magnitude or duration. The experience of the past, therefore, justifies a persuasion, that, when the financial concerns of the country are entrusted to men of ability and integrity, the system of public credit, with the fatal consequences of which we have been so often threatened, may be rendered perfectly consistent with our safety and prosperity; and the present flourishing state of the public revenue affords great reason to hope, that the future extraordinary expenditure, in time of war, will be much less dependant on the funding system than it hitherto has been.

The experience of more than a century justifies the assertion, that the existence of a national debt may be perfectly consistent with the interest and prosperity of the country; it has only been when too free use has been made of the borrowing system, that its injurious effects

have been seriously felt; that this has been the case of late years, will not be denied; some alteration in the present mode of raising the supplies had therefore become necessary, while prudence suggested that a modification of the present system, which has enabled us to encounter so many difficulties, would be infinitely preferable to an entire dependance on new and untried expedients.

Happily for the country an arrangement of its financial concerns has been devised, which, by dividing part of the present burthens of the war with the succeeding period of peace, when the pressure of them will be less felt, and by equalizing the benefits of the Sinking Fund, instead of deferring the whole relief to be accomplished by it to a distant period, will enable the government to carry on hostilities during whatever period the restless ambition of our enemies may protract them, with scarce any additional burthens to the people; and thus to display the unabated vigour of the state, at a time when those unacquainted with its resources, were apprehensive that the too rapid progress of the funding system would have brought us into a situation of serious difficulty and danger.

The taxes, which have been granted during the continuance of the war, as a provision for part of the extraordinary expenditure occasioned by it, consist of certain duties of customs and excise producing 9,500,000*l.* per annum, and of the Property Tax, which for the last year produced 11,500,000*l.* making in the whole 21,000,000*l.*; upon the present system, this great amount of taxes would, on the termination of the war, suddenly cease; an event, which would certainly be attended with considerable loss to all persons who were holders of such commodities as had been enhanced in price by these taxes. This effect will be prevented, while a much more important object is accomplished, by appropriating yearly a portion of these taxes, during the continuance of the war, as a provision

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for the interest and speedy redemption of such loans as will be necessary; by which means, the burthen of new taxes will be avoided, and the present war-taxes gradually discontinued on the return of peace. With this view it is proposed that the present war-taxes shall be continued for such further term as may be directed by future acts of parliament, for defraying the charge of any loans which may be charged thereon, in the following manner: on every loan charged on the war-taxes there is to be set apart, out of the produce of these duties, 10 per cent. on the amount of the sum borrowed, out of which the interest and charge of management is to be paid, and

the remainder to form a sinking fund for redemption of the capital.

It is assumed that the expenditure of each year, during the continuance of the war, will amount to 32,000,000*l.* beyond the surplus of the consolidated fund and the annual taxes; in order to support an expenditure of this extent, it will be necessary to raise annually from 12 to 16 millions, by way of loan; and, as the produce of the war-taxes will thus be gradually mortgaged, an additional or supplementary loan is also to be raised for making up the deficiency. The following table shews the amount of the loans, which it will thus be requisite to raise in each year.

Year, commencing 5th January.	Loan in each year upon credit of the War-Taxes.	War-Taxes not pledged, but applicable to the supplies.	Supplementary Loans required.	Total provided for in each year.
1807	12,000,000	19,800,000	200,000	32,000,000
1808	12,000,000	18,600,000	1,400,000	32,000,000
1809	12,000,000	17,400,000	2,600,000	32,000,000
1810	14,000,000	16,000,000	2,000,000	32,000,000
1811	16,000,000	14,400,000	1,600,000	32,000,000
1812	16,000,000	12,800,000	3,200,000	32,000,000
1813	16,000,000	11,200,000	4,800,000	32,000,000
1814	16,000,000	9,600,000	6,400,000	32,000,000
1815	16,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	32,000,000
1816	16,000,000	6,400,000	9,600,000	32,000,000
1817	16,000,000	4,800,000	11,200,000	32,000,000
1818	16,000,000	3,200,000	12,800,000	32,000,000
1819	16,000,000	1,600,000	14,400,000	32,000,000
1820	16,000,000	nil.	16,000,000	32,000,000
1821	12,000,000	nil.	20,000,000	32,000,000
1822	12,000,000	nil.	20,000,000	32,000,000
1823	12,000,000	nil.	20,000,000	32,000,000
1824	14,000,000	nil.	18,000,000	32,000,000
1825	16,000,000	nil.	16,000,000	32,000,000
1826	16,000,000	nil.	16,000,000	32,000,000

From this table, it appears, that, supposing peace to take place at the end of seven years from the present time, 11,200,000*l.* of the war taxes will then remain unappropriated, and consequently that nearly the whole of the property tax (which is estimated to produce 11,500,000*l.*) might then be taken off immediately on the conclusion of the peace. It is possible, however, that the war may continue much beyond this period, in which case, by proceeding on the proposed system, the whole amount of the war-taxes will have been mort-

gaged in 1820; in the next year, however, the portion of these taxes, which had been appropriated to the loan of the first year, will be set free by the redemption of a sum equal to that loan, and will then become applicable to the charge of a fresh loan of the like amount; a similar release will be effected in each succeeding year, and, consequently a provision is thus made from 1820, for loans without any further imposition of taxes, to an unlimited period, provided the sums borrowed do not exceed those in the first column of the table.

With

With respect to the supplementary loans, they are not in any way to be charged on the war-taxes, but the interest thereof, and a sinking fund of one per cent. on the capital created, is to be provided for during the first three years, from the expiration of some terminable annuities, from new taxes of a small amount for the seven following years, and after that period from the surplus of the sinking fund. This surplus will arise from a new arrangement respecting the amount of the fund.

It is proposed, that, in consequence of the great present increase of the sinking fund, from the appropriations on the war-loans, that a conditional limit shall be set to its future accumulation. The fund, when originally established in 1786, was to increase till it amounted to 4,000,000*l.* per annum, and the surplus, which would have accrued beyond this sum, was to be at the disposal of parliament; this restriction was afterwards done away as the debt had increased so rapidly, that 4,000,000*l.* per annum would certainly have become very insufficient to accomplish any important reduction; but from the very large additions which will be made to the sinking fund by the new plan, it will have accumulated in 1817 (when the present sinking fund will exceed the amount of the interest on such part of the present debt as will be then unredeemed) to upwards of 24,000,000*l.* per annum. In the application of an annual sum of this magnitude, neither the original plan of the sinking fund, nor any equitable views of the interests of the public, will be

found to furnish any objection to the proposal of obtaining some aid from this source, in alleviation of the burthens and necessities of the country, and thus participating in the benefits of this excellent institution, the whole relief afforded by which would otherwise be enjoyed by a future generation. It is not proposed, however, in any case, to apply in providing for new loans, a larger proportion of the sinking fund than such as will always leave an amount equal to the interest payable on such part of the present debt as shall remain unredeemed; nor is it meant to impede, in any degree, the redemption of a sum equal to the present debt, in as short a period as that in which it would have been redeemed if the proposed plan had not been adopted; or that the final redemption of any supplementary loans should be postponed beyond the period of 45 years prescribed by the act of 1792, for the extinction of all future loans; while the annual war-loans will be successively redeemed in 14 years if the war continues, or if peace takes place will always be redeemed considerably within the before-mentioned period of 45 years.

The following table shews the amount, which will thus be taken from the sinking fund in each year from 1817, with the combined amount of the sinking funds of the war debt, the supplementary debt, and the present debt, at the same periods, and the total excesses of the present sinking fund, which may in any given year of peace be applied to the release of the war-taxes.

Year commencing 5th January.	Excesses to be deducted from the Sinking Fund.	Combined amount of the Sinking Funds.	Excesses of Sinking Fund, which in Peace may be applied to release of War-Taxes.
1817	853,333	24,096,718	1,707,366
1818	960,000	25,461,352	2,115,303
1819	1,066,666	26,814,628	2,383,637
1820	1,333,333	28,155,358	2,500,056
1821	1,333,333	27,963,194	2,275,928
1822	1,333,333	27,761,279	1,973,312
1823	1,800,000	27,549,341	1,589,213
1824	1,066,666	27,326,807	1,265,909
1825	1,013,108	27,093,146	1,013,108
1826	758,247	26,901,360	758,247

Any appropriation of a part of the revenue of the sinking fund, in a way different to that in which it was originally intended to operate, should certainly be viewed with such a degree of jealousy as may prevent its misapplication; and if the proposed arrangement, as it relates to the sinking fund, tended in the smallest degree to retard the period when the whole amount of the debt, for the reduction of which the fund is appropriated, would have otherwise been redeemed,

this circumstance would form a decisive objection to it; but it will appear, that, on the supposition of the continuance of war for 20 years, and that it would be necessary to borrow 11,000,000l. annually on the present system, the amount of the money capital of the debt which would be redeemed in each year would be greater, and an amount equal to the whole of the present debt, would be redeemed three years sooner by the proposed plan, than by the present system.

Years.	Money capital of debt which would have been redeemed in each year, by the present system.	Money capital of debt which will be redeemed in each year by the proposed plan.	Larger amounts of debt redeemed by the proposed plan than by the present system.
1807	8,515,042	8,935,042	420,000
1808	9,124,127	10,005,126	1,300,999
1809	9,763,666	11,148,714	2,686,047
1810	10,435,182	12,439,482	4,690,347
1811	11,140,274	13,888,120	7,433,193
1812	11,880,620	15,435,858	10,993,431
1813	12,657,984	17,087,649	15,123,096
1814	13,474,216	18,848,697	20,797,577
1815	14,331,259	20,724,463	27,190,781
1816	15,231,154	22,720,685	34,680,312
1817	16,176,044	24,096,718	42,600,986
1818	17,168,179	25,461,552	50,894,359
1819	18,209,920	26,814,628	59,499,067
1820	19,303,749	28,155,358	68,350,676
1821	20,452,269	27,963,124	75,861,531
1822	21,658,215	27,761,279	81,964,595
1823	22,924,458	27,549,341	86,589,478
1824	24,254,013	27,326,807	89,662,272
1825	25,650,046	27,093,146	91,105,372
1826	27,115,881	26,901,360	90,890,851
Total.	329,466,298	420,357,149	90,890,851

The amount of the money capital of the present debt, valuing 3 per cents. at 60 (the price on which the above tables are formed) is 352,793,722l. It appears, therefore, that, supposing the stocks to continue at that price, an amount, equal to the present debt, would be redeemed, by the proposed plan, in 1824; whereas, according to the present system, such an amount would not have been redeemed till the year 1827.

The important advantages which the public will derive from the proposed plan, thus appear to be, that if it should be necessary to continue the war, it may be

carried on, upon its present expensive scale, for three years, from the present time, without any additional taxes, that it may be continued for seven years longer by imposing new taxes, to the amount, on an average, of only 293,000l. per annum; and, that after that period, it may still be carried on without any further additional taxes; while at the time the public are reaping these advantages from the proposed arrangements, the sinking fund will be greatly augmented, and consequently the reduction of the debt be greatly accelerated.

E. H.
T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AFTER I had finished the few observations on dogs, lately sent you, happening to take up a newspaper of the preceding day, I cast my eyes on a paragraph on the same subject, by another anonymous writer.

He asserts, "that a dog bitten, but separated and confined, remained free for five months, and then took the disease of which he died; while several others, bitten at the same time, had at different intervals, previously become rabid and died."

This fact is given on the credit of an huntsman. May we not ask, Was he qualified to judge, whether this was in consequence of the bite, or, whether it might not be a different malady? Dogs, like other animals, are subject to various complaints, and some which nearly resemble hydrophobia. There is a disease, which Dr. James and others call *dumb madnes*, under which the animals do not attempt to bite, but remain sluggish and stupid till they die. This may be called spurious, and of doubtful infection; yet admitting the fact, as this writer intends, it makes only an exception to a general law; which, instead of destroying, is a stronger confirmation. Some have taken the small-pox twice, yet this will never destroy the belief that the general character of the disease is, to attack once only the same individual. The same has been observed of the scarlet fever, though I am confident that it is specific, and its general character similar, in this respect, to the small-pox. The general character, also, of the vaccine virus, is to run through its stages in about nine days, yet I have met, in my practice, with two cases, where the inoculated punctures healed in two or three days without the least appearance of infection, and I considered it a failure. At the end of fifteen days, however, in one instance, and seventeen in the other, the punctures inflamed, went through their stages, and a complete vesicle was produced at the usual period. Both these children, exposed since to the small-pox, to prove the efficacy of the vaccine preservative, continue secure from the variolous infection; while they prove, at the same time, the dormant state of the infection in these instances to have been nearly double that of the general law, animals which may not again happen in a thousand cases.

I am, therefore, little inclined to change

my sentiments respecting the interval between the bite and the subsequent disease in the dog, till more facts, and these better discriminated, shall be produced. I do not, therefore, hesitate to repeat, that from five to six weeks is sufficient for the confinement of a dog suspected to be bitten, and that the animal may from thence be allowed the enjoyment of his liberty, without danger of disease; yet I shall not inveigh against any one whose timidity may impel him to extend to his suspected dog the time of confinement, if, in his own opinion, it should render him securer and more happy. I insist only on the truth of the general law, and have never found it to deviate in any instance, wherein my directions were concerned.

The hydrophobic poison takes a greater range from inoculation, till the system becomes infected, than any other contagious virus, some instances of typhus, according to the observation of a respectable author, excepted, where many months intervened from exposure to the effluvia in one instance, before it became active, though the general law in it, as in others, be well defined. It would, however, be unfair to take extreme cases, as well as unphilosophical and contrary to facts to conclude that the hydrophobic is uncertain and indefinite as to its time of acting; yet this opinion has unfortunately long prevailed, and has been copied by one author from another without examining into the fact.

This ill-founded notion has been fraught with much misery to individuals. All the farrago of preventives have been eagerly sought after, and human health destroyed, for more than half a life-time, to obviate a disease, which it was believed might occur at any interval, from an hour after the bite, to the most advanced age.

A respectable person, in this county, having been bitten by a suspected hound, and rendered miserable from this belief, swallowed many nostrums. He melted down his constitution with mercury, and neither rose nor lay down free from apprehensions for a series of years, till my animadversions on the subject happily restored him to quiet of mind. Twenty years have since elapsed, and he still lives free from alarm, enjoying his usual health. The doctrine, I believe, is no longer held by the faculty, though it exists in full force among the generality of the other orders in society.

From

From the collation of many cases, the period between the bite and first symptom of the disease appears a little shorter in quadrupeds, than in the human species. A dog bitten in Ipswich, August 30, 1795, died chained, on the 24th day after. In the neighbourhood where Dr. White resided, several animals were bitten, all of which took the disease and died within the month. At another time, a cow, some swine, and other animals, the number of which my author does not specify, bitten by a mad fox, were all dead in three weeks.

M. Bonel asserts, that a dog, a cat, a bull, and two cows, bitten and infected, likewise died within three weeks. Two dogs, mentioned by Dr. Guthrie, died within a month from the bite. A dog, in Ipswich, wormed when a puppy, from an erroneous opinion that it would prove a preservative, went mad some years after, and bit two dogs which died of the disease in twenty days. A dog, mentioned by Mr. Troot, died fourteen days after being bitten. Dr. Western mentions two sheep bitten, which died of the disease in fourteen days. C. Nixon relates an instance of a dog which died on the tenth day. Mr. Meynell observed the first symptoms fourteen days after the bite. Dr. Shadwell observed the first symptoms in a pig nine days only after it was bitten. Dr. Dickson saw the disease occur so early as the seventh day.

I trust, Mr. Editor, these examples will bear me out in the opinion that I have advanced, respecting the interval, and the time necessary for a suspected dog's confinement. Had I more leisure for research, the catalogue might be greatly increased.

Before concluding, I would beg leave to point out the necessity of caution in approaching strange dogs, or shewing any familiarity with them, however healthy and harmless they may appear. If a dog lay on the pavement in the passengers' way, it would be safer to go round, than force him from his place.

Many of the accidents arising from the bite were caused by strange dogs too familiarly approached, when in the first stage of the complaint, and when the animals shewed no appearance to the common observer of the malady. It will be the highest temerity, let the occasion be what it may, to take the usual liberties with the animal, if the least suspicion be entertained.

In August, 1795, a little spaiel, familiar with the children of a gentleman of this place, bit one of them slightly, but sufficiently to draw blood; the parents were alarmed, as mad dogs had been in the town a few weeks before, which caused many of the inhabitants, through apprehension, to kill their dogs. A surgeon was called to the child, and the circumstances related. The animal lay by the fire, apparently in health, while he listened to the relation. Through the best motives, but mistaken means, in order to quiet their fear, and induce a belief that it was in perfect health, he took it up, as I was told, opened its mouth, introduced his hand, which he turned round in the fauces. This it suffered without the least sign of ruffled temper. But the act was unguarded and rash, although he escaped; for it had bitten the same morning a kitten severely, severing the head almost from its body. The indifference which it shewed at the introduction of his hand, calmed the fears of the family for that night; and next day but early on the morning of the third, attacked with another fit, the furious animal laid hold of the lip of a puppy about five months old, so firmly that the servant, who ran to its assistance, was obliged to draw them forcibly asunder.

This threw the family into new consternation, and the child's father immediately waited on me for my advice. Being by indisposition confined to my room, I had not before heard of this most serious and alarming affair. I urged him to chain the animal without a moment's delay. As the fit had subsided, the creature was easily secured, when in little more than a day after, with the most obvious marks of rabies, it died in confinement, as did the puppy in the same manner in the space of three weeks. The reader will be happy to learn that prophylactic means, one of which was excision of the bitten part, were successful preventives for the child. The inadvertency of the medical attendant, in risking his safety to allay a parent's agony, is no impeachment of his general knowledge, and is mentioned here as an oversight merely, and an useful caution in future exigencies of the same nature. The first accession of rabies in the dog is very gradual, the intervals long, and exacerbations trifling, but daily shortening and strengthening, they become at last numerous. Recollection

leſion at length fails, when the animal runs off wandering without conſciouſneſs, committing ravages as he proceeds, and dies about the ſeventh or eighth day. In the laſt day their fight, as well as recollection ſeems to be loſt. In one inſtance, at leaſt, I think this obſervation verified.

In September, 1802, walking from Weſtminſter-bridge, acroſs the fields to the Borough, I met a concourſe of people in purſuit of a mad dog, which was only a ſhort way before them. My ſervant, ſeeing the animal approach us, gave the alarm, and we ran to one ſide. The track the animal kept was in a direct line with the rails of the obeliſk, againſt which, as it ran with conſiderable force, it daſhed its head and ſeil; the purſuers coming up, immediately diſpatched it. I am inclined therefore to conclude, that, in the laſt day of the diſeaſe, blindneſs may be enumerated among the ſymptoms.

I ſhall feel myſelf obliged to any of your readers, who can produce well-authenticated facts on the ſubject of the rabid dog, which has contracted the diſeaſe, either ſpontaneouſly, or in conſequence of a bite; for it is vain to contend, that by the latter only the canine virus is propagated. Minute, but continued alterations in the various ſecretions from innumerable ſources, though the chief I think may be aſcribable to food, weather, and ſituation may be adequate, without a bite, to the formation of the diſeaſe.

I have beſtowed conſiderable attention on the ſubject, and wiſh to continue my reſearches. It is an investigation well meriting our labour. We take the animal to our boſoms, we load him with our cares; he is a faithful friend, and a uſeful ſervant; he guards our houſes, and tends our flocks. In proportion, therefore, to his familiarity with us, is our danger, when he is under this, hitherto, incurable diſeaſe. Few quadrupeds, bitten by a rabid dog, eſcape infection; and it is evident how detrimental he then may become to the live ſtock of the farmer, or ſtud of the gentleman. The effects on the human ſpecies is ſtill more deplorable; yet it is ſome conſolation, that at an average, formed on a pretty wide ſcale, not above one in ſixteen bitten take the diſeaſe. If proper means be taken, to free the wounds from the poiſon, and prevent its effects on the ſyſtem, all may eſcape. We have not, it is true, in this

been always ſucceſſful, but in proportion, as the taſk is arduous, the ſucceſs will be glorious.

Yours, &c.

R. HAMILTON.

Iſpwich,

February 7, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
ſir,

I AM encouraged by your invitation, at page 516 of the December Magazine (vol. xxii.) to offer a few remarks, in addition to the many judicious ones, by Aquarius, at pages 436 to 439 of the ſame number, on the ſubject of procuring a ſupply of wholeſome water for domeſtic purpoſes; my preſent deſign is, to treat of ſpring water only. The many far-fetched and fanciful hypotheſes which philoſophers have invented, for raiſing water for ſupplying the earth with ſprings, have at length given way to the more ſimple and rational theory, which accounts for every known ſpring, by the deſcent and filtration of the water, ſupplied on the ſurface by rains, dews, &c. In ſome inſtances the water percolates through gravel, ſand, or other porous matters, on or near the ſurface, to ſmall depths only, before its progreſs downwards is arreſted, by clay or other watertight matters below, and the water is either held up, ſo as to fully ſaturate the porous matter, ſometimes to the very ſurface, or the ſame ſoakes away laterally on or near to the inclining ſurface of the clay, &c. beneath, until it arrives at ſome lower place, where the ſpring vents itſelf on the ſurface: of this kind are all the ſprings in and near London, which are reached by ſhallow wells: below the level and in the vicinity of the Thames, the ſurface, gravel and ſand, will be found ſaturated and ſupplied alſo with water from the river. The ſinking of wells, in the above claſs of ſprings, is ſo ſimple a buſineſs, that Aquarius truly obſerves, “few villages are without an engineer capable of the taſk.”

It is to Mr. William Smith, a gentleman who has devoted many years to the minute investigation of the ſtrata of the Britiſh Iſlands, that we are principally indebted for a general knowledge of the more powerful and univerſal ſprings, which are to be reached by deep wells: it is true, that deep wells in ſome diſtricts, as on the chalk downs, near Brighton, Lewes, &c. in Suffex, belong to the claſs already mentioned; the chalk to the depth of one, two, or even three

three hundred feet, being there sufficiently open, by means of its numerous cracks or fissures, to let the rain water soak freely down, almost, or quite to the level of the sea. Mr. Smith, has to me and numerous others, demonstrated in the exercise of his profession, and he will shortly publish an important work on the subject, that every stratum, whether of clay, sand, chalk, stone, &c. which we meet with in sinking a well, or pit, however deep, forms part of an extended inclining plane, of nearly equal thickness throughout; which, at a greater or less distance from the well, arrives at, and crops or bassets out upon the surface, generally for a long distance together, and that all, or most of the porous strata, as sand, or open rock, are thus at their out-crops supplied with water, which percolates, or soaks down them, often to complete saturation. The deep wells in London and its vicinity, furnish us with instances of this last kind of springs; many of these wells first pass through the gravel and other alluvial matters, containing a small spring of the first kind, before they enter a thick stratum of clay; a few feet within this clay, layers of those singular nodules, called *Lodus Helmonti*, are frequently found, and in some instances the same produces a small spring, much impregnated with mineral qualities; after proceeding a great way further in the clay, a stratum of sand is met with, and which sand sometimes produces water, but in no great quantities, and often unfit for culinary purposes: the two springs, last mentioned, are stopped or walled out by the well-digger, a process which I must take some other opportunity of explaining, and either the sinking of the well, or the boring of a large augur-hole, proceeds further through the clay until a thick stratum of loose sand is reached, often at three hundred feet deep, so perfectly saturated and charged with water as to produce the effects, described by Mr. Vulliamy, near Aston, and mentioned by Aquarius at p. 438.

The rise of water in deep wells near London, is always very considerable and its quantity great; after the thick sand stratum is reached; in some wells in low situations, it actually flows over above the ground, as in Richmond Town, in Thames Street, London, and other places, besides Mr. Vulliamy's; and this would be the case more generally, or perhaps, universally in such situations,

if the water did not escape through the gravel and sand on the top of the clay; an instance of which, I have observed in some modern wells, on the south side of the village of East Sheen.

The out crop of the thick stratum of sand supplying the deep wells near London, particularly those north of the river, may be traced through the parishes of South Mims, Ridge, Bussy, Risclef, and other places about fifteen or sixteen miles from London, whose considerable elevation above the level of the metropolis fully accounts for the force with which the water is there sent, in this lower sand stratum, and in the chalk on which it rests. The village of Risclef furnishes a curious example of the general ignorance or want of perseverance in well-sinking in those parts; such wells as they have (if my information on the spot, when tracing the out-crop of the above sand, be correct) reaching no further than the first sand, and producing a bad and unwholesome water, which might easily be walled out, and the remarkably good water procured in plenty in their town, which they now fetch in drags a distance of half a mile from its accidental vent in the meadows.

Our newly acquired knowledge of the stratification, while it points out the possibility of finding plenty of water in any place, and furnishes data for guessing at its quality, and calculating nearly the expence at which it may be got; by making known all the matters composing the south and eastern parts of this island, has rendered the expectations vain, of digging coals in all these parts, notwithstanding the confident assertions in your Magazine to the contrary, by certain speculators in Sussex, see vol. xxi, p. 534, and vol. xxii. p. 94.

I might have mentioned above, that every considerable brewer in London has now a deep well, and raises the sand or chalk spring-water, above-mentioned, for use in brewing his porter, the peculiar properties of which beverage were heretofore ascribed by many to the use of the Thames water.

The vale of the Thames, is not the only situation where overflowing wells might be had; almost any low situation might furnish them, by proper management, and sometimes a constant rill of water, of no inconsiderable use, might thus be obtained, as I have myself witnessed.

Westminster, Your's, &c.
16 February, 1807. JOHN FABRY,
For

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS OF THE PRESENT STATE OF POLAND, by an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, recently returned from that COUNTRY, after a RESIDENCE in it of TWO YEARS.

THE reader is now prepared to understand the mode of travelling, and the situation of a traveller in Poland. The ordinary travelling vehicle is a four-wheeled carriage, resembling our phaeton, though hung much lower, and with a head like the common one-horse chair. Above the apron in front are small folding doors with glass, which make all close as occasion requires. It is drawn by three or four horses (whose traces are of cord), according to the will, or rather the purse, of the traveller. An inferior travelling vehicle, also upon four wheels, used mostly by the farmers, is constructed of wicker, the hinder half of which is provided with a tilt of sack, or canvas, which is sometimes rendered a more secure protection by having oil-cloth extended over the whole interior surface. The whole, excluding the wheels, bears no very distant resemblance to a large cradle. Every carriage, about to go any considerable distance, is provided with a large portmanteau, containing at least a mattress, blankets, &c. It is likewise furnished with all requisite provisions, as ham, tongue, chicken, spirit, wine, &c.; for the Polish traveller calculates upon meeting with nothing at the inns. If any thing be found, it is an accidental occurrence. The portmanteau, too, in the ordinary carriages, serves for the seat. When a person of any consequence travels, one of these carriages, or more (as occasion requires), is occupied by domestics and the luggage. The traveller thus equipped, the postillion mounts his little seat, with his horn slung over his shoulder. Every now and then, he meets with a crucifix or a saint by the side of the road, on which he takes off his hat, and crosses himself; and when about to arrive at an inn where he proposes to stop, he plays a sort of tune upon his horn (which resembles a French horn, though much smaller), to announce his approach.

It will be proper to give here a brief description of a Polish inn. The *stable* is the most considerable, and very often the best part, of the *house*. It is always situated close to, and parallel with, the road; is always built of wood; and is from fifteen to thirty yards long, and from ten to fifteen wide. The sides, ap-

propriated to the horses, are usually raised, for a third of the width, some six or eight inches; the middle depressed space is occupied by the carriages. It is provided at the ends with large folding-doors, that the carriages may drive in at one end and out at the other. At one of the angles, the most distant from the road, a door commonly opens out of the stable into the house; and this is often the only door. On entering the house, you are assailed by the most abominable host of stinks which ever conspired to war against the nose. It is literally true, what frequently, after I had proceeded a step or two within the threshold, I was obliged to turn back to collect fresh air and resolution before I could advance. The interior is filthy, and wretched beyond description. The floor is of earth, and usually covered with nastiness. Other things are of a piece. The inhabitants are squalid, and in rags. Frequently, the house is half full of the wretched peasants and peasant women, getting drunk upon *seknaps*, (a sort of whiskey). In respect of nastiness, what Giraldus Cambrensis says of the cottages of the Cambro-Britons at the close of the twelfth century, seems sufficiently applicable to the Polish inns and cottages at the present day; and, if we are to credit Erasmus, some of the houses of the English, as late as the reign of Henry VIII. exhibited scarcely a better appearance. But the characters of the respective inhabitants are widely different: the Polish peasant bowed to the earth by a long and grievous slavery—the Wellman, fierce in the enthusiasm of savage freedom.

From the above description, it will be easily conceived that the best room in the house is the stable; and indeed, during the summer months, this is commonly the sleeping room. In this case, pallets of straw are spread in the centre, or depressed part; so that the head of the sleeper is turned towards the heels of the horses: at a tolerable distance, it must be allowed, yet I could not thoroughly divest myself of the apprehension, that the horses may possibly get loose from their halters, and trample over me; which, with the noisy and dissonant jangling of their bells, usually rendered me vigilant. On one occasion, the bells made so much noise, and the horses were so restless, that I awoke our whole sleeping fraternity. It was perfectly dark; but on kindling a light, my alarm was found to be groundless.

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When

When it is found practicable to sleep in the house, pallots of straw or hay are spread side by side, on the earthen floor of the kitchen or common room, as it may be called. Sometimes there are two rooms, but the second is much smaller than the first. This stile of sleeping, particularly when many travellers have arrived at the same time, resembles that of soldiers in barracks; though English soldiers would be thought to have greatly the advantage. The people of the house, both men and women, mix promiscuously in the society of sleepers, occupying contiguous beds. On these occasions, the men appear to have more delicacy than the women, for they commonly retain their breeches, taking off their coat and waistcoat only: whereas, the women undress into their shifts at night, and get out of bed in the morning, close by your side, with the most perfect unconcern;—a curious instance of the effect of habit. In summer, however, the undressing of these women consists merely in their slipping down a single petticoat, which is the whole of their dress. The best sleeping accommodations, which these inns occasionally afford, are in the interior room, on a small couch, between two feather-beds; without sheets, however, or blankets. Sleeping one night thus circumstanced, I was awakened in the morning by an unusual humming noise, for which I was unable to account. I was so buried also between the beds, that I was obliged to raise myself before I could look about the room. It was a Jew on his knees muttering his orisons, at which he continued for at least half an hour. The inns in the interior of Poland are all kept by Jews, who may boast (if they like) the unenvied distinction of pre-eminent filthiness. Sir Thomas Brown, in his *Vulgar Errors*, discusses the curious question, “whether Jews naturally stink,” which he determines in the negative: but I am disposed to be of the opinion, that if he had ever been a traveller in Poland, this conclusion would have undergone considerable modification; nor should I have been much surprised if it had stood thus—that the Jews are absolutely and inherently a stinking race. They possess, too, all the low cunning and alertness at *cheating* which characterize their brethren in other countries.

Travelling is expensive in Poland, even to the natives, notwithstanding the wretchedness of the country. I paid, from Warsaw to Dantzic, an equivalent

to ten guineas sterling for carriage-hire alone; my other expences amounted to nearly as much: but in these I must have been imposed upon by the Jews. In regard to the carriage there was no imposition; it was hired for me, by a person of the country, intimately acquainted with all the usages of travelling. The distance is called forty miles, that is, five times forty, in English miles; but it must be more. The road winds considerably, particularly in the forests, and often projects into a large angle, for the greater convenience, perhaps, of crossing a river, or to avoid a lake or morass. The miles are counted by estimation only. The sort of carriage in which I travelled on this occasion, was of the *cradle-form* mentioned above, which is the most convenient for luggage. With these, too, you retain the same horses throughout, commonly two a-breast and one before; yet you travel at the rate of forty, and sometimes fifty, English miles per day. A common plan is to purchase a small travelling carriage, which may be done for twenty or thirty ducats, and which may be sold again at the journey's end with a trifling loss. In these carriages you travel post; and, in consequence, more expeditiously. The total amount of the expence does not much exceed the other method.

Scarcely any person travels in this country without a servant. The traveller must, otherwise, do every thing for himself; even make his own bed: which, by the bye, is often nothing more than his own carriage stationed in the stable. When a nobleman or any other person of consequence is on a journey, he contrives, if he can, to halt at a friend's house, according to the custom of ancient hospitality; but if this be impracticable, he sends forward two or three servants to some inn, which has at least a second room, which they prepare for his reception. The writer once travelled some seventy or eighty miles with a nobleman only, when we took up our abode for a night at one of these better sort of inns. The room was the cleanest I had seen; for it had been lately white-washed, and was highly commended by my noble fellow-traveller, as being far above the common. There were simply two couches, or rather frames of couches, in two of the corners, on which we slept for the night. These were first strewed with hay, on which the mattresses and bed-linen we had brought with us were disposed. In respect of food, we fared as well

well on this occasion as if we had been in his excellency's own house: for every thing necessary to a commodious journey had been provided, even to the materials for making soup for the first course. This provision consisted of eatables, wines, &c.; table-cloths, napkins, knives, forks, spoons, &c. &c. There are travelling boxes, containing a number of articles, as knives, forks, spoons, &c. to be had in all the considerable towns. Indeed, every traveller provides himself at least with a knife and fork (in a single haft), as well as eatables, as these things are never to be got on the road.

The best, and almost the only *useful* things to be procured at these inns are chicken, eggs, and milk. Occasionally, too, the butter is tolerable, though it sometimes abounds in large particles of rock-salt, evidently in the state in which it came from the mine. I first noticed this at an inn not a great number of miles distant from Warsaw. In places very remote from any large town, you scarcely ever meet with any salt at all. Chicken *may* be eaten without it, but I had some difficulty in eating eggs. The coarse rye-bread which is found at these places is always four, and so disagreeable, as to require a keen appetite in an English traveller, aided by a few philosophic reflections on the difference of tastes and the power of national prejudices, before he can suffer it to proceed further than the mouth. It ought to be acknowledged, however, that better coffee (where it is to be had at all) is often got even at these paltry houses, than is to be procured perhaps at any coffee-house in London; but the excellence of continental coffee is proverbial. The stile of cookery is abominable. The chickens are served up sprawling with their heads on, in a coarse earthen platter, and half-smothered in butter, which has been oiled in the melting. I have mentioned these *good* things all together, but they are rarely met with at the same place; often not a single article of them: yet, I think, I may say that *schnaps* (whisky), in which aniseeds probably have been infused, is to be had at every public-house, however mean. It is the beverage in universal request by the miserable peasants, and by ordinary travellers. I shall give the reader a more precise idea of the enormous quantity which is consumed of this pernicious liquor, by observing, that the Count Zamoycki obtains of a company of Jews the large sum of 3000*l.* sterling *per an-*

num, simply for the privilege of distilling it on the largest of his estates. This estate, however, is a sort of principality, comprehending at least 4000 square miles.

Having now described with some minuteness the state of *things* in Poland, I shall proceed in my next communication to give some account of *persons*, and of the state of society.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS ON THE MORGANTE MAGGIORE.
OF LUIGI PULCI.

THE two champions of France, following the traces of the retreating camp, got entangled in a wild and pathless desert; and there sprung up a new adventure, in the midst of which they lost sight of each other, and could neither of them ever recover their abandoned road.

Orlando fell in with a company of giants, from whose power he rescued the fair princess of Bella Marina (the romantic name for the Moorish kingdom of Benannarin), whom he took under his protection, and succeeded in conducting home to her afflicted parents. Rinaldo, in seeking for him, got more and more entangled in the depths of the desert; and at last, worn out with fatigue, fell asleep in a shepherd's hovel, while the master of the wretched place took the opportunity and ran off with his horse Bayardo, which he afterwards sold to the Soldau's grand justiciary.

The grief and despair of Rinaldo on waking may be easily conceived; and his lamentations, which he pours forth successively on the recollection of Anthea, Orlando, and his faithful courser, are really affecting. But he pursues his journey on foot; and the same good fortune which throws in his way another horse, of which he robs a discourteous Pagan, brings him before the gate of Babylon, and makes his arrival known (by means of a chance passenger) to Anthea. That princess, whose heart had secretly been as much wounded as her lover's, obtained from her father an invitation for the Christian warrior to rest himself in the royal palace; and proceeded with her commission to the gate of the city, where she found him leaning, disconsolate, against the trunk of an ancient mulberry. The meeting between them was as rapturous and tender as the occasion required; and recalled to the mind of the romantic prin-

cess the tale of Pyramu and Thisbe, who, in times of yore, held their amorous interviews in like manner beneath a mulberry-tree without the walls of this very city of Babylon.

But treason was all this while at work in the palace, and the courteous reception of our knight was only meant to facilitate his destruction. In the woods and deserts that lay on the frontiers of the kingdom, lived a powerful savage, who had proved the death of every warrior that had hitherto attempted to subdue him, and whose depredations over the surrounding country had rendered him the terror of the stoutest hearts in Babylon. On this hopeless enterprise was Rinaldo dispatched, at the instigation of Gano; and both he and the Soldan secretly rejoiced that they should never see him more. Anthea thought otherwise; but her warlike and adventurous soul was fired with the proposal which was now made her by the traitor and her father, which was no less than to pass over to France, with the Soldan's armies, and by the easy conquest of Montauban to pave the way to the possession of the imperial throne. She rejoiced in the prospect of fighting, single-handed, Charles and each of his renowned Paladins; and flattered herself with the glorious imagination of bestowing on her beloved hero his own possessions, together with the sovereignty of Christendom.

Now when Anthea the proud Soldan knew

Resolved upon this bold emprise to send her,
She answered with the mild submission due

To her, his age's stay and state's defender.

Now in her ancient armour cased anew,

She breathes of war; while ready to attend her

Standards, pavilions, engines, crowd around,
And all the hills with martial labours sound.

Not Vulcan with more speed his labours plied

In Mongibell's infernal vaults below,

Than the supporters of our Soldan's pride.

Some point the lance, some bend the Syrian bow;

Some fit the rattling quiver to their side;

Others the dart or stronger javelin throw,

Or prove the sabre's edge, or arm the horse

With harness suited to the martial course.

Now fully armed was all the warlike throng:

The prince his parting benediction gave;

His valiant daughter led the troops along,

And proud in air th' embattled banners wave;

And as Anthea saw her force so strong,

Her martial knights so numerous, bold,
and brave,

"At length" she cried, "'tis giv'n me to survey

All that the famous Christian pow'rs obey;

Their mighty castles, and their lofty tow'rs,
Their woods, their mountains, and their lovely plains,

Where Malagigi with Rinaldo's pow'rs

O'er Montauban's renowned ramparts reigns;

Fair Paris, with her spreading groves and flow'rs,

(The flower of happy Charles's wide domains,)

All the proud warriors of his knightly train,
The brave Atfolpho, and the famous Dane.

Then shall I prove the Paladins in arms,

And my Rinaldo shall return once more,

Recall'd by Charles, amidst these dire alarms,

To guard the freedom of his native shore.

With him and Clermont's count, in feats of arms

I'll raise my fame beyond the deeds of yore."

Such mighty thoughts Anthea's mind possessed,

For honour's charms had fired her virgin breast.

C. 17, ff. 25.

We will not detain the reader with any particulars of the adventures of this illustrious prince; but, after assuring him that he succeeded in her attack on Montauban, and remained quietly mistress of the castle and of Rinaldo's brothers, return to Rinaldo himself, whose success with the Old Man of the Mountains,* or (as Pulci calls him)

Quel veglio antico maladetto

Che sta nella Montagna d'Aspracorte,

was directly contrary to Gano's prediction and the Soldan's hope. The Old Man was not only conquered, but converted by him, and afterwards became his faithful friend and follower. Returning together towards Babylon, they met the justiciary, who, mounted on Bayardo, was at that moment going to preside at the execution of Oliver and Richardetto, which had long ago been decreed by the Soldan and Gano. The justiciary's grave aspect and long beard were of no avail to him. He was soon dispatched, and his javelin-men put to the rout; while Rinaldo, mounted on his recovered steed, pressed forward to the rescue of his friends.

Those friends, however, were already not without another and unexpected de-

* The name of this adventure was certainly taken from the celebrated *Assassin*, who ranged the mountains of Syria in the time of the crusades.

liver. Orlando (whose adventures it would be tedious to trace through the city of King Falcon, and among the eight giants of the "Isola della Rena") had restored his fair charge in safety to her father, the King of Benamarin. While still at his court, an invitation arrived from the Soldan to that prince, who was his ally, to be present at the execution of his Christian prisoners. Orlando, shocked at the news, discovered his connection, and the grateful king proposed to assist him in the rescue. Both the knight and the king of Benamarin were, therefore, already at Babylon, when Rinaldo and his companion arrived there. As the execution is proceeding, the tumult begins, and soon a general battle ensues. The prisoners are released; numbers killed on both sides, among whom is the generous king of Benamarin; the Soldan's forces driven back within the walls of Babylon; and a regular siege formed by the united Paladins, the Old Man of the Mountains, and the army of Benamarin, which still remains under Orlando's standard.

Meanwhile, the story carries us back to Morgante, who had been left with Meridiana in France, and (when Oliver's long absence had made her doubt whether she should ever see him again) escorted her back to the country of her father Caradoro. Here the faithful giant did not long remain, being resolved to wander over the world in search of the absent Paladins. Early on his long journey he met with a most singular being, who became his companion on the rest of his pilgrimage, and whose name was Margutte. The character which this new Panurge gives of himself is, that he believes in black no more than in blue, in nothing but capons and good roast meat and boiled, and in butter and beer, and wine when he can get it; and he believes that he would be saved who believes as he does. His mother was a Greek nun, and his father a priest of Bursia; and he wanders over the world with 77 mortal sins on his shoulders, all which he particularizes in an humorous manner. In short, if the poet designed him for a model of the cunning Greek

character, he has well succeeded in his picture.

They had not travelled together long, before an adventure occurred, in which Margutte displayed his admirable talents for filching and cozening. The story is told in a very comical style, and is the best specimen the book affords of Pulci's peculiar humour. Margutte's pilfering abilities were ably seconded through the whole affair by Morgante's ballying powers; and they pursued their journey very much pleased with each other, and in the merriest mood imaginable. The provisions with which they had loaded themselves soon, however, failed in the vast and inhospitable desert which they had to traverse; and they both had become very dry and hungry, when they discovered, to their ineffable content, a spring of fresh water, and an unicorn drinking at it. Morgante soon dispatched the animal with his club, and Margutte made a fire with two stones and dry hay, at which they roasted him. Morgante, however, in the division of the feast rather ungenerously shewed the superiority of might to right; and his companion grew a little sulky at the prospect of the life he was likely to lead.

Pursuing their travels through the forest, their ears were one morning assailed by the cries of distress; and they soon after arrived at the mouth of a cavern, where a beautiful woman, bare-headed and bare-foot, was tied up and guarded by a lion. Morgante being attacked by the furious animal, soon dispatched him with his club; and both he and his companion immediately offered their services to the unhappy lady, who began to relate to them the history of her sufferings:

My sire a noble castle once possess'd,
(Belsir its name), by Nile's majestic
stream:

This of his various lands he lov'd the best,
And here I woke to life's distracted dream.
'Twas when in earliest flowers the meads are
drest,

And spring exalts the amorous poet's theme,
I wander'd, tempted by the gentle air,
Alone, to form a garland for my hair.

The sun already warmed the shores of Spain,
And evening veil'd our groves in pleasing
shade.

Unthinking, young, and gay, I sought to
gain

The idle wish my childish fancy made:
A nightingale with soft enchanting strain
So soothed mine ear, that I enrap'tur'd
stray'd

In

† This singular island is described to be a
place,

Dove la Rena (l'Arena) aggrira

Al vento, e come il mar tempesta mena.

The idea was probably taken by the romance-writers from descriptions of the Oases, or islands, in the sandy deserts of Libya.

In fond pursuit far thro' the tangled wood,
Along the glittering margin of the flood.

At length the wild and tuneful nightingale,
Hopping from bough to bough, and tree to tree,

To the thick covert of a shady vale
I trac'd, and onward wandering pleas'd and free,

(My long hair floating to the western gale,) I sat beneath a verdant canopy,
Embower'd in wood, to hear the bird repeat
That thrilling song, so musically sweet.

Whilst thus I listen'd to the gentle bird,
Like Proserpine among the flow'rs of May,
And young as she, I on a sudden heard
To notes of woe the sweet song die away;
Then in the close and tangled shade appear'd
A form, which fill'd my bosom with dismay,
Fell, dark, and fierce; and in the thickest flood:

I rose, and darted swiftly thro' the wood.

I might have then escap'd him in the race,
But that fair hair, my virgin joy and pride,
Free as myself, abandon'd by its trace,
Caught in a bough, and kept me closely tied.

My fierce pursuer soon concludes the chase—
(No father heard me, when for aid I cried!)

And in this cave, impervious to the sky,
He binds me down to languish and to die.

I fancy still that all the woods resound
(Thro' which he bore me) with my piercing cry,

And, if some savage satyr haunts the ground,
The wood-god, melted, heaves a pitying sigh:

My hair dishevell'd, and my vest unbound,
Torn by sharp thorns, in many a fragment lie,

These soft and tender cheeks rough brambles fed,

And fountains rose from every tear I shed.

Those charms that once inspir'd the amorous flame

In many a noble youth in court and bower,
When princely suitors to my father came,

And wooed me for their wedded paramour,
Are now obscur'd by grief, and pain, and shame,

And pale and wither'd is my beauty's flow'r.
Cold, faint, and dim, those radiant eyes appear;

And none can find where once those beauties were.

Oh brethren, mother, oh my much-lov'd fire!

Oh my long-lost companions, sisters, friends!

Does life your mourning bosoms still inspire,

Or have your sorrows seen their fatal ends?

Ye little know what torments, fierce and dire,

Rack this poor frame, this heart what anguish rends!

Oh soothing Death! how long dost thou delay
To tear this tortur'd sense of life away?

Is this the land where first I saw the light?

Where are my parents and companions flown?

Is this the scene of childhood's fond delight?

Where are the pleasures that I once have known?

Is this the hall, with festive splendour bright?

Where is the wealth I fondly called my own;

The friends from whom I promis'd ne'er to sever?

No, vain delusion, they are fled for ever!

Still in the precincts of my father's court

Are royal ladies deck'd with jewels rare,

The merry feast, gay dance, and rapturous sport,

And valiant knights break lances for the fair:

And once I saw, to view my charms, resort
Such crowds of noble lords and princes there!

And once those charms outshone the fairest maid,

And once the richest robes those charms array'd.

Alas, how chang'd the miserable scene!

Alone, and friendless, and no creature near;
Around this dark and lonely cave are seen

No forms but those of fancy and of fear;

Now by the distant moonlight's feeble sheen
I sleep away night's troubled moments here;

Where roses bloom'd, the thorns alone remain;

And, nurs'd in pleasures, now I droop with pain.

C. 19, β. 9.

She goes on in this lamentable strain for several more stanzas, full of similar antitheses, and rather too tedious for insertion. She informs them that several knights had undertaken her cause, but had fallen sacrifices to the lion who guarded her, or to the two giants its masters. They are, however, far from being deterred by her history; Margutte having the feeblest confidence in the miraculous powers of his companion, and expecting to live in high luxury at the castle of Belflor, if ever they should be fortunate enough to restore the lady to her father. We need not pursue the adventure, which ended by the destruction of the two giants, (though one was armed with a bear, the other with a dragon); after which the lady set off with Margutte, and under the protection of our hero, who fails not to give himself immediately the character of a knight-errant.

Noi andiam pel mondo cavalieri erranti
Per amor combattendo in ogni loco.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE, in common with the public, been gratified and enlightened by the report of the Speech of Mr. WHITBREAD, on the interesting subject of the poor; and his plans appear to be very good, as far as they are the palliatives of a growing evil.

But is not PREVENTION better than CURE?—Is it wise, wilfully and knowingly to *create* and continue an evil, for the pleasure of attempting to *cure* it?

Every man and woman in the country can tell how half the poor in every parish became so! And what is more, they can even name the poor-makers, and can specify the exact proportion of each man's success in this kind of manufactory!

I met lately with an intelligent farmer, from whom I learned that in his parish the poor's rates had increased from 10d. to 8s. in the pound; and that the number of persons who depended on the rates for assistance or support, had been increased from under a score to nearly two hundred, within the last twenty years! I asked him the reason of so great a change. "Lord, Sir," says he, "the reason's as plain as day light, and is well known to all our gentry: but there's none so blind as those that don't choose to see. Twenty years ago, our parish contained a hundred and twenty separate farms, and these supported as many families. Now speculation's the rage; and all our little farmers must turn out, to make room for two or three great ones! Our hundred and twenty farms are by this means reduced to less than sixty! More than sixty families have therefore been forced to depend wholly or partly on the rates. At last rent-day our lord's steward gave notice to six old tenants, whose families consist of forty-three persons, men, women, and children; and we learn that their *takes* are given away partly to a speculating grazier who lives on the other side of the country, and who manages five hundred acres in our parish by means of a single shepherd, and partly to a son-in-law of the steward's, who has already nine old farms in his hands!— Luckily I have a hundred and ten acres of my own, or my family might also have gone on the parish, for I was overreached by a friend of the steward's at the expiration of my lease, and lost about two years ago a snug parcel of a hundred and sixty acres. I spoke to my

Lord about it, but he told me coldly, that he '*never interfered, and left every thing to his steward, who had let it, he supposed, to the best advantage.*' The same system is pursued all round our country; in every parish the number of farms is reduced more than half; the families who occupied them for generations are deprived of their independent and usual means of living; the old folks and the children, of course, become burthensome to the parish, the young men go to the towns to seek a livelihood, and the young women to service or to the manufactories, and many of them, with their incumbrances, soon return chargeable to us."

I have since, Mr. Editor, extended my enquiries into various counties, and have generally met with the same explanation; in a word, I find that, with an INCREASING POPULATION, our definite extension of soil furnishes employment and independence to not more than half the number of persons which it did twenty years ago, and that this number is annually diminishing!

It has hitherto been held as an axiom in policy, that a substantial independent yeomanry are the sheet-anchor of a state; and I have not yet met with any refutation of this principle, nor with any proof that a population of PAUPERS ought to be preferred to one of INDUSTRIOUS CULTIVATORS.

I appeal, therefore, to the known patriotism of Mr. Whitbread,—I appeal to the present enlightened administration,—I appeal to the good sense of the country, to devise and adopt the means which shall diminish the effects of so great an evil, and which shall tend to prevent its future increase.

I once had occasion to speak to the late Mr. PITT on some subjects of agriculture, and he forcibly remarked, "If we do not do something to prevent the monopolies of land, we shall soon be undone by it. I consider it as the principal cause of the increase of the poor's rates, and of the rise in the price of all commodities." Such was the opinion of this celebrated minister, after twenty years' experience in the management of our national affairs; and I am convinced, if he had lived, he would have proposed such measures for curing the evil as were characteristic of him.

I certainly would not recommend a *restraining act*; but I would recommend a scale of poor-rates, of land-tax, and property-tax, to be enforced, which should

should affect land-holders in proportion to the extent of their occupation, and land-owners also according to the size in which they let their farms. Nothing could be more just, more easily arranged, or more beneficial to the public, than such a regulation in the collection of the land tax, property tax, and poor's rate.

It would throw much light on the subject, if a committee of the House of Commons were appointed to enquire into, and report on, the number of farms occupied by separate families throughout England and Wales, which exist now, and which existed twenty years ago. Similar reports might be made every three years; and if each separate property were specified which exceeded two thousand acres, a spirit of emulation might be excited among country gentlemen to be distinguished by the number of their tenantry, and by the compactness and mediocrity of their farms. He ought to be distinguished as a benefactor to his country who suffered none of his tenants to occupy more than two hundred and fifty acres of good land; and he ought to contribute by proportionate taxation, who from indolence, misplaced confidence, or avarice, permitted his estate to be monopolized by drones and speculators.

In conclusion, I warn the Legislature that regulations in regard to the poor will be of little use while the cause of the grievance is tolerated, and that it would be acting the part of a medical quack, who should palliate the symptoms of a disease, while the disease itself was rapidly increasing.

In your next, I shall crave the attention of your readers towards another class of poor-makers; namely, those manufacturers who take numerous apprentices to learn trades in which men are never employed! I am, Sir, your old correspondent,

COMMON SENSE.

Feb. 27, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NEGLECTED BIOGRAPHY.

DR. FORMAN.

SIMON FORMAN, visionary and astrologer, was born at Quidhampton, near Wilton, in Wiltshire, in 1552. He was troubled much with dreams and visions, says Wood, at the age of six years; and at eight he was placed under one Rideout, or Ridear, a minister, who (according to the same writer) had been

originally a cobbler. Of him Simon learnt English, and something of the accident, which forming the extent of his tutor's pretensions, the lad was sent to the free-school in the close at Salisbury, the master of which was noted for his severity. After a stay there of two years, he was put under one of the prebendaries of the cathedral in that city, named Minterne, who, being a covetous person, would remove his wood from one place to another in his house for the purpose of warming himself, without being at the expence of making a fire; and the same course of economy and exercise he obliged his pupil to take. In the winter of 1563, Simon's father died; on which his mother, who it appears was of a very unfeeling disposition, took her son from school, and set him to keeping sheep, plowing, and gathering sticks.

At the age of fourteen he bound himself apprentice to a tradesman in Salisbury, who followed several callings, and was both a grocer and druggist.

His master finding him assiduous and careful, committed the shop almost wholly to him; but Forman gave himself much to reading, for which he was reproved by his master, who took away his books. At that time, says Wood, one Henry Gird, a kersey-weaver's son of Crediton, in Devonshire, boarded with his master, and went to school at Salisbury; and Simon being his bed-fellow, he learned all at night which Henry had learned at school in the day. Though this increase of knowledge was but little, it affords a commendable example of diligence. A neighbour's daughter fell in love with Simon, who, however, was so intent upon his books as to treat her affection with indifference. Owing to a quarrel with his master's wife, his indentures were given up before he was eighteen years old, on which he again went to school; but the want of means obliged him to leave it. His industry, however, had been such, that he was enabled to set up as a schoolmaster, whereby he gained 40s. in his purse. With this sum, not a trifling one at that time, he went on foot with a companion to Oxford, where Simon became a poor scholar in the free-school belonging to Magdalen college.

While at the university, he formed an intimacy with two of his countrymen, with whom he mis-spent his time in hunting and other extravagancies. At two years standing, he quitted college and became a schoolmaster; studying also astronomy,

astronomy, physic, magic, and philosophy. "But these studies," says Wood, "especially astronomy (by which he means astrology) and magic, being but little used in those days, he suffered much trouble; and for practising physic, he lost his books and goods three times.

The same writer farther relates, but apparently without any real authority, that Forman travelled much into the Eastern countries to seek after knowledge; and in his return from the Portugal voyage in 1583 (how could this be called an Eastern country?), he settled in London, and dwelt in Philpot-lane about fourteen years, where he had much trouble with the doctors of physic, because he was not free among them, or graduated in the university. He was by them four times imprisoned, and once fined; yet at the last he overthrew them all in the Common Law; as also in Chancery.

In 1603, being at Cambridge, that university conferred the degree of doctor of physic and astronomy upon him, with a license to practise, from which time (saith the Oxford biographer) none durst meddle with him. But as the college of physicians had treated him so roughly, and doubtless with justice, considering that he was an arrant empiric, we may fairly call in question the propriety of the conduct of the learned university in thus prostituting its degree and license. There is another point in this account which requires an explanation that I am not able to give, and this is the meaning of a doctorate in astronomy. It is a faculty not now known, nor is it mentioned any where else, that I can remember.

But to return to Dr. Forman, for such he now is; on receiving his academical honours, he settled at Lambeth, to the profit and benefit (saith his biographer) of many. In what respects, however, he does not mention, except that he was very charitable to the poor. He does, indeed, go on to say that Forman was very judicious and fortunate in resolving hard questions, especially concerning theists; as likewise in leeknesses, which indeed was his master-piece; and he had good success in resolving questions about marriage, and in other questions very intricate.

The solemnity with which these several excellencies are stated, excites a smile at the extraordinary credulity which could swallow and report the practices of gross imposture.

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Wood goes on to record some instances of Forman's sagacity; which, however, only serve to prove that he was a downright rogue. For it appears, that he was much in the confidence of that infamous favourite Robert Carr, earl of Somerset, and his countess, the murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury. That lady was before the wife of Robert, earl of Essex, from whom she obtained a divorce, on the pretended ground of his impotency. Forman is said, by the Oxford historian, to have made certain pictures in wax, representing Sir Robert Carr and the said lady, to cause a love between each other; with other such like things.

Wood says, that Forman died suddenly, and was buried, September 12, 1611, in Lambeth-church, leaving a widow, and some money and goods worth 1200l. But Lilly, the astrologer, gives a curious account of his death, which, as a story, may afford amusement, though it will not command belief.

"The Sunday night before Dr. Forman died, he and his wife being at supper in their garden-house, she said, in a pleasant humour, that she had been informed that he could tell whether man or wife would die first; and asked him whether she should bury him or not? 'Oh,' said Forman, 'you shall bury me; but thou wilt much repent it.' 'Then,' said she, in a true spirit of female curiosity, 'how long will that be?' To which he made answer, 'I shall die before next Thursday night be over.'

"The next day, being Monday, all was well; Tuesday came, and he was not sick; Wednesday came, and still he was well: and then his impertinent wife did twit him in the teeth with what he had said on Sunday. Impatient enough, it must be admitted. Thursday came, and dinner being ended, he was well, went down to the water-side, and took a pair of oars to go to some buildings he was in hand with at Puddle-dock; and being in the middle of the Thames, he presently fell down, and only said *An impost, an impost*, and so died. Whereupon," adds Lilly, in the true cant of his profession, "a most terrible storm of wind immediately followed. (*Life of Lilly, written by himself.*)

Forman left a large stock of astrological manuscripts, and some on physic, divinity, and alchemy, behind him, which are in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The profound Dr. Robert Fludd, the

F f

Rufuscrucian,

Rosicrucian, availed himself considerably of the papers of Forman in compiling his own cloudy books, which, though little known in England, attracted so much notice abroad as to be deemed worthy of an answer by the learned Peter Gaffandi.

CYPRIAN LEOWICZ,

A celebrated astrologer, was a native of Bohemia, and rendered himself remarkable in the sixteenth century by his predictions. He foretold, that in 1563 the emperor Maximilian would assuredly become sovereign of all Europe, for the punishment of the tyranny of the other princes: but the year before the time predicted, the sultan Solymán II. took Sigreth, the strongest place in Hungary, in the sight of the emperor and of the whole imperial army.

Leowicz, however, was not abashed by this disappointment, but announced with the greatest confidence that the world would be at an end in 1584. This prediction spread a general alarm, and so frightened the people, that the churches and monasteries throughout Germany were thronged by superstitious devotees. The astrologer died ten years before at Lawingen. The famous Tycho Brahe made a journey on purpose to visit him in 1569; for, notwithstanding his extravagance in astrological matters, Leowicz was a man of science, and published a judicious work on eclipses, and some others on astronomical subjects.

JOURNAL of a VOYAGE performed in the INDIAN SEAS, to MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, &c., &c., in HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, in the YEARS 1803-4-5, interspersed with short DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES of the PRESENT STATE of the principal SETTLEMENTS of the INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE by an OFFICER of that SHIP.

THE inhabitants of the Andamans have no form or idea of government, of religion, or of social order: indeed, they are scarcely a degree removed from the level of the brute creation, having no houses nor other habitations than caverns or the hollows of trees, &c.

When a settlement was formerly attempted on the Great Andaman, the natives could not be prevailed upon to have any intercourse with the Europeans, and our people were therefore obliged to relinquish the situation, bringing off three

or four of the natives, one of whom is now on board of a man of war; and though he has been many years from his native isle, which he left young, yet he has learned very few words, and his ideas are as confined as his words.

We this day, while steering between the Narcondam and Cocos isles, perceived at ten o'clock in the forenoon a large ship on our lee quarter, evidently in chace of us. As it would have excited too much alarm to bear up immediately after her, a *riuse de guerre* was tried, which completely succeeded to our wishes. Most of the small sails were taken in, the top-sails reefed, taking care at the same time not to alter our course, nor to appear as taking the least notice of the strange sail. By this decoy she gained so far upon us at sun-set, that we could clearly see her hull off the deck, working up with a strong press of sail. During the night we kept under very little canvas, frequently heaving up in the wind, so as to make scarcely any progress.

Before the day dawned, men who were noted for good sight were stationed at the mast-heads, with orders to keep a vigilant look-out. By this means we saw her ten minutes before she saw us, during which interval we were enabled to wear, and stand directly towards her, without her observing our manœuvre: she consequently took us for some other vessel, a mistake she could not correct, for she was completely under our cannon, and fell an easy prey, without firing a gun! She was a large frigate-built privateer, of 30 guns, and 220 men, a ship that would very probably have done much mischief to the trade of the country. It was amusing to behold the countenances of the French officers, who had been on board since the capture of the other privateer, when they saw this ship (their old consort) running into our jaws; sometimes cursing the temerity of their countrymen, and at other times bewailing their infatuation!

Without any further interruption we arrived at Kedgerie on the 15th of February; and here we remained till the 8th of March, during which time the weather was as cool as one would desire; the N. E. monsoon coming down clear and refreshing from the country, and we had consequently no sickness on board.

We now took leave of the Ganges for the last time, and proceeded with a homeward

ward bound convoy as far as the Andamans, when we hauled up for Madras. The winds, however, at this season were so baffling, that it was the 12th of April before we reached the port: thus, a passage that with a fair wind we might have made in five days, took us thirty-five to perform, so very precarious are voyages in India.

During the greater part of May, June, and July, there are no regular sea and land breezes at this part; the S. W. monsoon then blowing with such force, that the causes which produce those *alternate breezes* are not sufficient to influence its general course; and hence we have the hot land wind blowing all the twenty-four hours, but generally stronger at that period when the breeze is accustomed to blow from the shore. The long tracts of flat sandy country, on many parts of the coast (Madras and Masulipatam, for instance), being heated by the fierceness of the sun's rays at this season, communicate, of course, this heat to the breeze passing over them, producing those hot *land-winds*, which continue to blow till the strength of the monsoon is so far exhausted that the natural causes of sea and land breezes will again be able to operate and interrupt them.

These winds often blow with considerable violence at Madras; generally between eleven and one o'clock in the day, when they raise such clouds of dust that the houses of the town and fort are completely obscured; and so high is it carried into the air, that the decks of the ships in the roads are frequently covered with sand, rendering this the most disagreeable roadstead in the world at this period.

The natives suffer very much during the hot wind, as it is very common to see the palankeen-boys drop in the streets, struck dead by its baneful effects! I

have seen the sand and dust blown about here with such violence, that the bearers were obliged to let me down, and get under the lee of the palankeen to prevent their being suffocated!

These winds are apt to occasion contractions in the limbs, that are very difficult to get clear of: but otherwise this is a healthy season, for not a particle of moisture is now aloft in the atmosphere.

The Europeans have a very ingenious, and indeed philosophical, method of guarding against these winds. It is this: along the western fronts of their houses they have thin straw mats (called *tattys*) placed, so as to cover the doors, windows, or other apertures; servants being stationed to keep these constantly wet with fresh water, the hot wind, in passing through, produces such an evaporation, that a great degree of cold or abstraction of heat takes place, and thus renders the air inside the mat quite cool. The family, therefore, sitting behind these mats enjoy a delightful cool breeze, which at a few yards distance is like the fiery breath issuing out of an oven! but completely metamorphosed by this simple and beautiful chymical process. On the same principle of producing cold by evaporation, gentlemen on board ships, when they want a bottle of wine cooled quickly, put a couple of glasses of arrack, or any other spirit, into a plate, and setting the bottle in the middle of it, keep bathing the sides of it with the spirit by means of a spoon, when in a few minutes the wine will become quite cold; the process is accelerated if it is performed in a current of air, under the wind-sail for instance.

During this season, the thermometer in the shade at Madras, ranges from 81 to 95.

State of the Thermometer at Madras.

1804.	7 A. M.	Noon.	3 P. M.	8 P. M.
July 11	81	88	89	85
12	81	88	90	86
13	81	91	92	86
14	82	90	93	84
15	83	91	94	88
16	84	92	95	91
17	85	94	96	91

After a tedious and harassing passage through the islands, rocks, and shoals, that are scattered in the wildest order through the straits, we came to an anchor on the 13th in Malacca roads.

This old and once important city is even at present a very pretty place. About two centuries ago it was the principal mart for commerce in this part of the world, but has been declining ever since under the Portuguese and Dutch: nor can it be expected to revive now under the English, as Prince of Wales's Island will answer all the purposes which it could serve; namely, a port for the China fleet to touch and refresh at.

It is situated on the S. W. side of the Malay peninsula, and in the third parallel of north latitude; yet, close as it is to the equator, it is the finest climate in the East Indies, being constantly refreshed with sea and land breezes, which (with its being a narrow peninsula, and almost encompassed by the sea,) render it remarkably fertile and healthy.

The appearances of the town, the remains of a fort, and a church on a little green mount to the right of the town, are very beautiful from the roads: every part of the surrounding country, as far as the eye can reach, is covered with groves of trees and the liveliest verdure imaginable; even the small islands and rocks situated along the coast, are covered to the water's edge with flowering shrubs.

A small rivulet opens into the sea between the town and fort, which it separates, and forms a landing-place for boats. The houses in Malacca are tolerably well built, in the Dutch stile, with broad and straight streets: that part, however, inhabited by the natives and Oriental settlers is, like most Indian towns, composed of mere sheds or wooden cots, thatched over with bamboos and mats.

On the southern side of the little river, are the remaining walls of a fort, which does not appear to have ever been a place of any great strength, and is now in a most ruinous condition. A few guns are ranged along the brow of a beautiful little mount above the fort, which serve as a saluting battery, and might repel perhaps a small force.

On the summit of this mount stands an old Portuguese chapel, built in the sixteenth century, but is now in a state of dilapidation.

It commands a picturesque view of the town, the adjacent country, the roads,

and a great extent of level ocean. The floor is flagged entirely with tomb-stones, that exhibit a melancholy catalogue of the names of those Europeans whom the spirit of adventure, or insatiable avarice, have led to this distant spot.

The roof is in some places tumbled in, and the walls, belfry, &c. mouldering fast to decay: the whole having a dreary forlorn appearance inside.

We were here supplied with great abundance of the most excellent vegetables and fruits we had yet seen in India; and we were not a little gratified and surprised to find potatoes equal to any we had tasted in Europe. There are a great number of Chinese settlers here, as well as in all the eastern islands; and these form the most industrious class of inhabitants, having their shops well stored with merchandize, with which they supply you on reasonable terms.

There is a very good tavern near the landing-place, kept by a Dutchman, where one may dine very well for a dollar, and have a bed included.

The rivers about Malacca abound with alligators, and the woods and jungles with tigers and other wild beasts. The Malays, as well as the Chinese, have a striking nationality, or rather similarity, in their features: one face being a prototype, as it were, of those of the whole nation.

It is well known how dangerous those people are with their poniards, called *creffes*, especially when they take opium, and run the *muck*, stabbing every one they meet. It is said these weapons are poisoned with the celebrated juice of the *upas* tree, but I believe very few of them have this property. I was once bargaining with a Malay for one of those creffes, which he said was deadly poisoned, and in drawing it out of the scabbard cut myself between the fore-finger and thumb, at which I was not a little alarmed: an old man, who was standing by opening a leaf of betel, took out a piece of *chunam* and applied it to the part. Whether this had any effect or not I cannot tell, but I felt no more of the cut.

There is still a little trade carried on at this place, the principal articles of which are as follow:

Imports.

Raw and manufactured silks from China.

Opium from Bengal.

Sugar, cotton, &c. from Batavia and Bombay.

Exports,

Exports.

Tin, in considerable quantities.

Gold, and gold dust.

Ivory.

Canes, ratans, and different kinds of wood in large quantities.—*To be continued.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT many may still be found who revere the name of Handel, and contemplate his genius with delight and astonishment, is honourable to our age and nation; and though fashion, frivolity, and folly, have made fearful inroads upon the national character and manners, we shall not be utterly lost to dignity and greatness whilst the compositions of that extraordinary man are heard with admiration, and numbers can feel the power of the sublime and beautiful in his works with rapturous enthusiasm.

My own reverence, Mr. Editor, of the man's genius verges upon idolatry; and in becoming more acquainted with the treasures he has left us, my wonder is heightened, and my pleasure increased. But, in analysing my feelings after attending to any piece of Handel, I find they are the effect of that power which rests in such a combination of poetry, sentiment, and music, which the Oratorios of Handel exhibit.

The *music* of that great master has had many eulogists, who have justly appreciated the exquisite skill displayed in its composition; the power, the pathos, the passion, I may say the magic and witchery, of his song. The merits of the *poetry* which is attached to the music, and the beautiful selection of sacred sentiments which (I had almost said) gives a holy and divine authority to the musician, may have been equally felt, but have not in the same degree been noticed by any one. Indeed, it is the happy accordance of sense and sound, the perfect echo of the one to the other, which forms the powerful charm of Handel's song: it gives a fullness of satisfaction to the mind, than which nothing can be conceived more complete,—(your readers will smile at my enthusiasm);—we may imagine it to resemble the speaking sounds from the harps of angels hymning the praises of Jehovah; it awakens emotions and sentiments in the soul, which evince its own immortality and alliance with the heavenly choir. In Handel's vocal

compositions, the verse accompanying them displays a sweet simplicity, an affecting tenderness, a forcible pathos, a beauty of sentiment, and power of truth, which cause a natural curiosity to know the authors of it; and my principal object in this communication is to state, how much I should be obliged to any one of your musical readers to inform me who were Handel's coadjutors in the poetical part of his works? I believe Handel was proud of his knowledge of the Bible, and jealous of any interference in the selection of the scriptural passages he has set to his sacred Oratorios: not even a mitred head would he suffer to choose for him; and we may rejoice in the circumstance, as his judgment in the choice of them appears to have been under an impulse short only of divine inspiration. But does Handel claim the beautiful flowers and gems of poetry which are scattered through his works, than which it is hardly possible to produce any thing superior in poetical excellence, in sweetness, grace, and power of sentiment? As a foreigner, it is difficult to conceive he could attain to so masterly a skill in the use of our language; and if he had helpers, who were they that seem to have borrowed the very soul of his harmony, and to have written from the impulse of the same genius which prompted his own immortal strains?*

To whom must we ascribe that beautiful song in the oratorio of Solomon, which enforces a spirit of piety with more power than the eloquence of a whole synod of divines could do?

“What though I trace each herb and flower
That drinks the morning dew;
Did I not own Jehovah's pow'r,
How vain were all I knew?”

In other songs we find in a single line the essence of a thousand volumes which holy men have written to recommend virtue by its beauty and excellence; as in the following from Joshua:

“Virtue my soul shall still embrace;
Goodness shall make me great.”

And this, from Time and Truth,

“Pleasure, my former ways resigning,
To Virtue's cause inclining,
Thee, Pleasure, now I leave;

* It is obvious where Handel has borrowed from the Muse of Milton and Dryden; and perhaps some of your correspondents may be able to inform me in what instances he has been indebted to the pen of Pope, Addison, Thomson, Arbuthnot, &c.

Left, when my spirits fail me,
Repentance can't avail me,
Nor sickness comfort bring."

It would be a lively satisfaction to know what mind conceived sentiments of such affecting simplicity and forcible truth, and clothed them in poetical language of an order of excellence so superior, so chaste, so sweet, so beautiful. The above specimens of poetical merit are not more striking than a multitude of others in Handel's works: they first occurred to my recollection. Shall we wonder at the fascination caused by such associated poetry and music? Is it surprising that it holds the mind in enchantment, affects the soul as though it were the work of sacred inspiration, and suggests to the imagination the opening doors of heaven, and a host of the "bright seraphim" raising their celestial harmony? Indeed, the mind that has the full enjoyment of Handel's music feels as though it were listening to something of divine authority; it bears with it all the weight and power of solemn truth, speaks to the understanding as well as the heart, and when employed upon sacred subjects seems to give additional evidence to religious obligation, and greater power to the sanction of virtue. It is to be regretted, that the productions of this great man's genius, which seem to be allied to the noblest pursuits and most important interests of life, are not so extensively beneficial as they might be, either as a source of elevated and refined pleasure, or religious and moral instrumentality. The annual performances in the metropolis evince that there is still something left in national character superior to the levity of modern taste; and the occasional festivals of music in different parts of the kingdom are equally honourable to Handel's presiding genius, and to those who listen with delight to his holy strains. But might not musical men spread the knowledge of Handel more generally, and enlarge his sphere of usefulness by introducing more students into the Handelian school, and seizing more occasions of adapting the strains of this master to the affecting circumstances of human life which daily occur; whereby the two valuable objects, rational entertainment and moral goodness might, perhaps, be equally promoted? Would not the house of worship be more attractive, and the ordinances of religion still more beautiful, by a judicious combination of such powers of music as may be drawn from

the stores of Handel? What could be more ornamental to public devotion, or more successful to interest those classes of society who are disgusted with the frequently uncouth mode of celebrating the praises of the Deity? When the officiating minister proclaims, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," or "The trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised," what heart is moved by the cold, the lifeless, impatient manner which generally accompanies the annunciation of the glorious tidings? But who can be indifferent when Handel takes up the theme, and by the power of his song realizes to the mind these solemn and affecting truths?

Inclined as I feel, Mr. Editor, to exercise very considerable faith in the devotional influences of music, I much regret the discontinuance of the Abbey performances, in which the memory of Handel received such distinguished honour, and his genius triumphed so nobly. It is, perhaps, a national loss; as we need every means in the present day of inducing a manly and serious character in the people of this country, the prevailing spirit running in so opposite a course, and fashionable folly and levity lording it so absolutely. When we see so rarely the stamp of intellectual and moral greatness in that class of society which is first in rank and eminence of situation, so little nobility of mind and grandeur of character to support the hopes of a country looking to the individuals of that order as its legislators, statesmen, and governors; it is to be lamented that any occasion should be lost of giving to such a great feeling, an elevated emotion, or serious impression. It must still live in the memory of many, how deep a sensation was produced by the magnificent performances I allude to; and it should not be forgotten, that if the affection raised by them were not devotion or virtue itself, it might be the dawn of such a spirit in the mind. If there be a character light enough to treat religion with levity in every other form, Handel's religion never fails to inspire reverence for the subject; there is in it a solemnity so impressive, an elevation and greatness so obvious and affecting, that the lightest mind is struck with awe, the boldest impicity is abashed, and the most profane bow in spirit to its authority, its grandeur, its sublimity, and beauty, as displayed by this wonderful master of harmony.

Is it not an honest indignation which any

any one feels who is justly impressed with the character of Handel's music, when he compares it with modern music, and the prevailing taste of the day, which exhibits such a series of frivolous insignificant performances? The ethics and theology of music (if we may so speak) have no place in the modern pursuit of this source of improvement and pleasure; a noble science is made a piece of legerdemain, a slight-of-hand performance, a mere mechanical trick, equally astonishing indeed to the eyes and ears, but truly contemptible for any relation it bears to the affections of the mind.

If we cannot expect that many will study music as a profound and highly curious science, surely more dignity might be attached to the pursuit than the present taste and practice admit of; and though it might be reasoning too curiously on the subject, to regard music as an object for the most serious consideration of the moralist, or as worthy to be named in connection with public character and manners, the very general attention paid to it as a pleasing accomplishment has given it importance; and it must be allowed to be a reasonable question, "whether music, as an object of education, might not be made more subservient than it is to the interests of virtue and piety?" By initiating their pupils in Handel, and cultivating an early taste for such elevated entertainment as he affords, rather than for the frippery and nonsense of modern execution, would not musical professors accomplish a more valuable object than they usually aim at? Would not their pupils be indebted to them for a nobler acquisition than a mere facility of motion in their fingers, as acquired by practising the pretty sonatas, divertimentos, gigs, variations, &c. which young ladies play off so triumphantly, and their mannanas admire as the very acme of musical attainment. And if it be true that the most affecting compositions of Handel are generally remarkable for simplicity, and easily performed, there is additional propriety in making young students acquainted with him.

W. MARSHALL.

Rochdale, Jan. 16, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

^{512,}
YOUR humane correspondent, page 344, after reciting two very detestable instances of cruelty to animals,

very justly expostulates, "if there are laws for such cases, it is a pity they are not better enforced." Whether there are statute laws in such cases I am not certain; but my profession as a land-steward having afforded me many years an opportunity of knowing the general custom of several manors in the north of England, with respect to the practice your benevolent correspondent alludes to, I beg leave to solicit you will afford me room to make my report, as follows:

The common pound in each manor is considered as belonging to the lord thereof, is upheld by him, and at his Court-Baron he and his freeholders nominate the keeper or pounder, appoint his fees, &c. &c. When cattle of any kind are impounded, the owner may take them away upon paying these appointed fees, provided the party on whose lands they were taken makes no demand for damages, or that such damages are immediately paid by the owner; or he proceeds by replevin, and puts the injured party to recover said damages by an action at law. But in no case are the cattle to remain in the pound more than forty-eight hours: after this, the duty of the pounder is to take them to the manor house, or to that of some person appointed for the purpose by the lord thereof, where the cattle are to be taken due care of. Public notice is then to be given at the parish-church within said manor, and also at two or three of the nearest market-towns at the respective market-days, by the common crier, that certain cattle are taken up at such a place, which if not owned by proper marks, and the charges of keeping, &c. duly paid, will become the property of the lord of the manor as waives and estrays, and as his right by virtue of ancient custom.

I have confessed above that I am no professional lawyer, and therefore cannot decide whether the customs described are grounded upon the law of the land? Possibly, however, what I have written may induce some of your readers to clear up this doubt, or at least dispose your humane correspondent, to whom this is more immediately addressed, to inquire how the law really stands, and, if possible, to redress the evil in his own place of abode.

I was highly delighted with the masterly letter of Mr. C. Loft, to which "your Constant Reader" alludes. The animated letter, too, of another correspondent

spondent on the same important subject, in your last number, afforded me great pleasure; and I trust the friends of humanity will pay all proper attention to the encouraging arguments he suggests. 'Tis even to be lamented, that since the above letters appeared in your excellent *Miscellany*, this country, and mankind in general, have lost the most distinguished champion of civil and religious liberty, and by consequence of humanity, which latter ages has produced. But, surely, his mantle is left behind, and has inspired his friends with some portion of his humane benevolent spirit. Those who wish to abolish the slave-trade, will, even for consistency's sake, wish to prevent all wanton acts of cruelty towards the brute creation. Their work will be only half done and imperfect, if this is omitted.

The present time is peculiarly favourable for such humane efforts. A new parliament will soon meet, in the election of which (according to your statement, p. 387,) the friends of liberty, and of course of humanity, have most laudably and successfully exerted themselves. Surely then a new parliament, and in their first sessions too, will not refuse to pass a law so congenial to the very first requirements of our holy religion, and the want of which is assuredly a *national disgrace!*

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Nov. 7, 1806.

SEXEN.

LYCEUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. IV.

THE ILIAD.

UNDER the same head of *characters*, we are now to notice the gods of Homer, or his *machinery*. This, as we have already observed, is considered the most difficult part of the epic. In the *Iliad* it forms a very considerable part of the poem, and for this reason Homer is become the standard of poetic theology. It is evident, that this machinery was not invented by him. It is, therefore, with great injustice, that he has been accused of having debased the religion of his country, by representing its deities under the most disgraceful colours, and subject to all the infirmities and passions of the human race. This has been urged against him by La Motte, a cold declamatory writer, who, without one poetical spark in his own composition, was unwilling to praise it in others, and eager to condemn every deviation from

propriety, however beautiful. To this objection Fenelon has very properly answered, that Homer did not create the gods whom he has introduced in his poem, but has described them as he found them. His mythology was, no doubt, the mythology of Greece, and he only followed the traditions of his country. The era of the Trojan war approached the age of the gods and demigods. Several of the heroes concerned in that war were reputed to be the children of these gods. Of course, the traditional tales relating to them were blended with the fables of the deities. These popular legends Homer adopted; and in his hands they produce a fine effect. His system of machinery, often lofty and magnificent, is always sprightly and amusing. It adds considerably to the number of his personages; and the very circumstance with which he is reproached of having given to his divine characters a mixture of human frailties, by rendering them as interesting to the reader as the human actors, increases the interest of the poem. His battles, his councils, and his descriptions, are diversified by the frequent intervention of the gods; and the alternate transitions from earth to heaven, and from heaven to earth, give relief to the mind in such a continued scene of blood and slaughter.

If the mythology of Homer was not invented by him, the use he has made of it is entirely his own. But though he has employed his celestial machinery, in general, with admirable art and judgment, yet in some instances it cannot be denied that he has transgressed the well-known rule of Horace:

Nec Deus interfit, nisi dignus vindice nodus Inciderit.

The gods are introduced upon the stage more frequently than is necessary, and are often employed in offices too frivolous and below the dignity of their nature. To exemplify this observation by one instance: it appears to be no very honourable function for Minerva, to become the charioteer of Diomed; but when she is described as assuming the reins, and plying the lash, her divinity is absolutely degraded. There are occasionally trifling, and even ridiculous, altercations among the gods, particularly the quarrel between Jupiter and Juno. It must also be admitted, that notwithstanding the credulity of the Greeks, and the extensive licence of fiction which their

their mythology allowed, and of which Homer has to largely availed himself; there are some incidents in the Iliad rather too marvellous even for the poet's own age, and which have too ludicrous an effect for the gravity of the epopee. It may be sufficient to mention the miraculous gift of speech conferred on the horses of Achilles. Perhaps the undistinguishing admirers of Homer will satisfy themselves by resolving the whole into a supernatural incident, and justify it by a miracle of a similar nature recorded in the sacred writings. But the causes of such a phenomenon were by no means similar, nor can we admit it in the former case as a sufficient reason for breaking through the order of nature, and encroaching upon the prerogative of the human species. The passage in the 21st book, where the river Scamander attacks Achilles, and threatens to overwhelm him with his waves, till Vulcan, at the instigation of Juno, comes down from heaven to chastise the insolence of Scamander, whose waters he scorches and dries up with fire, is another incident equally ludicrous, as exceeding the utmost boundary of fiction. But these extravagancies must be attributed to that wildness and irregularity of imagination which have distinguished every great genius from Homer to Shakespeare, and deserve the same epithet of *splendida peccata* which the ancient Fathers of the Christian church bestowed on the virtues of the heathen. Indeed, most of the faults of Homer must be ascribed to this exuberance of fancy, and may be compared to the apostate angels in Milton, who, though with "faded splendour wan," still exhibited "excess of glory obscured."

Under the third and last head in which we are to consider the Iliad, we must notice the *narration*, the *imagery*, and the *sentiments*. In his narrative of events, we have already remarked that Homer is concise, spirited, and rapid. In his speeches he must be admitted to be tedious. But they should be considered as flowing from the characters, as perfect or defective in proportion as they agree or disagree with the manners of those who utter them. There is much more dialogue in Homer than in Virgil. What Virgil informs us of by two words of narration, Homer brings about by a speech. Such a style as this is the most simple and artless form of writing, and must therefore undoubtedly have been the most ancient. It is copying directly

from nature, giving a plain rehearsal of what passed, or was supposed to pass, in conversation between the persons of whom the author treats. In progress of time, when the art of writing was more studied, it was thought more elegant to compress the substance of conversation into short distinct narrative, made by the poet or historian in his own person, and to reserve direct speeches for solemn occasions only. The speeches of Homer are however, upon the whole, characteristic and lively; and to them we owe, in a great measure, that admirable display which he has given of human nature. But it is in the descriptive parts of his narrative that he more particularly excels. They are sometimes representations of such scenes as we ourselves may have beheld. At others, they are merely fictitious, but always pleasing. The description of the light arising from the fires of the Grecian camp, in the eighth book, beginning with this line,

ὣς δ' ὅτ' ἐν πυρσὺν ἄστρα φαεινὰ ἀμφὶ σελήην,

exhibits as beautiful and exquisite a night scene as is to be met with in ancient or modern poetry. The celebrated translation, or rather imitation, of Pope is too well known to be transcribed, but it vies with the original in splendour of diction and poetical ornament. Of fictitious scenery there is a striking specimen in the same book, in the sublime and picturesque description of the almighty thunderer scaling the heavens, darting through the skies with the rapidity of lightning, and seating himself at last on his throne in awful majesty, while the heavens and the earth tremble under his feet. There is also a remarkable example of vivacity and strength of description in the lamentations of Achilles, when brooding over the injury done him by Agamemnon in depriving him of his fair captive. Indignation, grief, and disdain rend his heart, which seems ready to burst with the conflict of impetuous passions.

—αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεύς
δακρυσσας ἵστατον ἀπ' αἴθ' ἐξέτο νοσφὶ λιασθείς
Θῆ' ἱφ' ἄλως πολῆς, ὅρῳν ἐπὶ ὄνομα πυντὸς.
Πολλὰ δὲ μῆτρὶ φίλῃ νηυστὰ χέμεας ὀρεγνυσι.
Lib. i. l. 348.

Not so his loss the great Achilles bore;
But sad, retiring to the sounding shore,
O'er the broad margin of the deep he hung,
That kindred deep from whence his mother
sprung;
There, bathed in tears of anger and distress,
Thus loud lamented to the stormy main,

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The *imagery* of Homer is, in general, grand, awful, and beautiful. It may perhaps be urged, that the similes occur too often, and sometimes interrupt the course of his narration. He was so naturally poetical, that he saw all the sentiments and actions of men through the mirror of some corresponding image. His mind, teeming with poetical allusions, possessed a greater elevation than delicacy, and was more capable of abundance than choice. He is so prolific in images, that he may be said to have supplied every poet who has succeeded him. He has more daring figures, and more striking metaphors, than any other. But it is wonderful with what propriety his expressions are always suited to his ideas. They are never too big for the sense, but are great in proportion to the grandeur of the sentiment. It is the sentiment that swells the diction, which rises with it in exact proportion. Such are the arrow *impatient* to be on the wing, a weapon *thirsting* to drink the blood of the enemy. These are what Aristotle justly calls *living words*. The most beautiful figures are what we have already mentioned; the fires in the camp compared to the moon and stars by night; Paris going to battle, to the war-horse prancing to the river; the comparison of Achilles, in the 22d book, to the dog-star; and above all, the following beautiful simile on the death of Euphorbus,

ὡς δὲ τρυφερὸν ἄνθος ἔρως ἑλάνθη
 χαρρὶν ἐν οἴκῳ, ὃδ' ἄλκις ἀναβύβρυχεν ἰδὼς,
 χαλκῷ τελευτᾷ, τοῖ δὲ τι πικρὰ δόντος
 Πάριον αἶμα, καὶ τὸ βρομὴν ὄνει λείψαν'
 ἔλθον δ' ἔξαπτος αἶμας, οὐ καὶ λαοὶ πολλοί,
 βοῶν τ' ἰξίεργε, καὶ ἔξαπτος ἐπὶ γαῖν.

Lib. 17, l. 53.

As the young olive, in some sylvan scene,
 Crown'd by fresh fountains with eternal green,
 Lifts the gay head in snowy flowrets fair,
 And plays and dances to the gentle air:
 When lo! a whirlwind from high heaven invades

The tender plant, and withers all its shades:
 It lies uprooted from its genial bed,
 A lovely ruin, now defaced and dead.

It is impossible to select a finer image from nature to represent the untimely death of a young warrior, celebrated for his beauty. Though Pope has in a great measure preserved the delicacy and beauty of the original in his translation of the above passage, he has omitted the fine circumstance of a man rearing the wide-spreading olive with care in a solitary field, a circumstance which renders

the image exquisitely tender, and gives it a peculiar propriety.

It is also in *sentiment* that Homer has principally excelled. This remark, originally made by Longinus, is verified by a variety of passages in the *Iliad*. An example of sublimity of sentiment occurs in the 17th book, in the abrupt and striking prayer of Ajax, when the Grecian army is enveloped in sudden and impenetrable darkness:

Ζεῦ πατερ, ἀλλὰ σὺ γὰρ αἰὶν' ὑπ' ἡμέρας διας Ἀχαιοὺς,
 Πείσῃσιν δ' αἰθρῇ, δεὺς νεφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδεῖναι
 ἐν δὲ φάει καὶ ἁλίσσῃ, οὔτιν' οὐ τοὶ σοφὸν εἶπες.
 L. 645.

—Lord of earth and air,

O King! O father! hear my humble prayer;
 Dispel this cloud, the light of heaven restore;

Give me to see, and Ajax asks no more.
 If we must perish, we thy will obey;
 But let us perish in the face of day.

This passage, thus unnecessarily amplified by Pope, has been more briefly and more energetically rendered by Boileau.

Grand Dieu! chaffe la nuit qui nous couvre
 les yeux,
 Et combats contre nous à la clarté des cieux.

We have another instance of sublimity of sentiment in the beginning of the 8th book, in the speech of Jupiter to the inferior deities. The passage is too long for transcription; but the reader is astonished at the awful denunciations against the offenders, and the bold defiance which he gives to the power of all the gods combined against him. The idea contained in the two following lines, is one of the grandest that can be presented to the human imagination:

Ἄλλ' ὅτι δὴ καὶ ἐγὼ πρῶτον θόλοισι κρύπτω,
 αὐτὴν κεν γαῖαν ἔρυσαι, αὐτὴν τε θάλασσαν.

—If I but stretch this hand,
 I heave the gods, the ocean, and the land.

It bears a strong resemblance to the representation which is given us in the Sacred Writings of the power of Jehovah, when he is said "to weigh the hills in scales, and the mountains in a balance, and to take up the isles as a very little thing." There is a remarkable parity between passages in Homer, and those in the Scriptures; and Duport, in his *Gnomologia Homérica*, has collected innumerable instances of this sort. According to Gale, Homer took many of his fictions from some real Scripture traditions, which he gathered up whilst he was

was in Egypt, and which we may collect from his style and the affinity of many of his expressions with the Scripture language. Sir Walter Raleigh goes still farther, and asserts "that it cannot be doubted but that Homer had read over all the books of Moses, as appears evidently from many places stolen from thence word for word."

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

NO. VIII.

CRIPPLEGATE.

3480. **I**N this yeare Edmund Shaw, goldsmith, and mayor of London, newlie builded Cripple-gate from the foundation, which gate in old time had bene a prison, whereunto such citizens and other as were arrested for debt (or like trespasses) were committed, as they be now to the counters, as maie appeare by a writ of King Edward II. in these words: "Rex vic. London salutem. Ex gravi querela capti et detenti in prisona vestra de Cripple-gate, pro xli quas coram Radolpho Sandwico, tum custode civitatis nostrae London, et I. de Blackewell-custode recognovit, debitorum, &c.

Holinshed, p. 705.

RATCLIFFE HIGH-WAY.

Sir Robert Cotton told Weever of a chest of lead, found in Ratcliffe-field, in Stepney parish; the upper part garnished with scallop shells and a crotchet border. At the head and foot of the coffin stood two jars, three feet long; and on the sides a number of bottles of glistening red earth, some painted, and many great phials of glass, some six some eight square, having a whitish liquor in them. Within the chest was the body of a woman, as the surgeons judged by the skull. On either side of her were two sceptres of ivory, eighteen inches long, and on her breast a little figure of Cupid neatly cut in white stone. And among the bones were two pieces of jet, with round heads in form of nails, three inches long.

Gough, Sep. Mon. vol. i. p. 64, Weever Fun. Mon. p. 30.

OLD ST. PAUL'S.

In a curious little volume of the time of Charles I. entitled "London and the Countrey carbonadoed," is the following description "of S. Pauls church."

"Oh Domus antiqua, a fit object for pity, for charity; further reported of than knowne, it is a compleat body, for a bath the three dimensions of longitude,

latitude, and profundity, and as an excellent over-plus famous for height. It was a maine poynt of wisdom to ground her upon *Faith*, for thee is the more likely to stand sure: the great crosse in the middle certainly hath bin, and is yet, ominous to this churches reparation. S. Paul called the church the pillar of truth, and surely had they not benee found, they had fallen before this time. The head of this church hath been twice troubled with a burning fever, and so the city, to keep it from a third danger, let it stand without a head. I can but admire the charity of former times, to build such famous temples, when as these ages cannot find repaire to them; but then the world was all church, and now the church is all world: then charity went before, and exceeded preaching; now there is much preaching, nay more than ever, yet lesse charity; our forefathers advanced the church, and kept their land: these times loose their lands, and yet decay the churches. I honour antiquity so much the more, because it so much loved the church. There is more reason to suspect the precise puritaine devoyd of charity, than the simple ignorant fraught with good workes. I thinke truly in this one point, the ends of their actions were for good, and what they aimed at was God's glory and their owne happines. They builded temples, but our degenerating age can say, come let us take them into our hands and possess them: amongst many others, this cannot be sayd to be the rarest, though the greatest. Puritaines are blown out of the church with the loud voice of the organs; their zealous spirits cannot indure the musicke, nor the multitude of the surplices, because they are reliques (they say) of Rome's superstition. Here is that famous place for sermons, not by this sect frequented, because of the title *the Crosse*. The middle ile is much frequented at noone with a company of *Hungarians*, not walking so much for recreation as neede; (and if any of these meete with a yonker, that hath his pockets well lined with silver, they will relate to him the meaning of *Tycho Brahe*, or *the North Star*; and never leave flattering him in his own words, and stickes as close to him as a hur upon a traveller's cloake; and never leave til he and they have saluted the Greene Dragon, or the Swanne behind the stables,—where I leave them.) Well, there is some hope of restoring this church to its former glory;

the great summes of money bequeathed, are some probabilities; and the charity of some good men already, in clothing and repaying the inside, is a great encouragement; and there is a speech that the houses that are about it must be pulled down, for *Pauls church* is old enough to stand alone. Here are prayers often, but sinister suspicion doubts more formal than zealous; they should not be worldly, because all church-men; there are none dunbe, for they can speake loud enough. I leave it and them, wishing all might be amended."

FINSBURY FIELDS.

Fitzstephen, who wrote his Description of London before 1182, is very accurate in describing the winter amusements of the Londoners in Finsbury fields; and particularly mentions a species of skating. The following is a translation of the passage:

"When that vait lake, which waters the walls of the city toward the north, is hard frozen, the youth in great numbers go to divert themselves on the ice. Some taking a small run for an increment of velocity, place their feet at the proper distance, and are carried sliding sideways a great way; others will make a large cake of ice, and seating one of their companions upon it, they take hold of one another's hands, and draw him along; when it sometimes happens, that moving swiftly on so slippery a plain, they all fall down headlong. Others there are who are still more expert in these amusements on the ice; they place certain bones, the leg-bones of some animal, under the soles of their feet, by tying them round their ankles, and then taking a pole shod with iron into their hands, they push themselves forward by striking it against the ice, and are carried along with a velocity equal to the flight of a bird, or a bolt discharged from a cross-bow. Sometimes, two of them thus furnished agree to start opposite one to another, at a great distance; they meet, elevate their poles, attack and strike each other, when one or both of them fall, and not without some bodily hurt; and even after their fall, they shall be carried a good distance from each other by the rapidity of the motion; and whatever part of your head comes upon the ice, it is sure to be laid bare to the skull. Very often the leg or the arm of the party that falls, if he chanceth to light upon them, is broken: but youth is an age ambitious of glory, fond and covetous of victory; and that in future times

it may acquit itself boldly and valiantly in real engagements, it will run these hazards in them ones."

Finsbury, or Moor fields, were at this period but a vast morass.

ELY HOUSE.

Here, according to Stowe, died, February 3d, anno 1399, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

It seems from the following passage in Stowe's Annals, that the gardens here were famous for producing fine strawberries. He says, speaking of Richard III. "And after a little talking to them, he said to the Bishop of Ely, My Lord, you have very good strawberries at your Garden in Holborn, I require you to let me have a messe of them? Gladly, my Lord, quoth he, would to God I had some better thing as ready to your pleasure as that; and therewith he sent in all haste his servant for a messe of strawberries." This circumstance has been minutely copied by Shakespeare in his play of Richard III. where he puts the following words in that prince's mouth.

"My Lord of Ely, when I was last in Holbourne,

I saw good strawberries in your Grace's garden there,

I do beseech you send for some of them."

During the civil war, this house was converted into an hospital, as appears by an entry in Rushworth, vol. ii. part iv. page 1097. "The Lords concurred with the Commons, in a message sent up to their Lordships for Ely House, in Holbourne, to be for the use of the sick and maimed soldiers."—*Große's Antiquities of England and Wales.*

STREETS IN LONDON IN THE SAXON TIMES.

London is mentioned in Bede as the metropolis of the East Saxons in the year 604, lying on the banks of the Thames, "the emporium of many people coming by sea and land."

In a grant, dated 889, a Court in London is conveyed "at the ancient stony edifice, called by the citizens hwæt mundes stone, from the public street to the wall of the same city."† From this we learn that so early as 889, the walls of London existed.

In 857 we find a conveyance of a place in London, called Coolmundinge laga, not far from the West Gate.‡ This West Gate may have been either Temple Bar or Holborn Bars,

Ethelbald, the Mercian King, gave a

* Bede, l. 2. c. 3. † Heming, 42.

‡ Hems. 41.

Court in London, between two ſtreets called Tiddberti ſtreet and Savin-ſtreet."
—*Turner's Hiſtory of the Anglo Saxons*, vol. iv. p. 237.

ST. MAGNUS, LONDON BRIDGE.

In a curious old Miſcellany, which goes by the name of Arnold's Chronicle, printed by Pynſon in 1546, we have the following articles as found by the Inquiſitors at one of the Viſitations of St. Magnus, early in the ſixteenth century.

"Fyrſt. That the Chyrche and the Chauncell is not repayred in glaſinge in divers placys.

"Item. That the bookys and veſtmeats ben broken and vuhoneſt for dyuine ſeruyce.

"Item. That many of the preyſtys and clerkys often were ſoule and uncleanly ſurpleſſys.

"Item. We fynde nat that any clere Inentory, is made of the goodys and handys of the chyrche.

"Item. That the loudys and tene-ments of the chyrche by favoure of the churchewardyens, afore tyme ben laten under the very value by xxlb yerly and more.

"Item. We fynde that for defeaute of good prouyſyon, bothe of the chyrch-wardyens, and alſo of the maſters of the ſalue, neyther the preyſtys nor clerkys, that ben retayned for the chyrche wyll nat come to our lady maſſa nor ſaluc, nor the clerkys and preyſtys that ben retayned by the mayters of the ſalue and the wardeyns of the chyrche wolde for the mayntenynge of Goddys ſeruyce at the tyme of riceyunge of ſuch preyſtys and clerkys good cuſtume of vertu and grete encreaſe of dyuine ſeruyce.

"Item. That the chyrche wardeyns wyll nat ſhewe vs the wylls of them that have gyven goodys or londys vnto the paryſhe wherby we ſholde forther inquire whether the wylls be performed or nat, for without them we can not haue therof vnderſtanding.

Item. "That the wardeyns of the chyrche and of the brodyrhed haue not giuen theyr accomptys.

"Item. That aſortymes for defeaute of good and dyligente autoryte of the accomptys of the wardeyns, ther hath ben many and grete ſommes of money taken from the chyrche, the whiche myght well come to lyght yf the olde accomptys were well examyned.

"Item. There is in the handys of

dyuers of the paryſhe, Reſtys of money of the beame lyght, and of the almes gaderynge to the ſomme of xii or xvllb. and that one Palmer can ſhewe the trouthe.

"Item. That the chyrcheyarde is vn-honeſtly kepte.

"Item. That dyners of the preyſtys and clerkys in tyme of dyuine ſeruyce be at tauerns and ale howſys, at fyſhyng and other tryfys, wherby dyuine ſeruyce is let.

"Item. That by fauour of the wardeyns there bythe admytted bothe pryceſſys beneſeyced and relygyous, where there myght be more convenient and expe- dyent, and that haue more nede to be receyued in ther placys, and theſe ben the names. Syr Robert Smyth, beneſeyced; and a Monke, Syr Johan Botell, beneſeyced; Syr John Bate hath a thyng that we can nat vnderſtonde.

"The names of the inquyſytours of the ſayd artycles at the ſame viſytacyons:

Johan Halmon	Thomas Broke
Symon Motte	Wyllyam Hertwell
Johan Robchaunt	Thomas Dauy
Johan Yonge	Wyllyam Crene
William Dycons	Robert Vincent
Richarde Baronyſ	Symon Neuyngham
Johan Eton	Johan Tarke."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Magazine is calculated to afford general and miſcellaneous information, as well as amuſement, the following paſſage from a very ſcarce work may probably be well received. I extract it from the beginning of the twentieth book of Baptiſta Porta's *Natural Magic*, not from the original, for that I never could find in Italy, the country of which he was a native, but from an Engliſh tranſlation published in 1658, in folio.

Some further account of him and his compoſitions I may perhaps take another occaſion to ſend you; ſuffice it at preſent to remark, that this collection of his experiments was firſt published when he was only fifteen years of age, but the work from which the tranſlation was made was one reuiſed by him when he was fifty.

We all know, and it will be found detailed in Dr. Watſon's *Chemical Eſſays*, that Mr. Irwing received a very conſiderable bounty from the Britiſh parliament, for inventing a method of extracting freſh water from ſalt water at ſea, by ſimply adding a ſtill head to the ſhip's

ship's boiler; that a French philosopher disputed the invention with him, having published an account of this invention before; and that Dr. Watson adds, that in Queen Elizabeth's reign an English admiral, whom he names, had done the like.

Now hear what the Neapolitan physician and experimental philosopher said on the subject before the year 1650.

"Chap. i.

"How sea water may be made potable.

"It is no small commodity to mankind, if sea-water may be made potable. In long voyages, as to the Indies, it is of great concernment; for while seamen, by reason of tempests, are forced to stay longer at sea than they would, for want of water they fall into great danger of their lives. Galleys are forced almost every ten days to put in for fresh water, and therefore they cannot long wander in enemies' countries, &c. &c." Here he goes into an enquiry as to the cause of the saltiness of the sea, which I have not time to copy, and then proceeds to describe his invention.

"We first fill a hollow vessel like a great ball with sea-water; it must have a long neck, and a cap upon it, that live ovals being put under, the water may resolve into thin vapours, and fill all vacuities, being carried aloft. This ill-scented grossness, when it comes to touch the coldness of the head or cap, and meets with the glass, gathers like dew about the skirts of it, and so running down the arches of the cap, it turns to water; and a pipe being opened that pertains to it, it runs forth largely, and the receiver stands to receive it as it drops. So will sweet water come from salt, and the salt tarryeth at the bottom of the vessel, and three pounds of salt water will give two pounds of fresh water; but if the cap of the limbeck be of lead, it will afford more water, but not so good."

Afterwards he gives five other experiments, and concludes by shewing how fresh water may even be gathered from the air, by filling a vessel with snow and powdered saltpetre, so as to condense the air on its surface: a method also by which he says he froze his wine, plunging the bottle that contained it into a bowl of snow and saltpetre finely powdered. The same practice, by means of which some modern experimental philosophers have, in cold climates, even froze mercury.

We have heard lately of *thread made from aloes* also as a new invention; but I can assure you the process is described by this author, and referred by him to America.

The work was originally written in Latin, but afterwards translated into Italian, French, English, Spanish, and Arabic. The fables he copied he did not always believe, but, like other writers of his times, he gave credit to a sufficient number to lessen the reputation of his writings, at a period when a better philosophy took place.

I am, yours, &c.

G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE long had it in intention to trouble you with some inquiry concerning that valuable and much-wanted book, Morell's *Thesaurus*, the republication of which was promised in your Magazine a considerable time ago. Your last number removes the necessity of the principal part of any intended inquiry, by repeating that promise, with the additional gratifying intelligence that the superintendance of it is to be entrusted to Dr. Maltby. A man so eminently qualified for the work, will, I hope, not only edit, but correct and enlarge it. I beg leave now to offer a suggestion, which has frequently occurred to me, that the whole of this valuable and expensive book might, at a much less expence than by a separate publication, be incorporated into some Greek Lexicon, Hederic's for instance. Nothing more is requisite than an accurate marking of the quantity of the syllables of each word, and a prosodical example; or, perhaps, as in the work at present, only the latter. If it should be objected, that the bulk of the book would be too much increased, it may be answered that some parts of Hederic might be omitted, or at least abridged. But I do not think that, if the whole were retained, the size would be so great as that of Ainsworth's Dictionary. At a time when the expence of paper and of publishing is so great, if the proprietors of the two works would agree, they (I am persuaded) would find their account in this method, and the classical student certainly much convenience.

Now I have the pen in my hand, I beg leave to trespass on you for a few other observations concerning books of education.

education. In your account of deceased persons, a long time ago, the Appendix to the Eton Latin Grammar was attributed, I think, to the late master of the school of Ashby de la Zouch, but, in a subsequent number, restored to its real editor, Dr. Mavor. Without at all detracting from the merits of Dr. Mavor, I think, it should have been added that considerable part of that appendix was taken from the Latin Grammar, published by the Rev. E. Owen, rector of Warrington, entitled Lilly's Accidence improved; the best practical grammar, perhaps, at this day extant, if we could but overcome our attachment to that absurd method of teaching the Latin language by rules written in Latin, which still prevails in our largest and most celebrated places of classical education, and on which I may possibly, at some future time, trouble you with some strictures. Some time ago, I saw a querulous advertisement from the editors of the Eton books, concerning pirated editions. I believe, most of those who are engaged in the laborious office of instruction will agree with me, that that office has often been rendered more laborious and unpleasant by the shamefully incorrect manner in which the school books, bearing the name of the Eton publisher, and which therefore I suppose to be the Eton editions, are sent into places of education. No pirated editions can possibly be worse, and some of them are often much more correct. Were not this the case, I am of opinion that every respectable tutor would make it a matter of conscience to give his support to those who are connected with so celebrated a place of education, in preference to those who are not connected with any. I think it not improper to conclude these desultory observations with remarking, that the most correct edition of the Eton Latin Grammar with which I am acquainted is that published at this place; a book which, a few years ago, was as inaccurate even as that which came from the Eton press, but may now be adduced in proof of my assertions concerning the Eton editions, when compared with some others.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Gainsborough, AULUS MAURITIUS.
Feb. 7, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE author of the "*Stemmata Latinitatis*" has lately honoured the

public with a learned work, under the title of "*ΑΡΧΑΙ*, or the Evenings of Southill," in which he has displayed considerable acuteness in tracing the origins of certain English prepositions; and in some instances he has investigated the etymologies of corresponding prepositions in the French language, in order to prove the correctness of his deductions. In the first book (the only one yet published) he has shown singular industry in tracing the true etymology and signification of the word *by*; and on this subject he differs from the celebrated author of *Diversions of Purley*.

Having been favoured by the author with a few observations (intended to explain a certain part of his work) which point out the grand principle that was his chief guide in his researches into the origins of the English prepositions; and as it is improbable, on account of the author's age, as well as of his engagements, that he will have it in his power to publish a second book of the *Evenings of Southill*, it may not be unacceptable to some of the readers of the *Monthly Magazine*, to be informed of the peculiar mode of reasoning which the author has adopted in his laborious inquiries; but it will be necessary to premise, that

Horne Tooke says, *By* is the imperative *lyth* of the Anglo-Saxon verb *beon*, *to be*; and that it was written in Anglo-Saxon, *bi*, *be*, or *big*. *Diversions of Purley*, p. 402, quarto ed. N. Salmon, on the contrary, has endeavoured to prove that, in many circumstances, *by* derives its name from words that do not merely denote *existence*, but which actually signify *operating*, *creating*, *making*, *forming*, *influencing*, or the like; and that it appears as a forerunner to whoever or whatever is causing, has been causing, or will be causing, any thing to happen; for example: Darius was vanquished by Alexander: i. e. Darius was vanquished: (the) OPERATOR (of this state of Darius was) ALEXANDER. In page 72 (*Evenings of Southill*), this preposition is said to mean *way*, considered as equal to *performer* of the act, *associate*, *associating*, (which words are synonymous with *operator*); and when it is used before any of the reflective pronouns, *myself*, *thyself*, &c. it excludes every other individual not included in the reflective representatives introduced into the sentence. The author, anticipating objections to this meaning of *by*, as explained in the page referred to, has entered

entered more fully into the subject in the following paper :

"Prepositions are merely used to avoid questions likely to be put for the sake of obtaining circumstantial statements."

"Some may ask, how came it to pass that *By myself*, &c. should be used so as to denote exclusion, in regard to all other individuals not mentioned? and is it not possible that it may be used so as not to denote exclusion, but stand for *near myself*? To answer these questions, I might content myself with one observation.

"Every speaker should strive to communicate his thoughts in a manner at once clear and expeditious; nor is it necessary when he does this, for us to enquire whether he is actuated or not merely by the desire of saving, to the person whom he addresses, the trouble of asking a series of questions concerning the fact which he states. The truth is, that he subjoins to the fact he mentions the answer he would make if the questions were put, and generally prefixes to each answer some word equal to *place, time, manner or way, or companion*, &c. according as he has to produce a noun signifying *place, time, manner*, &c. But the observation I have just made requires illustrations, in order to remove objections which may be started to my manner of resolving the *by*, in the passage adduced as examples for division second of *Evenings of Southill*.

"On hearing a person say 'I shall go,' if he be silent after this, I may ask him, *Place?* (for, *name the place*): and his answer may be, the country (for, *to the country, the place [is] the country*). After this, or any other answer that would inform me where he is to go, I may ask, *time?* and his answer may be, *next Tuesday* (for, *on next Tuesday, the time [is] next Tuesday*). Having obtained this answer, I may ask him, *companion?* (for, *name your companion*); and his answer may be, *my brother* (for, *with my brother, the companion [is] my brother*). Thus shall I have obtained three circumstantial answers. Observe, that while each answer is *precise* as to *spot, time, and concomitance*, each also is exclusive as to any other name not introduced in regard to *spot, time, and concomitance*. Hence, if this third answer had been *myself* emphatically, instead of *my brother*, the expression *myself* would, by *position and emphasis*, have been of itself as exclusive as the expression *my brother*."

"Now, if the person alluded to as the speaker chooses to anticipate my three questions, which questions he has reason to expect I shall put to him, in case he should leave his statement incomplete, he may subjoin at once to the intended fact the three answers I am likely to require, and say 'I shall go to the country, *on* next Tuesday, *with* my brother; or *by myself* (equal to *alone*). After having heard this intended excursion so far circumstanced, I may take it into my head to ask the question, how? (equal to *manner, or name the manner*); and he may reply, *on foot, or on horseback, &c.*; but, about this very circumstance, in regard to the *manner*, he might have saved me the trouble of questioning him: for he might have said at once, I shall go *on foot, to the country, on next Tuesday, with my brother; or by myself*."

From the illustration which has just been given, it may be seen that prepositions (as they are called) are generally used by way of anticipation, in regard to some question or other, the asking of which it is intended to avoid, from an inward conviction that, putting the several questions to which an event might give rise, and waiting for the answers, not only would be so much wasted, but would considerably interrupt the free and full communication of our thoughts; and in so much that the several circumstances could not, without considerable trouble to the memory, be collected by the hearer, and arranged into a perfect, clear, and compact image. From that illustration also it is evident that, in all those combinations of words wherein *by*, or any equivalent, is introduced for *operator, performer, &c.* the reader or hearer is to conceive that an abbreviation in construction is presented; namely, the fact is stated, and immediately an answer to an expected question is subjoined to that statement, in order to avoid being interrupted by the question, or to save the trouble of the question being put.

"If the principle I have just presented should not be attended to, I can have no other resource than to complain of the present age, by repeating a passage of Michaelis, which, translated literally, would run thus: 'Language perpetuates errors as well as truths; when a false opinion has crept in, whether in the derivation of a word, or in a whole sentence, it takes root, and transmits itself to the remotest posterity; it becomes a popular

popular prejudice, sometimes a learned prejudice, worse than the popular prejudice; and unluckily there are prejudices even worse than learned prejudices. What Michaelis meant by the latter sort of prejudices he has not mentioned, but it is evident that animosity, jealousy, party-spirit, and other mean passions, must be the principal features of his non-descript."

Epping,
Feb. 1807.

ISAAC PAYNE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE to propose a plan, by inserting which I flatter myself you will serve the public. We have numberless ingenious men, whose ideas and inventions would do honour to themselves and country were they introduced and known. In order that they may be so, I propose to them to send me their models, plans, or descriptions, and I will with pleasure (if they are not too large for removal) exhibit them in the courtes of lectures, which I am constantly reading in the town and country; and by explaining them, and giving them every possible publicity, the friends of science would have the means of seeing them, and knowing where the machine, invention, &c. is to be had.

I devote much of my Course of Experimental Philosophy to the mechanical and chemical departments, and have no other object in view than serving the ingenious and neglected, by introducing and recommending, where I conscientiously can, such works as seem likely to prove serviceable to society.

I am, Sir, &c. D. F. WALKER.
5, Gloucester-street, Portman-square,
Feb. 23, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR
through the UNITED STATES of AME-
RICA.—NO. XV.

THE Mohaning branch of the Becvor is navigable for small craft as high up as Warren, the county town, at which the courts of justice for Trumbull county are held. Warren is laid out on a large scale, but the growth of the town has been restrained in consequence of a division of sentiment as to the future subdivision of the county. It was a question, whether the county of Trumbull should be divided into four or six coun-

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ties; in the latter case, Younger Town would be the seat of justice instead of Warren. In a country governed like the United States, where the accommodation and happiness of the governed constitute the sole object of those who administer the government, it cannot be denied that the nearer justice is carried to the inhabitants the more that object is obtained. For a juryman or witness to be compelled to travel from thirty to sixty miles is a grievance; and justice, therefore, ought always to be carried to the people, rather than the people be compelled to attend at distant seats of justice: yet, to divide Trumbull into six counties appears too much to subdivide it, and to compell on a new county too heavy an expence for the erection of court-houses, jails, and other necessary appendages on the seat of justice. To divide it into four counties would probably answer every good purpose to the inhabitants, and continue Warren the principal town of a county; this would be also strictly right, as many of its inhabitants have settled therein under that expectation. When I was in Warren, it contained sixty-four families. The river has abundance of fish, and its banks are well stocked with cray-fish. Most of the buildings were log-houses, though several handsome frame-houses, built with the white poplar, or, as it is here called, the fatten wood (I presume, from its great glossiness and smoothness), were erected or erecting. Town-lots in Warren, of 16 by 24 rods, sold for 175 dollars; and the land about half a mile from the town, at six dollars the acre. In western America, the seat of justice is always the seat of business, and the residence of store-keepers, medical men, lawyers, &c. &c. When I was at Warren, there were three very good stores in the town: one, which contained at least 3000 dollars' worth of goods, was unfinished, and had neither a door to it, nor glass to the windows, yet no person thought of sleeping in it. The fact appears to be, that man is not necessarily a depredator upon man: it is government alone, when it robs him of the profits of his industry, compells him to be the plunderer of his neighbour, nor can barbarous punishment prevent it. The framers of such laws, aware of their injustice, vest commonly with the executive the power of pardoning: hence the criminal never loses the hope of escaping punishment, and too frequently the depredator, unpunished, is again let loose upon society. Hence sanguinary punishment

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punishment defeats itself, and atrocious criminals are enabled and encouraged to despise the restraints of law.

While at Warren, one of the missionaries sent by the state of Connecticut to instruct the Indians in the dogmas of Christianity, officiated after the Presbyterian form. We attended; his name is Robbins: he is a little man, loaded with high-church doctrine, but delivered with considerable eloquence a plain moral extemporary sermon. About eighty persons were present. The next night the inhabitants requested our attendance at a ball, at which were present about sixteen or seventeen couple, including some very handsome, and one (my partner) as handsome a woman as ever entered a ball-room. We spent a very pleasant evening; and the next morning, being the 7th of May, left Warren for Mesopotamia, eighteen miles. For the first six or eight miles, the land did not seem quite so good as to the east of Warren; it also appeared to labour under the want of a due supply of water, an evil which probably will be remedied when the country becomes more open, as it is very customary to find numerous springs upon clearing of wood-lands. The latter part of our journey was through a very rich country. For the first five miles we travelled along the meanderings of the Mohaning branch of the Beavor; the next three miles was on an apparently flat country, at the extremity of which we reached the sources of Grand River, which empties itself into Lake Erie, and so through the river St. Lawrence into the Atlantic; whilst the waters of the Beavor pass down the Ohio, into the Mississippi, and thence into the Gulf of Mexico. It is certainly extraordinary, that the sources of these rivers, so near to each other, should be undivided by any ridge or high land; for the eye alone could not ascertain why either of these waters pursues the course it does, rather than an opposite one, the ground being there so very level. Although all the lands in this county may with truth be called good, yet a preference is undoubtedly to be given to those which are watered by the rivers which empty themselves into the lake, rather than to the lands on the different branches of the Beavor. We slept at Mesopotamia; and as the good people of the house at which we stopped had only one spare bed-room, we surrendered it to Mr. G. who on that day had been very unwell, whilst myself and companion went to bed in the same

room where the man and his wife slept in one bed, and two beautiful girls in another, so near my bed-side that, had I been so disposed, I could have touched them with my hand. The novelty of this situation so affected my ridible faculties, that I could not sleep, to the no small annoyance of my bed-fellow, who, accustomed to similar scenes, was very much disposed to sleep. The rest of the party, also, appeared unconscious of any peculiarity in the circumstance, and slept with as much composure as if every person in the room had been of the same sex. There were then but ten families settled in Mesopotamia. In every part of the United States with which I have any acquaintance, cattle more anxiously seek for salt than in England: this desire encreases as you proceed from the ocean; and in Western America, if you do not occasionally give your horses salt, they will eat their bridles, the flaps of their saddles, and such other parts of their furniture as being moistened with their perspiration they can get at with their mouths. May not this be occasioned by the want of a due portion of saline particles in the atmosphere, in consequence of its remoteness from the sea; and if so, may it not account for another fact, mentioned with a view to disparage this country, by such authors as Weld and Parkinson, (the first of whom asserted that musquitoes would bite through a boot, on the authority of General Washington, who I am informed actually told him so, to ridicule his credulity; and the second boldly assures his readers, that there is no bread in America), that our horned cattle will eat the horse-dung in the streets: the fact is so, and I presume they do so in pursuit of the salt contained in the excrement.

From Mesopotamia to Windfor is seven miles; the country very little cleared, and covered with lofty timber, of which we counted, besides innumerable smaller ones, twenty-three different kind of trees, viz. white, black, and yellow oak, chefnut, black walnut, sugar, maple, soft maple, cherry, yellow birch, papaw (very plentiful), white walnut or butter-nut, bitter or smooth-barked hickory, linn or bass, white poplar or suttin wood, cucumber, white elm, white ash, slippery or red elm, black ash, and iron wood. Windfor contained fourteen families, twelve of which, consisting of seventy persons, had emigrated from Connecticut that spring. Emigrants generally preferred the beech and maple lands, as
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the roots of those trees soon rot in the earth, and after four or five years cease to obstruct the plough, whilst those of the oak and chestnut are many years before the farmer can clear his lands of them. Grand River passes through, and becomes navigable for small craft at, Windsor; and it will be read with surprise, when I assure you that good French brandy and Jamaica rum were purchasable at Windsor as reasonable as at New York, the cause of which is that the Canadians smuggle these articles on to the shores of Lake Erie; a practice so injurious to our national revenue, that it was one of the objects of the treaty, contemplated to have been held at Cleveland, to prevent it; and I have reason to believe that, although that treaty did not obtain every object desired, it has lessened the practice of smuggling into at least this part of the coast on the lake.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

Alexandria, R. DINMORE.
Dec. 21, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has often been matter of surprise to me, that so ingenious a people as the English should never have struck out a mode of checking the progress of fire in their metropolis, since they cannot prevent its occasional ravages. A very simple method has occurred to me. It is this: to floor all shops, warehouses, workshops, bed-chambers, particularly the rooms in which servants sleep, with brick or tiles, or some kind of hard composition, such as we find in the best houses (say, in the palaces) of Italy. If, in a room so floored, some article of furniture should take fire, it may (should it be too large to be thrown out of the window, or to be removed through the door) be drawn into the middle of the room, and there allowed to burn, while the surrounding inflammable articles are removing. Thus the progress of the flames would be completely stopped; for the hard floor setting fire at defiance, the family would move with confidence about the flaming object, and confine the consumption to itself. This plan, however, cannot be carried into execution in such houses as are already built, except in the ground or lower apartments: but houses should, in future, be so constructed as to admit of the use of brick, tiles, or composition in the upper stories.

Proper officers, like the *ediles* of ancient Rome, should be appointed to superintend the erection of new buildings; and I am not sure but the legislature should so far interfere as to oblige the builder to floor certain rooms in the manner I recommend. Such an act might perhaps appear arbitrary, and be thought to favour of despotism; but when the lives and properties of many valuable citizens are exposed to destruction from the carelessness or malice of a vicious or drunken servant, there would be no just cause for complaint. In this fastidious age, objections might be made to so vulgar a floor as tiles; a modern beau or belle would perhaps be shocked at the idea of setting a foot upon any thing but boards. Let them then cover their floors with mats or carpets; and if the legislature should allow them boarded floors in their parlours and drawing-rooms, they should be thankful, and dispense with tiles or composition in their upper and lower rooms. In Italy noble, and even royal, feet tread either upon marble, brick, or tiles: to the indulgence of boards they are strangers.

If the hints, which I have thus thrown out loosely, should be taken into consideration by some skilful builder or architect, my imperfect plan may, perhaps, be improved to a degree of perfection that may save the lives and properties of thousands of our fellow-creatures. To the hints already suggested, I shall beg leave to add, that the legislature should insist upon a little division between the walls of houses: I mean, that neighbouring houses should not touch; nor should one wall, as I fear is too often the case, become what is called a party-wall; that is, two houses should not rest upon the same wall by means of inserted beams. I would also recommend stone or marble stairs, as often as such materials can be obtained; and above all things, stone or marble landing-places, to assist in escape from the pursuing or approaching flame. I would further recommend the use of iron, or cast metal, in window-frames, window-shutters, fire-bases, and all the projecting ornaments of rooms; also thin plates of iron under such floors as may be boarded.

I think, too, much might depend on the choice of wood in floors and in staircases. Deal, which is generally used, is the most inflammable of all wood; oak, or some slow-burning wood, should be preferred. Perhaps some chemical

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preparation

preparation may be devised, to render wood, in general, less liable to become a speedy prey to fire. The great object is to gain time. Against the accident of fire it is impossible to guard completely; but the progress of its ravages may by precautions be checked; and if time be gained, lives and properties may be saved.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have favoured the readers of your excellent Miscellany with various particulars respecting that enlightened philosopher and keen satirist, Lessing, I am induced to transmit the following anecdotes of him, as related by one of his intimate friends, who, from experience, can truly say with the poet,

"Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere."

When Lessing resided in Wolfenbüttel, he was one day waited upon by a Livonian, of uncouth appearance, whose pale and emaciated countenance bespoke him "the child of sorrow and of misery." Lessing asked him, who he was? "I am a philosopher," replied the stranger. At that time (now more than thirty years ago) philosophical scribblers were infinitely less numerous than they are at present, and Lessing was therefore much struck by this singular reply. Upon requesting to know the object of his visit, he put his hand into his bosom, drew forth a dirty manuscript, and answered, with the energetic warmth of a philosopher, "I have here begun a treatise on the future Destiny of Man, which I want to complete; but I am without a home, and destitute of sustenance. Grant me a room, and some bread, and I will here finish my treatise." Few breasts ever glowed with a purer spirit of benevolence, than did Lessing's: he granted the stranger's request without hesitation. A chamber was allotted to his use, and he received, not only a general invitation to his benefactor's table, but also a sum of money for his pocket-expences. Here he passed his time in unrestrained cheerfulness, being looked upon and treated as one of the family. Lessing told me that his treatise possessed many good points, but that its diction was both harsh and ungrammatical. When he one day pointed out these defects to him, the philosopher (for he was never known by any other appellation) replied with

his usual laconicism: "I am sensible of them; but a few words by way of preface may announce to the public that I am no adept in such matters." He was not only uncouth in his manners, but forbidding in his appearance; and he had with him a great filthy dog, who never quitted his side, and was extremely troublesome at table. Upon my once telling Lessing, I could put up with the philosopher, but not with his dog, he replied with considerable warmth, "You do not know the history that attends this animal; he is the philosopher's greatest ornament. During his peregrinations he found him feeble and emaciated, lying by the wayside. The philosopher had but two small loaves in his pocket. He threw one of them to the poor creature, who greedily devoured it: since that time the grateful animal has never forsaken him. Consider, that in those two loaves consisted the philosopher's whole stock of provisions: he divided them honestly.—So long as I have a loaf," added Lessing, "the philosopher shall have half of it."

The Livonian remained about five months under Lessing's roof during the inclemency of the winter season. When, however, spring appeared, with its long days and genial sunshine, he one evening after supper unexpectedly said to Lessing: "To-morrow morning early I shall take my departure." The good man, knowing his guest's resolute mind, thereupon took him into a room adjoining, and gave him wherewith to pay his travelling expences. The next morning, before the family was risen, the philosopher took up his staff, and, accompanied by his faithful companion, again commenced his rambles.

Lessing was extremely attentive when in a theatre, and could not bear to be disturbed. If the most wretched actor was performing, he alone would pay him the most marked attention, although the rest of the audience was clamorous in its disapprobation. When he was asked, how he could suffer his attention to be engrossed by so miserable a bungler? "Bungler!" Lessing would sarcastically reply, "do you think so? Well, I am of opinion that this bungler, as you call him, plays his part better than you or I could; consequently we may both of us learn something from him."

I am, Sir, &c.

S.

9 February, 1807.

To

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I REGARD the formation of societies for the cultivation of science and philosophy to be of considerable importance to mankind. Such associations are calculated to stimulate the exertions of individuals in the pursuit of knowledge, to assist them in their enquiries, and to promote a taste for rational improvement in the places where they exist. It is pleasing to find that such societies are increasing; and your widely-circulated and truly valuable Magazine is certainly a proper channel for communicating to the world notices of their existence and proceedings. I now send you a short account of a Scientific Society, lately formed in Wisbeach, the publication of which, it is hoped, may promote the formation of similar societies in places where they do not at present exist.

This society commenced in January 1806, under circumstances highly discouraging, and with but little prospect of success. At first it consisted of only four persons, and very few new members were added during the years 1804 and 1805; however, small as their number was, they had the virtue to persevere; they continued to hold weekly meetings for the discussion of scientific and philosophical subjects, and their efforts have been successful beyond what the most sanguine among them expected in the time. These circumstances are mentioned with a view to stimulate the friends of science in other places, however small their number, or however discouraging appearances may be, to attempt the formation of such societies; as their doing this may draw others to them, and excite enquiry on philosophical subjects, as well as accelerate their own progressive knowledge.

During the last year, the above-mentioned society added nine new members, besides two honorary members,* fitted up a room in which its meetings are held, and procured an air-pump, some electrical and other apparatus, and a few philosophical books. The president performed a number of curious and instructive, and some original, experiments. All the meetings have been conducted with much good nature, friendship, and unanimity. Still the society is yet in its

* The honorary members are gentlemen residing too far from Wisbeach to attend the parties of the society.

infancy; the present prospect, however, is encouraging.

The following is the plan on which the above society is formed and conducted. The sum of two guineas is required as a term of admission, and every member pays a small subscription monthly. The money is expended in purchasing philosophical apparatus, books, &c. A president, treasurer, and secretary, are chosen annually. The members of the society hold a meeting every Monday evening. At each meeting some scientific or philosophical subject is discussed, and, when it will admit of it, illustrated by experiments. Regular minutes of the proceedings are preserved in a book provided for the purpose. No subject but what answers to the name and nature of the society can be discussed during the time of meeting: consequently all the discussions are absolutely restricted to what is scientific, &c.

Wishing that useful knowledge may every where increase, I request you will give this short communication a place in your miscellany.

Your's, &c.

R. WATSON.

Wisbeach,

March 3, 1807.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IN the *Vanity of Human Wishes*, by Dr. Johnson, he cites as one of his examples the celebrated Lady Vane,

"For Vane can tell what ills from beauty spring."

I shall be extremely obliged to any of your correspondents for the sequel of her history: it is left unfinished by Smollet in the *Memoirs of a Lady of Quality* (considered as her genuine history), which he has introduced in *Peregrine Pickle*; and to be informed where and when she died. In the same novel, the history of the Annesley claimant is related, but left unfinished. I have seen the original trial, in the Irish courts, between Richard Earl of Annesley and James Annesley, Esq. in whose favour a verdict was given, but a rule for a new trial was immediately granted. Some of your correspondents, conversant in the decisions of the courts of law, will perhaps have the goodness to inform me, through the *Monthly Magazine*, what was the final termination of the affair.

December 8, 1806.

C. Y.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTICING, in your Magazine for November, the wish of I. P. for information as to the utility of the fruit of the horse-chestnut, I am induced to send you the following observations, if you deem them worthy of insertion.

"The horse-chestnut was brought from the northern parts of Asia, about the year 1550. It was called *castanea* from the shape of its fruit, and the title of *equine* was added to it from its being a good food for horses, when ground. In Turkey the nuts of this tree are ground, and mixed with the provender for their horses; especially those which are troubled with coughs, or are broken-winded, in both which disorders they are reckoned very good. Deer are very fond of the fruit, and at the time of their ripening will keep much about the trees, and greedily devour them as they fall."—*Miller's Gardener's Dict.* 4to.

Mortimer, in his Art of Husbandry, 8vo. vol. ii. page 32, corroborates the above respecting food for horses.

And Weston, in his Tracts on Agriculture and Gardening, page 192, speaking of rearing and fattening poultry, amongst other cheap foods which he recommends, expresses himself thus, "and (what I should apprehend the best of all) horse-chestnuts: these last should be either steeped in boiling water, or boiled a little, to take off the bitterness; to tempt fowls to eat them at first, a little barley meal should be mixed with them," &c.

In your Magazine for November last, page 382, you mention the Polyautographic art. I do not recollect your having ever published any account of it amongst the New Patents. I could wish to be informed, through the channel of your useful Miscellany, what are the subjects of the numbers already published as specimens of the art, by Mr André and Mr. Vollweiter, and the size of each, and where sold. To many of my brother rustics this information would be as pleasing as to myself, no doubt.

I recollect having seen mention made in some old agricultural book of a threshing machine, said to have been invented at Dalkeith in Scotland, which in a minute gave 1320 strokes, as many as thirty-three men. It was said to go while a water-mill was grinding, but might be turned either with wind or horse. Query, on what construction was it, and whether it is the foundation of the plans

for the threshing machines of the present day?

I beg pardon for so long trespassing on your time, and am, Sir, your's, &c.

Liddington, R. RUFFHEAD,
near Woburn, Bedfordshire,
Feb. 16, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY learned friend, Dr. Mitchell, of New York, the respectable representative of that city in the American or Fredonian government, has communicated to me the following proposal for designating that immense republic; which, from the high character and great influence of the doctor, will probably be some time adopted; and if you think it of importance or curiosity enough to occupy a space in your valuable Miscellany, it is at your command. The Doctor concludes his letter to me in the following words: "I wish that in writing, henceforward, you would distinguish the *United States* by the name of *Fredon*, and the inhabitants as *Fredes*, pursuant to the enclosed nomenclature."

The communication of this proposal may perhaps be acceptable to the public.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM,
Sambrook Court, Nov. 20.

GENERIC NAMES for the COUNTRY and PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

The portion of terraqueous globe comprehended by the great Lakes, the Saint Lawrence, the Ocean, and the Mississippi, has no general denomination by which it can be conveniently distinguished in geography. Its subdivisions and local names are appropriate enough, and sufficiently well understood. But there is still wanting one broad and universal appellation, to designate and characterize the whole appropriated and unappropriated territory of the United States.

It was a great oversight in the convention of 1787, that they did not give a name to the country for which they devised a frame of government. Its citizens are suffering every day for lack of such a generic term. Destitute of a proper name for their own soil and region, they express themselves vaguely and awkwardly on the subject. By some it is termed *United States*; this, however, is a *political*, and not a *geographical* title. By others it is called *America*, and the inhabitants *Americans*. But these epithets equally belong to Labrador and Paraguay, and their natives. New England and New Englanders

are

use two uncouth terms applied by certain other writers and speakers. In some parts of Europe we have been distinguished as Anglo-Americans; and this appellation is in some respects worse, and in no respect better, than either of the others.

What are we to do? Are we never to have a geographical distinction? Is the land to be forever called United States, and its people United States men? And even then, on a supposition that the union should cease, must the region it occupies be nameless?

It is in the power of the people to find and adopt fitting names for their country and themselves, by common consent. These ought to be expressive, concise, nervous, and poetical. And any new word possessing these qualities, may serve to designate this part of the planet we inhabit: from such a word, as a radical term, all others proper for distinguishing the people, &c. may be derived.

To supply this sad deficiency in our geographical and national nomenclature, the following project is respectfully submitted to the consideration of our map-makers, engravers, printers, legislators, and men of letters. The authors of it are citizens of the United States, and are zealous for their prosperity, honour, and reputation. They wish them to possess a name among the nations of the earth. They lament that hitherto, and at present, the country is destitute of one.

Let the extent of land ceded to our nation by the treaty of 1783, be distinguished henceforward on charts, globes, and in elementary books, by the name of *FREDON*: the etymology of this is obvious and agreeable; it may mean a *free gift*, or any thing *done freely*, or the *land of free privileges and donage*. This is the proper term to be employed in all grave, solemn, and prose compositions, and in ordinary conversation. It is better adapted than Albion is to England.

If, however, any of the favourites of the Muses desire a poetical name for this tract of earth, it is easy to supply them with one which sounds and pronounces to great advantage. Such an one is *FREDONIA*, which will meet the ear more excellently than *Italia*, *Gallia*, *Parthia*, *Hispania*, *Germania*, or even *Britannia* itself.—America and Columbia will retain their present signification of extending to the whole western hemisphere.

The citizens and inhabitants of the United States, when spoken of generally, without reference to any particular state, may be known and distinguished as *FREDONIANS*; and that such a person being asked in Europe, or any other part of the world, from what country he comes or to what nation he belongs, may correctly and precisely answer that he is a *Fredonian*. And this will meet the ear much more nobly than a *Frenchman*, a *Spaniard*, a *Portuguese*, a *Turk*, and the like.

Again, a monosyllabic name is perfectly easy to be obtained from the same root; and to him who thinks the last word too long or lofty, it will be wholly at his option to call himself *FREDER*; and in this respect he will put himself on a par with a *Mede* and a *Swede*.

Moreover, should an adjective be desired to qualify expressions and facilitate discourse, there is such a thing immediately ready for use in *FREDISH*; and thereby we can speak of a *Fredish* ship, or a *Fredish* man, or a *Fredish* manufacture or production, after the same manner, and according to the same rule, by which we employ the adjectives *British*, *Spanish*, *Danish*, *Turkish*, and the like.

Thus, our nation is in possession of a profane word for its whole territory, *Fredon*; a poetical word for the same, *Fredonia*; a grave and sonorous generic title for its people, property, and relations, *Fredonian*; a short and colloquial appellation, *Frede*; and a convenient universal epithet, *Fredish*. A language so rich and copious is scarcely to be found; and it is hoped our citizens will make the most of it.

In case any of our countrymen should wish to express himself according to this novel dialect, the following is offered as an example, alluding to a recent subject of public discussion.

“It has been a favourite object with a certain class of men to involve *Fredon* in a war with Spain, France, or both of them, about the right of deposit on the *Mississippi*. The outrageous conduct of the intendant at New Orleans was indeed very provoking; but the *Fredonian* spirit, though roused by just indignation, was too temperate and magnanimous to rush immediately to arms. It was thought most wise and politic for the administration to attempt a negotiation in the first instance; and accordingly, one of the *Fredish* ships was ordered to be got in readiness to carry an envoy extraordinary from America to Europe. Should war become necessary for the national honour and security, our public enemies will find to their sorrow that the *Fredes* will make brave soldiers and gallant sailors. Never will they quit the hardy contest until their deeds shall be worthy of being recorded in immortal verse, equally honourable to the bards and the heroes of *Fredonia*.”

The radical word is also well adapted to songs and rhymes. And this is a great convenience and felicity in a national point of view. Observe, how prettily our poets can make it jingle: for instance, if the subject is warlike, then

“Their chiefs to glory lead on
The noble sons of *Fredon*.”

Or, if it is moral sublimity,

“Nor *Plato*, in his *Phædon*,
Excels the sage of *Fredon*.”

Should it be commercial activity,

"All nations have agreed on
The enterprize of Fredon."

Perhaps it may refer to our exports; why then

"The Portuguese may feed on
The wheat and maize of Fredon."

It may be defirable to celebrate our agriculture, as in the following distich,

"No land so good as Fredon
To scatter grain and feed on."

On the supposition that a swain wishes to compliment his country-women, he may inform them that

"The graceful nymphs of Fredon
Surpass all belles we read on."

And, indeed, if it is his desire to ejaculate in a serious strain, it may be written

"In this fair land of Fredon
May right and justice be done."

We give these as samples of what may be accomplished in this way; adding, that the poet may easily contrast his country with Sweden, or compare it to Eden, if he is puzzled for a rhyme.

On the whole, we recommend these words to the serious consideration and speedy adoption of our fellow-citizens: that our common and beloved portion of the earth may thereby acquire a name, and be famous among the nations.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH.

A SKETCH of the Life of this justly celebrated, and much lamented lady, was intended to have been inserted in this work for the month of November, but the friend who undertook to supply it was prevented by accidental circumstances from fulfilling his intention, and it has consequently been postponed.

Three accounts of the Life and Writings of Mrs. Smith have appeared; one, some years previous to her dissolution, in the Third Volume of Public Characters, and two since; the first, very imperfectly executed in the European Magazine for the Month of November, and the second, in the first number of a new work entitled *Censura Litteraria*, by Samuel Egerton Bridges, Esq., whose elegant pen has paid a just tribute to the genius, literary talents, and private virtues of the deceased; and the intention of her family has already been announced of publishing her Memoirs on a more enlarged plan, with a selection of her correspondence; it would therefore be anticipating the pleasure the public are likely to receive from so desirable and interesting a piece of Biography, were we here to enter into a minute detail of circumstances; and it is hoped this reason, combining with other considerations, will apologize for the brevity of the present article.

Mrs. Smith was the eldest daughter of Nicholas Turner, Esq., a gentleman of fortune, who inherited considerable estates, in the counties of Surry and Suffex. He was a man of very superior talents, remarkable for the brilliancy of his wit, his powers of conversation, and a pecu-

liar vein of humour, which rendered him the delight of society. Her mother, whose maiden name was Towers, was as distinguished by the graces of her mind, as by a person of exquisite beauty; but this lady died in childhood before her eldest daughter had attained her fourth year, and the care of her person devolved on an aunt, the sister of her deceased mother. Mr. Turner early discovered such indications of genius in the infant mind of his child, that he determined no expence should be spared in the cultivation of those talents which she seemed to have inherited from both her parents; and therefore bestowed on her what was thought the best education. She was placed in one of the most distinguished seminaries in the neighbourhood of London; and, on quitting school, which she did at an early age, she was attended by various masters: and, if expence constituted a good education, she may be said to have received the best that could have been given; but Mrs. Smith frequently regretted, that in the conduct of it so little judgment was shewn, and that the time lost in the attainment of superficial accomplishments was not employed in more useful studies, in the acquirement of languages, and still more, that so little attention was paid to enforce those important principles which fortify the mind, and enables it to struggle against the inevitable evils of life. Her father was himself a poet, and encouraged this talent in his daughter, who, as she tells us in one of her last works, composed verses at a very early age; but her aunt had imbibed an opinion, that learning disqualified women for

for their own peculiar duties, and was in general unfavourable to their establishment in life, and observed with great disapprobation this turn of mind, and the passion of her niece for reading, and prohibited her from so employing her time, without however taking any effectual measure to prevent her gratifying this taste; so that she had always the power of carrying on her contraband studies, and every book that came in her way, she devoured with avidity, and with little discrimination. By this means she acquired a mass of desultory knowledge, which, by exciting her curiosity, led her on at a subsequent period in pursuit of more perfect information. Her father, having sold his Surry estates, divided his time between his house in Sussex and one he took in London; and his daughter was early introduced into society, partook of all the amusement and dissipation her father and aunt engaged in, and entered into them with that eagerness natural to a young person; and as her very fine form had attained the stature of a woman, she wore the dress of one, and it has been said that her father received proposals for her, at the early age of thirteen, from a gentleman who had seen her at a public assembly, and was struck with the charms of her figure—an offer which was declined on account of her extreme youth. It had been happy, had a reason so substantial operated a few years longer; but before she was sixteen, she was married to the younger son of Richard Smith, esq., who was a West India merchant of much eminence, and this son was associated in the father's business. After having been accustomed to the most boundless indulgence from her own family, (and to her aunt every whim and caprice of hers was a law,) she was suddenly involved in household cares, transplanted into a soil totally ungenial to her habits, and repugnant to her taste, and became subject to the will of a man who, far from possessing the power of regulating the conduct of a wife scarcely emerged from childhood, knew not how to govern himself. From this fatal marriage, which had been brought about by the officiousness of friends, and which was by no means the effect of attachment on either side, as both appeared to have been talked into it by the intermeddling of those short-sighted politicians, all the future misfortunes of the subject of these pages originated: an uncle of Mrs. Smith was the only person of the family who seemed to have had common sense on this occasion; he saw,

and foretold all the misery that would infallibly result from an union, in which neither the habits, nor the temper of the parties had been considered; when neither were arrived at a time of life, to ascertain or appreciate the character of each other; but most unfortunately he had not sufficient weight to induce those, who saw this connection in a different view, to break off the negotiation. Mr. Turner was on the point of marrying a second wife, who, although she exacted much consideration in consequence of her large fortune, had little claim to it from her personal qualities, and whose authority a grown-up daughter, who had never been accustomed to controul, would most probably have resisted: he consequently felt no reluctance in closing with proposals, which relieved him from the apprehensions he entertained, and this marriage took place on the 22d. of February, 1765! The residence of the young people was in a very disgusting part of the city, from whence they removed in the course of two years; the death of their first child, and the effect this first affliction had on a young mother, so endangered her health, and that of her second child, whom she nursed, and who was born on the same day its brother expired, that it was found absolutely necessary to remove them to purer air and a less melancholy abode. The village of Southgate was chosen for this purpose, where Mrs. Smith's excellent constitution enabled her to recover from her indisposition; and her understanding in time subdued the sorrow which she had first given way to, with an excess natural to a mind of such acute sensibility; in this quiet spot, she had now more command of her time, and the use of a good library, and the power, from being much alone, of following those pursuits to which she was attached, enabled her to form her taste and devote her thoughts to intellectual improvement: but this produced one unfortunate result, it opened her eyes to those defects she had hitherto been unwilling to see; yet, although she could no longer be blind to them herself, she endeavoured to conceal them from the observation of others, and, in her own behaviour towards her husband, tried to give him that consequence, which she was conscious he was little entitled to. His inattention to business was extremely displeasing to his father, and the increase of the family making a larger house necessary, their next residence was within five miles of London; and it was hoped

the many hours which had been lost, in going to and from Southgate would now be retrieved by a closer application to his duties: but these hopes were fallacious; the time which should have been occupied in the counting-house or on the exchange, in keeping up or extending commercial connections, was frittered away in trifling but expensive pursuits; and Mrs. Smith, ever sanguine, fondly imagined it more advantageous to her family to retire into the country, and give up the business to the prudent management of her father-in-law, who, equally tired with his son's inability and imprudent conduct, acceded to this proposal, and consented to purchase an estate in Hampshire, called *Lys Farm*, on which was a very handsome new-built mansion, sufficiently commodious for a more extensive establishment than that of Mr. Smith. But he had no sooner removed thither, than he began enlarging the house, and making additions to the garden and offices on an extensive plan; his agricultural pursuits became expensive and ruinous in proportion to his inexperience; and Mrs. Smith soon found, that, although her taste for rural scenery, and for a more elegant society was gratified by the change of situation; yet her domestic comforts were by no means increased, and she had only bartered one species of misery for another. Here she lost her eldest son, a boy of very superior intellect, and who promised to partake much of his mother's genius: this was a deep affliction to his mother; he did not long survive his grandfather, the father of Mr. Smith, whose death was far from being an advantage to his daughter-in-law, for in him she lost a steady and affectionate friend, who had always her interest and happiness at heart. He left a very large property among his grandchildren, of which there were several, besides the eight children of his youngest son; but his will was so extremely prolix and confused, that no two lawyers understood it; in the same manner, from whence the trustees appointed by it, refused to act, and Mr. Smith became, as principal executor, possessed of the entire management of these extensive concerns, in the conduct, of which he acted with so little caution, and so little to the satisfaction of the several collateral branches of the family concerned, that they felt themselves compelled to appeal to the law. As the consequences that ensued have been already detailed,* let it suffice to say, that Mrs.

Smith did not in the hour of distress desert her husband, but shared in the misery he had brought on himself, and exerted the powers of her mind with such indefatigable zeal, that, after the space of a few months, she succeeded in disentangling him from his immediate embarrassments, and the property was vested in the hands of trustees, two of them gentlemen connected with Mr. Smith's family, high in situation and affluent in circumstances.

It was soon after these events, that Mrs. Smith thought of collecting such poems as she had originally written for her amusement; they were first offered to Dodsley and refused; they were afterwards shewn to Dilly in the Poultry, who also declined having any thing to do with them. It has been seen with what degree of judgment these decisions were made: through the interest of Mr. Hayley, they were at length printed by Dodsley on Mrs. Smith's account, and the rapid sale, and almost immediate demand for a second edition, sufficiently justified the author's confidence in her own powers, and encouraged her to proceed in a line, which, as it might render her in a great degree independent of the persons who had now the management of the affairs, contributed to divert her thoughts, and to lead her mind into the visionary regions of fancy, rendering the sad realities she was suffering under, in some measure less poignant. The still encreasing derangement of Mr. Smith's affairs soon after obliged him to leave England, and in the autumn of 1784, he established his family in a gloomy and inconvenient chateau in Normandy, very injudiciously chosen nine miles from any town; his wife's sufferings in this very inconvenient and comfortless situation, where she gave birth to her youngest child, were such, that few women could have borne with fortitude; but her admirable mind and persevering spirit still supported her; and again literary pursuits served to lighten her cares during the very severe winter which happened that year; and when her health would not admit of her going out, she translated into English, the novel of *Manon l'Escaut*, by the Abbé Prevost. It was afterwards published, and censured as being immoral; but the fact was, it fell accidentally in her way when she had not much opportunity of selection, and at a time when she eagerly sought for any resource to mitigate her anxieties. In the spring of 1785, the family returned to England, and soon after resided in the ancient mansion then belonging to Sir Charles

* See Third Volume of Public Characters.

Charles Mill, at Woollading, now the residence of Lord Robert Spencer, and of which parish the father of Otway the poet had been rector; a circumstance which rendered it classic ground to Mrs. Smith, and inspired those beautiful sonnets in which his name is so happily introduced; here also she translated those very interesting extracts from *Les Causes Célèbres* which have been so deservedly admired, and which was a most difficult undertaking from the singularity of the work, and the obscurity of the law-terms. Again it became necessary for Mrs. Smith to exert her fortitude, when she parted from her eldest son, who had been appointed to a writership in Bengal; and when the second was snatched from her by a rapid and malignant fever, which more or less affected the whole family, and which carried him off after an illness of three days. Other domestic calamities, insupportable to a spirit like hers, overtook her very soon afterwards; and circumstances which delicacy forbids us to detail, determined her to quit her husband's house, and withdraw with most of her children to a small cottage near Chichester—a step approved of by her friends, and which she was fully justified in taking in the opinion of those who knew the true motives which induced it. The charming novel of *Emmeline* was written at this place, in the course of a few months; the novelty of the descriptive scenery which Mrs. Smith first introduced, and the elegance of the style, obtained for it the most unbounded success, and increased the ardour and persevering application of the author, which brought forward several other works of the same kind, almost all equally pleasing, and which followed with a rapidity and variety truly astonishing.

Mrs. Smith after the lapse of some time removed to Brighton, where she continued till 1793, and where her talents introduced her to many distinguished and literary characters: circumstances and the love of change next carried her to another part of Sussex. Her third son had entered the army, and served on the continent in the campaign of that year, as ensign in the 14th regiment; he had been distinguished for his good conduct, but unfortunately received a dangerous wound before Dunkirk, which made the amputation of his leg necessary. He returned to England in this melancholy situation; and such a distressing event, combining with other causes, preyed on the constitution of

his mother, who, having contracted a very alarming rheumatic complaint, was advised to try the Bath waters, and thither she removed in 1794, where in the spring of 1795, that which she considered as the heaviest of her domestic calamities befel her, in the death of her second daughter, a lovely and amiable young woman, of a rapid decline. She had been two years the wife of the Chevalier de Foville, an emigrant. Mrs. Smith is said never to have recovered this affliction; but at times the original cheerfulness of her temper returned, and latterly she never mentioned her lost daughter. Her love of change, which might always be numbered among her foibles, was now became an habitual restlessness; and she continued to wander from place to place, in hopes of attaining that happiness which ever seemed to elude her pursuit. Her various residences may be traced in her poems. In 1801, she had to lament the death of that son who lost his limb in the service of his country, which took place at Barbadoes, where the affairs of his family had called him, and by his ardent spirit and exertions, the property situated there was disposed of; but he was not destined to reap the benefit of his successful negotiation, he fell a victim to the yellow fever, from the benevolence of his disposition in attending his servant, who was first seized with the malady. His loss was deeply regretted by his mother and family. In 1803, Mrs. Smith again changed her habitation, and removed from the neighbourhood of Tunbridge Wells, to a village in Surry, regarding it as her native soil, having passed her infancy at her father's place at Stoke, and there she had long expressed a desire that all her sorrows might repose. Her wishes have been complied with; she rests near her mother and many of her ancestors in the parish-church of that village. Death closed her long sufferings in her 57th year, on the 28th of October, 1806, after a most tedious and painful illness, which had totally exhausted her frame; but the powers of her extraordinary mind lost neither their strength nor their brilliancy. She was a widow at the time of her dissolution, and from that circumstance became possessed of her own fortune. Of a family of twelve children, six only are living, three sons and three daughters. In her then surviving sons she was particularly happy, having lived to see the two elder ones, advanced to honourable and lucrative appointments in the civil service of India, and both as high in character as

in situation; their conduct towards their mother, to whom so much was due, and whom they loved so sincerely, was uniformly every thing that gratitude could dictate, and affection inspire. Her two other sons were in the army; the eldest of them a Lieutenant Colonel, now on service with his regiment, whose conduct as a son, a gentleman, and a soldier, has ever been most truly gratifying to the feelings of a mother. The youngest son, who with such a brother to excite his emulation, was advancing with credit and success in his military career, fell a second victim to the fatal fever at Surinam, the 16th of September, 1806, in his 22d year. His mother, who was particularly attached to him, was fortunate in being spared the misery of knowing he had preceded her to the grave; the sad tidings not having reached England till after her decease.

Mrs. Smith's poetical works are too well known, and have been too long the admiration of the public, to require any farther illustration; the number of editions through which they have passed, sufficiently establishes their merit. Those which have been published since her decease, offer an astonishing proof of the energy of her genius, for they were all written within the last two years, while she was undergoing such bodily suffering, and her mind was still harassed with many cares. Yet none of her earliest poems are superior either in taste or imagination to those which comprise this volume, and in the opinion of some very excellent judges they even exceed any she had ever written.

It would swell this article to too great a length, were we to enter into an acute examination of the various novels of this lady; that they brought on her much undeserved abuse, is not very surprising, her intellectual superiority to too obvious to escape the shafts of envy and malignity; and when those who have censured and calumniated her have suffered under the same aggressions, we will allow them to be adequate judges of her conduct. Fortunately the idle remarks of the stupid, the unfeeling, or the envious, either are, or will be forgotten, while the brilliancy of Mrs. Smith's genius will shine with undiminished lustre, as long as the English language exists. Of her prose works, her School-books are amongst the most admirable which have been written for the use of young persons, and are eminently calculated to form the taste, instruct the mind, and correct the heart.

VOLTAIRE'S LITERARY CONFESSIONS.

[The *Soirées de Ferney*, printed at Paris in 1802, has not received an English dress. It appears to be the work of some French Boswell, who has been as successful in exhibiting Voltaire in conversation with his friends, as our Boswell has been, in the same respect, with regard to his friend Johnson.]

From this publication, which may be called Voltaire's Table Talk, have been selected such articles as cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.]

MONSIEUR de Voltaire had for some time enjoyed a perfect state of health; he appeared to be entirely free from complaint, and, with his bodily strength, he had recovered his usual tranquillity and peace of mind. His friends were no longer under the necessity, in order to raise his spirits, of launching out into praises of his literary works in his presence. It was some months since he had been observed to shed tears. The happiness he felt seemed to be communicated to all about him. Ferney was become the seat of every kind of amusement: entertainments succeeded each other without intermission; no foreigner of distinction passed the place without paying a visit to Voltaire; dramatic pieces were performed in the theatre; and Voltaire's niece, Madame Denys, instructed the young folks of the Pays de Gex in the art of declamation. After a dinner, to which a numerous company had been invited, whilst every one was in the highest spirits, Voltaire addressed his guests in the following manner:

My worthy friends, to shew you the confidence I repose in you, and to give you a perfect idea of the frankness of my disposition, I will make my Literary Confessions in presence of all who are now here. I do declare, it is my intention to acknowledge faults of whatever nature they may be. I shall restrict my confessions to my literary labours, because it is on them my reputation is founded; and because it is through them I have raised such a host of enemies. Religious people will tell you, my works have done much harm, that they have led many souls astray from the paths of godliness, and have stabbed religion in its very vitals. My works have been translated into every language; they have been read, they have been imitated, and are quoted by people of every country. Sometime since an ex-jesuit wrote me

these

these words; no doubt he thought to flatter me: "Sir, (said he,) your works will remain to all future times the standard of taste, of philosophy, of obscenity, and of blasphemy." It is pretty certain, that if my writings had been as little known as those of the reverend Father Hayer, or the advocate M. Soret, I could not have corrupted all mankind. I ought now to inform you, that I shall not confuse myself to the order of events. I have forgotten dates, and I had always an insuperable aversion to chronological discussions. I shall endeavour to be concise, plain, and exact; but being unaccustomed to adapt my style strictly to the occasion, I may chance to fly out into profaneness of expression. The impetuosity of my imagination will sometimes hurry me away, in spite of all my efforts to resist it.

A Friend.—My good Sir, do not suffer yourself to be tied down to rules and regulations. All will be well, provided you are, as you promise us to be, interesting, ingenuous, and impartial.

Voltaire.—Well then, to make a beginning.—I must premise, my friends, that a spirit of independence was a very early passion with me, as was a taste or turn for poetry. At the age of ten years I composed some very pretty little pieces in verse; I could repeat the best pieces of Corneille, and had all La Fontaine's tales by heart. I was sent to college, where I made a rapid progress in several branches of knowledge. My fondness for philosophy discovered itself very early; I openly ridiculed many of the tenets of religion, and in some of my boyish productions had made a display of what was then deemed impiety. One of the professors came up to me one day, and seizing me by the collar in an emotion of zealous rage, cried out, in a prophetic strain, "You little scoundrel! you will be certainly at the head of the free-thinkers:" I hailed the prophecy; for it flattered my vanity not a little; and I think I have fulfilled it.

My first work after I left college was an ode, which I wrote with a reliance that it would obtain the French Academy's prize. It was a good one; and for that reason, I suppose, was not crowned with the success I looked for. I followed it with an epigram, in which the French Academy was exposed to ridicule. I was disgusted with the Academy, and resolved to have no connexion with it. I rather gave too much into satire, and I may say, without flattering myself, that I

had merit in that kind of composition. About this time my Epistle to Urania was published: the publication of it was, however, unknown to me. In this performance is allowed to be an excellent colouring, great harmony, and correctness; with some fire, but too much boldness. I had put the name of the Abbé Chaulieu to it; but I honestly confess I should have been very sorry if any one had thought that he wrote it. You have, undoubtedly, read my satirical poem upon Fleuri's Ecclesiastical History. Whatever people may say, this writer is neither philosopher nor painter. His work is crammed with miracles and puerilities; his history of Constantine is an enigma which I could never make out, any more than I could comprehend an infinite number of other relations in that history. I could never reconcile the extraordinary praises which this author, who is always very moderate and just, has lavished on a prince whose whole life is made up of vices. Murderer of his wife and his wife's father; wholly resigned to effeminate pleasures, with a passion for pomp and shew; suspicious, superstitious;—such is his character in the light it appears to me. The story of his wife Fausta and his son Crispus, would be an excellent subject for tragedy; but it would be another tragedy of Phædra under different names. His contest with Maximianus Herculus, and his excessive ingratitude to him, has furnished Thomas Corneille with the subject of a tragedy; and Thomas has modelled it in his own manner. Fausta is introduced in this piece betwixt her husband and father, and some tender scenes are worked up. The plot is very intricate; it is written in the taste of Camma and Timocrates. It had good success when it was first produced, but it is now forgotten; as are almost all the pieces of Thomas Corneille. This will always be the case when the plot is too much perplexed; because in such pieces the passions have not room to display themselves: besides, Corneille's verses are weak; and, in short, his plays want that energy which can only hand down any performance whatever, whether it be in prose or verse, to posterity.

Mad. Denis.—My dear uncle, permit me to observe to you, that you have run away from the subject of your discourse.

Volt.—Very right, niece. At my age digressions are rather more pardonable than starts of passion. But let me go on with my confessions; and let me strive to be

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be more humble and modest, if it is possible for me to be so. I had hitherto stuck to my plebeian name of *Arouet*; I now took one that sounded better, and I obtained at length the court distinctions of gentleman in ordinary, with the honour of chamberlain. Shall I, my good friends, relate to you the particulars of a trick I played a Jew very innocently. I have only a confused recollection of it at this time—and, indeed, I am unwilling to trouble you with trifling matters.

Friend.—Say nothing about it, Sir; but proceed to give us the more striking parts of your confessions, and that in the manner according to which you have written your history.

Volt.—Be it so then, my worthy friends; I will be instructed by you. But, pray now, excuse some occasional digressions, especially from such a kind of off-hand literary confession as I am about to make to you. I was eighteen years of age; my name was already known, and my plans were extensive. My *Œdipus* had been acted, was well received, and I was considered another Racine. I was introduced at court, I was loaded with pensions: it was not possible for me to keep within the bounds of modesty. La Mothe, who had reason to complain of me, forgot his resentment, and wrote in favour of my piece. Crébillon, who was inclined to be jealous, saw only in me a successful rival. Fontenelle, the father of literature, gave me a lesson of advice: he sent me word that my tragedy had too much fire in it, and I returned for answer, that I would read his pastorals in order to damp it.

Friend.—Will you favour the company with an analysis of the tragedy of *Œdipus*, that piece which you produced at so early an age?

Volt.—With pleasure, my friend; but it shall be at another time. You may well suppose, it will be no short business. It is sufficient to tell you now, that I use Sophocles with freedom, and do justice to myself. He is far from having brought tragedy to that degree of perfection it is thought he has. What is your opinion? are we unjust in this age, when we refuse him our entire admiration? What are we to think of a poet who can devise no other means of making us acquainted with the characters of his drama, than by putting words like these into the mouth of the chief of them—"I am that *Œdipus* so renowned in story;" whilst another tells us, he is the high

priest of Jupiter! What dearth of invention! what stupidity! How is it possible, for a moment, to mistake and call this a noble simplicity? Further; let us own the truth: is it possible or likely that *Œdipus*, after reigning so long a time as he did, should be unacquainted with the particulars of the assassination of Lajus, who was his predecessor on the throne, and that he should not know whether it was on a plain or in a town? This ignorance was no more than pretence. Be it so: but he does not tell us why he pretended ignorance. I want a term to express my idea of such absurdity.

Friend.—But it may be urged in excuse, that this is a defect of the story itself; and not any fault of the author of the tragedy.

Volt.—Mercy on us! what an excuse is this! Have it your own way then: say the story is defective. But is not an author to turn and fashion his subject as best suits his own design? is he not to amend and supply whatever is wanting or deficient? I guess how you will reply; and I am sensible that I am not clear of the same charge, if brought against me. I will be as severely just in my own cause, and will show myself no more favour than I have done Sophocles; and I shall hope that the sincerity with which I acknowledge my own faults, will justify me fully in the boldness with which I have taken upon me to bring this charge against an ancient tragic poet—

But here am I running into another digression! It is your fault this time, friend. Observe, whenever my digressions are occasioned by yourselves, I have no pardon to solicit.

The success of my own *Œdipus* had turned my brain: I was resolved to make trial of another tragedy. I believe it was in the year 1720, that I brought my *Artemisia* on the stage at Paris. I had introduced a young actress who was new to the theatre, and who was supposed to be my mistress. Catcalls were then in use at the theatres. The first act was saluted by catcalls, and the performers were disconcerted with the noise. I was present; and you may suppose, my friends, I was not in a little agitation. The noises were tremendous; hisses, groans, catcalls, resounded from every part of the theatre. I was near running mad, I foamed with rage. I was many times induced to sally into the pit, sword in hand; at length I came to the more prudent resolution of leaping on the stage from

from the boxes, and addressing the audience. I waved my hand to obtain silence, but the clamour still continued. At length the author of *Edipus* was recognized, and silence was obtained. I represented the claim to some indulgence, which a new piece and a young author had a right to make; and, without discovering any marks of resentment, I offered such other arguments in my favour as occurred to me. In short, I obtained applause by my speech, and my piece was suffered to be represented without further interruption: but I withdrew my tragedy in disgust. I have been always surprised that it did not succeed better on the stage, for it is a good piece. The critics allow the plot to be well conducted, and the catastrophe, or conclusion, to be very natural. It is true they found fault with the versification, as being too much of the epic kind; but on my word, as well as I can judge at this distance of time, I think it before my *Tancred*.

To drive away all thoughts of this mortification, I made a journey to Holland. There, by way of relaxation, I paid my addresses to one of the daughters of the famous Madame Dunoyer. I met with obstacles I was not able to surmount; and came off with little credit. Between ourselves, my friends, I was never able to play the part of a lover—glory was my mistress. Agreeable to the resolution I had formed of passing on and making some stay at Brussels, I repaired to that city. There I joined myself to Rousseau*, whom I had wished to see for a long time. Though he had been banished upwards of ten years, I considered him only as a great poet, and the man of misfortune. So great was my confidence in him, that I left my poem of the *Henriad* in his possession for five days. During one of our walks, he read me his *Ode to Posterity*, and the *Judgment of Pluto*. This last was a violent satire against the parliament of Paris: he asked my opinion of it. "This is not our matter's, the good and great Rousseau," said I. The self-love of the old nanker of verses was offended with my freedom. "Master of mine," continued I, "take your revenge: here is a little poem which I submit to the correction and judgment of the father of

Numa." I began to read, and Rousseau interrupted me with, "*Hold, Sir, read no further; this impicity is shocking.*" I put the poem again into my pocket, and said, "Come, let us go to the play; I am sorry the author of the *Moliade* has not yet informed the public that he was grown devout." When the comedy was over, I resumed the subject of his *Ode to Posterity*, and told him in a sarcastic way, "Do you know, master, that I think your ode will never reach those you delight it for."

Mad. Denys.—Thus, my dear uncle, an interview of friendship and confidence was closed by an open rupture.

Volt.—I grant it, niece; but the fault was not mine, and I leave you all to judge whether it was so or not.

Friend.—Will you give me leave to tell you my thoughts of the matter? I am of opinion that Rousseau had for a long time before harboured a secret jealousy of you, and I believe the success of your *Marianne* was the real cause of his animosity. Rousseau had composed a *Marianne*, after an old piece of *Tristan*; it was very deservedly hissed, and your tragedy was represented forty times.

Volt.—The mischief had an earlier rise than that you mention. About the end of the year 1711, as well as I can recollect, Saurin, whom Rousseau accused of being the author of the famous *Couplets*, was cleared by the sentence of the *Châtelet*, and was allowed to proceed criminally against the *Sieur Rousseau* and his witnesses. A female servant in my father's house was interested in the cause. She was, in fact, the mother of that poor wretch, a journeyman shoemaker, whose evidence Rousseau scorned. This woman, supposing her son would be hanged for perjury, was constantly making her lamentations and complaints till she exhausted our patience. "Comfort yourself, good woman," said I to her, "you have nothing to fear: Rousseau, a shoemaker's son, suborns your son, a cobbler, who you say is the accomplice of a shoeblack; when your son goes to be tried for the perjury, throw an old shoe after him for luck, and all will go well." This pleasantry was repeated in the neighbourhood, and told by one goody gossip to another, till it reached the ears of Rousseau himself, who never forgave me for it. But what excited his resentment still more was, that I endeavoured to convince him of the impolicy of his allegorical poem, which he had written, called the *Judgment of Pluto*. I told him

* This is not Jean Jacques Rousseau, the celebrated citizen of Geneva; but a Frenchman, who is distinguished by the name of the *Poet Rousseau*.—*Translator*.

him that it would create him many enemies, but this zeal drew from him nothing but reproaches. Let me ask you all, whether you do not think it the height of imprudence in him to represent Plato ordering a proctor-general to be flead, and covering his feat with the skin? And only think at what time he hazarded such a stroke of satire: at the very time he was under prosecution at the Châtelet, and in parliament; and, moreover, when every thing was going

against him. The application spoke for itself; no proctor-general would be flead. Rousseau had forgot the maxim, "We are not to fight naked with those who have arms in their hands."

Friend.—This poem it was that shut him out of France; and yet Paris was become the only place of refuge left him, for after his disgrace with the Duke d'Arenberg, Brussels was no longer an asylum. [*To be continued.*]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE AUTHOR OF
THE "CURFEW."

WRITTEN BY MR. PRATT, IMMEDIATELY
AFTER HAVING SEEN THE REPRESENTATION OF THAT ADMIRABLE PRODUCTION.

OBLEST by Nature, arm'd with every art,
To woo, command, or agonize the heart!
Thou who hast proudly dar'd to lift thy page
Above the mockery that insults the stage;
To spurn the ribbald jest, the sense to raise
High o'er those motley misnomers called plays,
Drolls and buffooneries, which, act by act,
All thought confound, and memory distract;
Thou, who hast skill the passions to controul,
Or bid them awe and sooth the ductile soul;
How do the softest feelings own thy sway!
How do the sternest tremble and obey!
How does thy full-plum'd pinion, born to tower,
Of force sublime, and conscious of its power,
Leave the weak wing, that impotently tries
To gain, O Genius! thy unclouded skies!

Ah! lost too soon, ere time had lent its aid,
To fix the substance and dispel the shade;
To mark, high-favour'd youth! the bounty given,
—Spark of the God, a lambent flame of heav'n—

The potent magic of thy sun-bright strain,
From the thin vapours of the misty brain—
The exhalations of the low-born mind,
From dust proceeding and to dust consign'd!

What tho', to emulate each future bard,
His bright example, as his best reward,
Part of thy sacred mantle caught his eye,
Ere yet thy spirit sought its native sky;
And ev'ry colour "dipt in heaven" confessed
The genuine Muse alone could form the vest;
And none but her true sons presume to wear,
For naught but Genius to the Muse is dear.

Yet ah! the Drama's rabble-rout again,
Thalia-Columbine, and all her train
Of Tragi-Comic, Farfic, Pantomime,
Scorn of the Muse and error of the time,

The playhouse Momus, and his noisy court,
Where Whim, not Wit, where Trick, not Taste disport;

Where some cant word, or slang, the scenes engage,

The QUIZ, the Go, the TWAUDLE, and the RAG—

Too soon will these, in Folly's patch-work dress

The public voice, the public shout possess;

While the strong charm, which now thy genius draws;

Nature's rich stores, too vast for hand-applause;

The deep suspense which waits thy potent art,
And checks awhile the current of the heart;

Then hurried onward with impetuous force,
That threatens to exhaust its ruddy source;

The gen'rous terror, the resileless sighs,
Which in obedience to thy mandate rise;

All these must yield to fashions light and vain,
And of thy spirit not a trace remain!

Yet Time will come, and as it draws more near,

Nature shall hail it with her smile and tear:
All booth-born jests to Smithfield's scenes resign'd,

By Truth up-born shall mummery leave behind;

When mental manhood shall again aspire,
And catch from flame thine electric fire!

Then shall the Drama re-assume its pride,
And Wisdom spread her sacred influence wide,

Then shall the race ephemeral be o'er,
To "strut their hour upon the stage" no more;

The genuine bards their future fate shall tell,
Bards, such as thee and Colman, toll their knell.

THE NEGRO'S PRAYER.

By MA. THELWALL.

O SPIRIT! that rid'st in the whirlwind and storm,

Whose voice in the thunder is heard,

If ever from man, the poor indigent worm,

The prayer of affliction was heard;

If black man, as white, is the work of thy hand—

(And who could create him but Thee ?)

Oh give thy command—

Let it spread thro' each land,

That Afric's sad sons shall be free !

If, erst when the man-stealer's treacherous guile

Entrap'd me, all thoughtless of wrong,
From my Niciou's dear love, from the infantile smile

Of my Abou, to drag me along ;—

If then, the wild anguish that pierced thro' my heart,

Was seen in its horrors by thee,

O ease my long smart,

And thy sanction impart,

That Afric, at last, may be free !—

If while in the slave-ship, with many a groan,
I wept o'er my sufferings in vain ;

While hundreds around me reply'd to my moan,

And the clanking of many a chain :—

If then thou but deign'dst, with a pitying eye,

Thy poor shackled creature to see,

Oh thy mercy apply,

Afric's sorrows to dry,

And bid the poor Negro be free !

If here, as I faint in the vertical sun,

And the scourge goads me on to my toil,

No hope faintly soothing, when labour is done,

Of one joy my lorn heart to beguile ;—

If thou view'st me, Great Spirit ! as one thou hast made,

And my fate as dependent on thee,

O impart thou thy aid,

That the scourge may be stay'd,

And the Black Man, at last, may be free.

VERSES WRITTEN BY WILLIAM CONGREVE, THE DRAMATIC POET.

[NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.]

FADED Delia moves compassion,

But no longer can subdue ;

Now her face is out of fashion,

She must take her turn and sue.

All her airs, so long affected,

Might in blooming youth be borne ;

But in age, if not corrected,

Move our pity, or our scorn.

Wealth nor titles can support ye,

Wretched Delia, in decay ;

'Tis allowed to nymphs past forty

To look on, but not to play.

If your itch be past reclaiming,

So receive your due delight ;

As old bullies, broke by gaming,

Still take pleasure in the fight.

TRANSLATION OF A LATIN POEM, WRITTEN BY THE LATE REV. MR. MADAN.

By Mr. RING.

A SURGEON-DENTIST newly starts,

Who causes great surprise,

By setting his unrival'd arts

Before our wondering eyes.

He scales the teeth, and can at will

From their own sockets draw ;

Transplanting them with equal skill

Into another's jaw.

The grandam, toothless long before,

Perceives the springing tooth ;

And seems to be reviv'd once more.

In all the charms of youth.

The grandfire now can talk or eat

Without his usual pother ;

And one man takes, to chew his meat,

The grinders of another.

A num'rous, poor, and hungry pack

The surgeon's door attend ;

Here stands a collier dy'd in black,

And there his footy friend.

The dustmen take an active part

In this renown'd election ;

Some that with ashes load the cart,

Some of an ash complexion.

How oft in such a form uncouth,

Like gems in darkest mines,

The thickset, polish'd, iv'ry tooth,

In all its lustre shines !

The teeth most perfect, and most fair,

The subtle dentist buys ;

And justly to the brightest ware

Assigns the brightest prize.

They sell their teeth, and freely sell

The soundest and the best ;

No wonder, when they gain so well

Provision for the rest.

O Doctor, by that single art,

You render mutual good ;

For while to food you teeth impart,

To teeth you furnish food.

New street, Hanover-square.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, COMMERCE, AND MANUFACTURES.

THIS society, long distinguished for its liberal and patriotic exertions, have voted to J. C. CURWEN, Esq. M. P. the gold medal, for various Improvements in the Business of Agriculture, which we shall briefly notice in the order in which they were taken up by the society. The first object was to recommend the use of carrots as a substitute for oats; he says, he had been accustomed to allow each working horse eight pounds of oats per day; that he caused one half to be taken away, and supplied by an equal weight of carrots, which he continued so long as the carrots lasted, and it was generally admitted that the horses improved in their condition upon this food. In a first trial, an acre of carrots was found equal to twenty-three of oats, allowing sixty Winchester bushels of oats per acre, and three stone the bushel. Mr. Curwen's method is, on taking up the carrots, to cut a small piece from the top of each, to prevent it from vegetating; these he immediately used. The remainder were piled in rows, two feet thick, and five feet high, leaving room for the circulation of the air. Mr. C. admits that the expence of cultivating carrots is considerable, viz. 15*l.* per acre; yet, when they are used in part instead of oats, he contends that they will most abundantly repay the expences.

Mr. Curwen's second object has been to devise a Method of feeding Cows during the Winter Season, with a view to provide poor persons and children with milk at that time. The introductory observations and general hints thrown out by this gentleman do honour to his heart, whether his plan be or be not good. The food which he makes use of is cabbages, common and Swedish turnips, kohlrabi, and cole-seed; chaff, boiled, and mixed with refuse grain and oil-cake. He uses straw, instead of hay, for their fodder at night. Mr. Curwen says, the greatest difficulty he had to contend with was to prevent any decayed leaves being given, and to see that the ball of the turnip was the only part made use of. These precautions being attended to, the milk and butter were excellent. Mr. C. has given in calculations to prove how profitable the method recommended is to the proprietor, and how beneficial to the public; but in

these we shall not attempt to follow him.

The third thing proposed by Mr. Curwen, is an improved *Drill Horse-Hoe*, or *Weed-Harrow*, in which the carriage-wheels are to be half the width of the butts, oritches; so that once going up, and once returning, will be sufficient to clear each butt from weeds. The hoe or harrow is attached by chains to the carriage, and may be raised higher or sunk lower, or placed more on one side or another as occasion may require, by altering the position of the chain. There are six double rows of teeth or knives, which are so placed in the frame that each double row may pass up the interval between the rows of corn, and cut or pull up the weeds that grow in such intervals without injuring the corn. These knives are strong, and have a sharp edge in front. There are two handles, by which the person who holds them may direct the knives or teeth of the harrow to pass in straight lines up the intervals. Owing to the simplicity and ease with which this machine is worked, a man and boy, with one horse, are able to clean more than seven acres a day.

Ten guineas have been granted to Mr. CHARLES WILSON, for a method of *Curing Damp Walls*, by the application of the following composition: "Boil two quarts of tar, with two ounces of kitchen grease, for a quarter of an hour in an iron pot. Add some of this tar to a mixture of slaked lime and powdered glass, which have passed through a flour sieve, and been completely dried over the fire in an iron pot, in the proportion of two parts of lime and one of glass, till the mixture becomes of the consistence of thin plaster. The cement must be used immediately after being mixed; and therefore it is proper not to mix more of it than will coat one square foot of wall, since it quickly becomes too hard for use; and care must be taken to prevent any moisture from mixing with the cement." For a wall merely damp, a coating one-eighth of an inch thick will be sufficient; but if the wall is wet, there must be a second coat. Plaster made of lime, hair, and plaster of Paris, may afterwards be laid on as a cement. The cement above described will unite the parts of Portland stone or marble, so as to make them as durable as they were prior to the fracture.

Among

Among the several communications on the subject of manufactures, Mr. JOHN ARSIN, of Glasgow, has been deemed worthy of the gold medal, for a loom to be worked by steam or water. The advantages which this loom is said to possess are as follow: 1, That from 300 to 400 of these looms may be worked by one water-wheel or steam-engine, all of which will weave cloth superior to what is done in the common way. 2, They will go at the rate of 60 throws in a minute, and keep regular time in working. 3, They will keep constantly working, except at the time of shifting the shuttles. 4, In general no knots need be tied, and never more than one, in place of two, which are requisite in the common way when a thread breaks. 5, In case the shuttle stops in the shed, the lay will not come forward, and the loom will stop. 6, They will weave slower or quicker, according to the breadth and quality of the web, which may be the broadest now made, and they may be mounted with a harness to weave any pattern. 7, There is but one close shed, the same in both breadths; and the bays and temples always keep the same distance. 8, There is no time lost in loom-ing, or cutting out the cloth, which is done while the loom is working, after the first time. 9, The web is well stretched, and even to the fabric required; and every piece of cloth is measured to a straw's breadth, and marked where to be cut, at any given length. 10, The loom will work backwards in case of accidents, and every thread is as regular on the yarn-beam as in the cloth. 11, If a thread appear too coarse or fine in the web, it can be changed, or any stripe altered at pleasure. 12, They will weave the finest yarn, more tenderly and regularly than any weaver can do with hands and feet. 13, When a thread breaks, the loom will instantly stop, without stopping any other loom, and will give warning by the ringing of a bell. 14, A loom of this kind occupies the same space as a common loom, and the expense of it will be about half more, which is compensated by the various additional machinery. 15, The reeling, winding, beaming, loom-ing, combing, dressing, &c. &c. which is nearly one half of the weaver's work, together with the general waste (about 6l. per cent.) of the value of the yarn, do not occur in this loom, which by its single motion performs every operation after spinning

till the cloth is finished. 16, The heddles, reed, and brushes, will wear longer than usual, and more than half the workman's lip is saved.

Mr. WILLIAM CHEETHAM, of Mellor-Moor, Derbyshire, was presented with the silver medal, for cultivating Waste Land. After detailing pretty much at large the method by which Mr. C. brought the land in question into use, he says, "I greatly prefer the method of paring, burning, and limeing, as well as ploughing in the autumn, to any other. Paring destroys the heath, and prepares the land, so that a team may come upon it in dry weather." He made experiments upon small plots, of limeing and manuring with black dung upon the heath, and found that it required from seven to ten years to destroy the heath. Whereas by sowing oats and hay seeds, a good crop was produced the first year, and on the following a better pasture was made than after the term of ten years by the other mode. "Upon the whole," says Mr. C. "I prefer, in peaty land, ploughing four years successively."

The gold medal of the same society has been adjudged to J. G. CALTHROP, esq. of Galsberton, Lincolnshire, for the Cultivation of Spring Wheat, which was sown on eighty-two acres, fourteen poles of land, between the 25th of March, and the 6th of April, and reaped between the 1st and 14th of September. The wheat sown was the horned, or rough eared spring wheat: the expense was 262l. 15s. and the produce 1068l. 2s. 6d.

The gold medal was also given to Mr. JOHN SUCKFORD WADE, of Benhall, Suffolk, for planting fifteen acres of land, with upwards of twelve thousand sets of Oliers per acre, which it was certified by respectable authority are now in a thriving state, and fit for basket-making.

To CHARLES LAYTON, esq. was adjudged the silver medal for his comparative Culture of Turnips, by which it appears that a very decided preference should be given to the *drilled* husbandry: the difference in something less than two tons of Turnips, was four cwt. and four stone in favour of the drill.

Mr. ROBERT SALMON, obtained the silver medal for his Remarks on Pruning Fir Trees. He recommends the pruning to commence when the trees are six years old, or when there is discernible five tier of boughs, and the shoot; the three lower tiers are then to be taken off. After this the trees are to be let alone for four or

five years, then, and at every succeeding four or five years, the pruning to be repeated, till the stem of the tree be clear forty feet; after which, as to pruning, it may be left to nature. The rule for the height of pruning, after the first time, to be half the extreme height of the tree, till it attain twenty years growth; and after that time, half the height of the tree, and as many feet more as it is inches in diameter, at four feet from the ground. The proper time for pruning, is between September and April, and the tool to be used the saw.

Fifteen guineas have been voted by the Society to Mr. WILLIAM NEVEN, for weaving Cloth of an extremely fine quality; by which improvement, cotton, linen, &c. can be made much sooner and finer, than by any method yet discovered. Mr. N. says, he has made a small piece of plain silk cloth, from hard thrown silk in the gun, that contains 65,536 meshes in a square-inch. "It is impossible," he adds, "for any reed-maker to make a reed half so fine, as to weave such cloth upon the present principles of weaving; and even if that could be done, no weaver could make use of it: but by my method, I weave as fine cloth in a twelve hundred reed, as by the present method in one of twenty-four hundred, and with rather less, than more trouble."

The Society have again voted a pecuniary reward of ten guineas, for a Machine to enable Shoemakers to make Shoes and Boots, without suffering any pressure upon the stomach. This premium is awarded to Mr. A. STASS, of Newport Market. The machine is described by the inventor as simple in itself, and so constructed that a man may stand to his work, sit, or recline in a half sitting posture, and without having constantly his work pressing against his breast or stomach. This, we believe, is the third or fourth premium given by the Society for machines having the same object in view, yet we have heard of none of them being likely to be brought into general use.

JOHN TROTTER, esq. of Soho Square, has obtained the gold medal for his invention of the Curvilinear Saw. It consists of a spindle moving on two centers, having at one end a pulley, and at the other a concave saw, (with a corresponding convexity to the curve required to be sawed,) secured on the convex side by a collar, and on the concave side by a loose collar, and screw-nut. There are two grooved plates, admitting through the

top of the bench and fence; fore-bolts fastened by thumb-nuts, by means of which, and a parallel motion, the fence is regulated, and consequently the conductor of the wood, and admits it to be sawed through. The fence, conductor, and saw, must all be curved alike; but to saw in smaller circles, with the same saw, and at the same time square with the face of the bench, a steel slider, regulated by two screws, is made to press, as occasion may require, on the convex side of the saw, and raise the vertical line of it to a right angle with the bench, otherwise the top of the bench itself must receive the same inclination to the vertical line of the fixed saw.

Fifteen guineas have been given to Mr. JAMES HARDIE, of Glasgow, for a Bookbinders' Cutting-press, which, the inventor modestly observes, claims no other merit than that of having simplified the common press, rendered it more powerful, and adapted to save the time of the workman. This press effects the business by one iron screw, instead of two wooden ones, formerly used. The screw works in a nut let into, and screwed to a top piece, its lower end working in a collar, screwed to a moving piece, sliding in grooves within the two sides of the frame.

Twenty guineas have been voted to Mr. BENJAMIN STOTT, for his invention of a Machine for Splitting Sheep-skins. The common mode of dressing skins, is to shave one side off, making glue of the parings; but by Mr. S's. method, the shavings are taken off in one piece, forming a good skin of leather.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. HERSCHEL has laid before the Royal Society, which occupied the attention of that learned body three evenings, a paper on the Coloured Concentric Rings seen through their Plates or Lenses. The Doctor detailed a great variety of experiments, made with lenses of one hundred and twenty feet focus, down to those of the most common glasses. These experiments, which we shall hereafter give at large, seem to establish the fact, that light could not have, as the great Newton supposed, fits of easy transmission and reflection, and therefore, that this phenomenon of concentric rings must be ascribed to another cause, which he intends to investigate at another time.

MR. EVERARD HOME, has made some Observations on the Stomachs of Cetaceous Animals.

Animals. The late Mr. HUNTER observed, that this genus, had stomachs composed of four cavities, or bags, through which the food passed before it was prepared to form chyle. Mr. Home has examined several of these animals, and lately has dissected a bottled-nosed porpoise, which had six of these bags constituting its stomach; he has succeeded only in ascertaining the relative dimensions of these parts, without being able to assign any satisfactory cause for such an important difference of organical structure.

Mr. KNIGHT, whose discoveries in the principles of vegetation have obtained for him so high a reputation, has laid before the Royal Society an interesting paper on the Bark of Trees.

ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

MR. GREATHEAD has presented to the Antiquarian Society a paper on the Origin of the earliest Race of Britons: in which, from a number of facts, he infers

that the first inhabitants of Britain were neither Celts, Scandinavians, nor Gauls, but Cantabrians, originally, and directly descended from aboriginal Spaniards. He traced the manners of the people of Cornwall, and those on the opposite coast of Brittany, and also the district in England, in which he conceived the Cantabrians had originally settled, whence they migrated to Ireland. Ireland, it appears, was never visited by the Romans, and, of course, its manners and language were unknown to them. The similarity between the Irish and modern Spaniards of Biscay, the descendants of the fierce Cantabri, tends to confirm this hypothesis.

A large stone ring, taken from the finger of Tippoo Saib, was exhibited before the Society, containing an Arabic inscription, which in English is, "Dominion to God, he is the only, the victorious."

Mr. CARLISLE is chosen Secretary to the Society, in the place of Mr. BRAND.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM BELL'S (DERBY), for an improved Method of making Smoothing Irons, Plane Irons, and various Edge Tools.

THE articles denominated smoothing irons, sad irons, and flat irons, and which are commonly made use of for ironing washed linens, muslins, &c. have been frequently complained of as defective in their construction. The patentee professes to obviate these defects. First, in heating the said irons they become dirty, and require considerable trouble in cleaning before they can be used; and secondly, they are frequently overheated, so as to endanger and sometimes to damage the articles on which they are used. To prevent these inconveniences, Mr. Bell has invented a thin case of steel or iron, fitted with a spring or other fastenings, which secure it to the iron with which it is intended to be used. The sad case being thus completed, the iron properly heated is introduced, which being made of thin metal becomes almost immediately sufficiently heated for its intended purpose. The handles of the irons made by Mr. Bell are moveable, to prevent them from being over-heated.

His improvements in irons for planes and other edged tools, are by making the plane iron of any suitable materials, and leaving a vacancy which is intended to be filled up by a thin piece of steel made exactly to fit it. These pieces are to be soldered together, with soft solder: the reason assigned for the preference of soft solder is, that it requires the smallest heat to bring it into fusion, and causes the least injury to the temper of the steel. The steel may, however, be soldered to the iron or metal back in a soft state, and afterwards hardened. Mr. Bell observes, that "the usual method of connecting steel and iron, by means of welding, requires so severe a heat that it injures the quality of the steel, which by my improvement will be preserved in its best possible state. By the same method of connecting my steel to iron or other metals for plane irons, so do I intend manufacturing chisels and various other edge tools."

ARCHIBALD EARL OF DONDONALD'S, for Improvements in Spinning Machinery.

"The improvements," says Lord Don-
donald, "for which patents have been granted

granted me, on mill spinning machinery, consist principally in an alteration in the construction and position of the spindles. By the first method the spindle is in several respects similar to the common spindle, but it differs in one respect, viz. that the bobbin does not rest on or touch the coping rail, their contact being prevented by a ring made to fit, and to rise and fall or traverse on the spindle, in which there is a groove cut lengthways; and in this groove a screw or pin is made to fit, which passes through the ring, so that when the spindle is made to turn round, the ring must turn round with it. The ring, or as it is technically denominated the work, is moved up and down on the spindle by a rail communicating with the heart or other motion. This rail fits into a groove, cut or turned in the brass or other work, on which revolving work, and not on the coping rail, the bottom of the bobbin rests. The uptake of the bobbin is regulated by applying to it a spring, band, weight, lever, or any other substance capable of retarding its revolution." The noble Earl has described three other spindles, which we shall omit, as he observes that it is extremely difficult to describe all the different varieties of spindles, whether made in one or two pieces; and he adds, that the prominent features of his improvements are the making the spindle carry round the bobbin without the action of the yarn or thread, and that whether the spindles be in one or more pieces; the making the hant or warf at times to shift or remove from off the spindle; the retarding the revolutions of the bobbin carried round by the agency of the spindle, so as to regulate the uptake of the yarn on the bobbin, by a power connected with the motion of the spindle, or, in other words, giving the bobbin the motion necessary to occasion the uptake of the yarn, which is contrary to the principles on which the improved spindle is constructed, in which the object is to retard the revolutions of the bobbin, and not to give it motion. The patent spindles are adapted for making coverings, for throwing and twisting thread or yarn of cotton, silk, wool, flax, and hemp; likewise for twisting twine, fishing-lines, and ropes of all sizes and descriptions.

MR. A. G. ECKHARDT'S (BERWICK-STREET),
for Improvements in Book-binding.

Some years ago, a patent was obtained

for the purpose of producing freedom in the opening of all sorts of books by means of a firm back, applied to a book before it is covered: the present invention consists in producing the same effect upon all kinds of books after they are covered, by the same firm back applied externally; to which is attached by hinges, or flaps, made of the same materials, to which flaps are connected by hinges of any kind, ledges which completely enclose the book on all sides, resembling the appearance of a book. The ledges at the bottom, or on the sides, are converted into supporters for the hand when requisite to write near the bottom or edges of the book; and these possess an ability to elevate or depress their position at pleasure, with a power of being rendered stationary, by means of a stop or stops, which are affixed to the flaps. The whole to be secured by a lock, or other fastening.

MR. CHARLES SCHMALCALDER (LITTLE NEWPORT-STREET), for a *Delineator for taking Profiles, &c.*

This invention, which (at first sight, at least) does not appear the most simple possible, consists of a hollow rod, of several parts screwed together, the whole length being from two to twelve feet, or even longer. It may be made of wood or any metal, but copper and brass are chiefly recommended. One end of this rod carries a steel tracer, made to slide in and out, and to be fastened by the mill head screwed; the other end of the rod having likewise a round hole, to take up either a steel point, black-lead pencil, or any metallic point, which may be fastened by a milled head screw. A tube about ten inches long is fixed in a ball, in diameter sufficient to allow the rod before described to slide easily, but to stand firmly. The ball with this tube is movable between two half-sockets, forming together a ball and socket. There is a frame of wood two or three feet long, supported by two brackets. Through the sides of this frame are holes at certain distances, corresponding with the marks on the rod, by which originals are copied, to any size, by the following method: The paper, ivory, &c. is fastened upon a swinging board, either by screws, or by a brass frame formed of two flat pieces of brass joined together at the end by hinges, and having on the other end two buttons to fasten the paper between, easily

There is an opening made to allow the point to mark upon the paper. The edges of the frame form and slide in a dovetail, moveable upon the swinging board, and kept in a proper situation by a spring. On the back of the board is affixed a weight with a hook, to which is attached a spring, forming a pulley, serving to prevent the point from acting upon the paper when not wanted. The machine is fixed either to a partition in any room, or to a table, or other stand. The instrument is perfect, 1, when all the parts are firmly connected, and without fluctuation; 2, when the ball and sockets are truly circular, and move easily; 3, when the rod passes truly through the centre of the ball; 4, when the rod is perfectly straight; 5, in turning the rod round in the sockets, the tracer and point in the two ends of the rod must remain in the centre: to attain this there must be an adjustment of screws. For taking profiles, before the instrument is fixed to the partition, the height must be taken from the bottom to the middle of the face of a person sitting upon a chair, and that height transferred upon the partition in the place where the sockets are fastened: the person's head must rest against a piece of wood lined with leather. The tracing is begun from the back, and the screw must form a right angle with every part of the face in passing over it; in consequence of which the rod must be turned round in the socket, and the cutter, previously fixed in the rod, will cut out the profiles. By means of some small variations, pictures and landscapes are traced. After this full description, we are much in doubt whether a mere mechanical profile is the best possible.

Dr. CANBY has, we understand, taken out Patents for the following inventions:

1. A cistern and apparatus, by means of which a fire breaking out in a warehouse, &c. immediately produces a shower of water to extinguish it.

2. A cistern, with an apparatus of a different kind, by means of which a shower of water is brought down to quench fire in a chimney, on simply pulling a wire over the mantle-piece.

3. A gridiron, which preserves the chimney from danger of fire, and (with the additional advantage of savoury cookery) saves the meat from being singed or smoked.

4. A preservative lantern for nurseries, stables, &c. fastened with a small padlock, which, by means of a bit of paper, is effectually secured against being opened without certain detection. It is applicable to all the purposes of a common padlock, and may, by the aid of a simple contrivance, be silenced in a moment, and without injury, to the key hole of a drawer or door, so that neither key nor pick-lock can be put into the hole without discovery. By another simple contrivance, it will prevent fraudulent exchanges of articles sent by carriers, or purchased at market.

5. A fire-cloak, to extinguish fire in a lady's clothes, or protect a person from the flames in escaping from a house on fire.

6. A foot-trap, or strainer for the smoke, to prevent the accumulation of soot in chimneys.

7. A foot-trap register-stove, of two different kinds; also a register-top, with a foot-trap, to be fixed on a common stove.

8. A water-trough in the back of a chimney (kept constantly full by means of a ball-cock) to catch soot, and prevent the danger of fire.

9. An elegant japanned fire-screen, answering also the purposes of a fire-guard, a chimney-board, and an extinguisher for a chimney on fire.

10. A chimney-damper, to extinguish fire in a chimney by intercepting the draught of air.

11. A water-candlestick and night-light, both of improved construction.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.

AGRICULTURE.

HINTS to Planters, by Francis Dunkinfield Astley, Esq. 8vo. 2s 6d. bound.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Honourable Henry Home, of Kames, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary in Scotland, by Ebrd Woodhousele. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 13s boards.

A Biographical Index to the House of Commons, containing brief but correct Notices of the Lives, the Family and Party Connections, the Senatorial Character and Conduct, and other useful and satisfactory Particulars relative to all the Members of the present Commons House of Parliament, revised to the 1st of March; drawn up and printed as a Companion to the Court Kalendars and the Pocket Peerages. 10s. 6d. boards; 11s. red.

DRAMA.

Curfew, a Play in five Acts, by the late John Tobin, author of the Honey-Moon. 2s. 6d.

The Laughable Lover, a Comedy, in five Acts, 2s. 6d.

Shakespeare's Dramatic Works, with explanatory Notes. 1 large vol. 8vo. 30s. boards.

The Young Hussar, or Love and Mercy, an Operatic Piece, 1s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

A New Writing Copy Book, by which Children or other Persons may learn to write a good Hand in half the time it usually occupies. 4 parts, 9d. each.

The Albion Catechism, 1s. 6d.

ETRICS.

An Ethical Treatise on the Passions, in three Disquisitions, by T. Cogan, M. D. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

HISTORY.

Campagnes du Maréchal de Schomberg en Portugal, depuis l'Année 1662, jusqu'en 1668. Par le Général Dumoriez. 4s. 6d. boards.

Authentic Materials for a History of the People of Malta, by W. Eton, esq. 6s..

JURISPRUDENCE.

Considerations concerning a Proposal for dividing the Court of Session into Classes, or Chambers; and for limiting Litigation in small Causes; and for the revival of Jury Trials on certain Civil Actions. 4s.

Expediency of Reform in the Court of Session in Scotland, proved in two learned Pamphlets, published in the Years 1786 and

1789, and now reprinted to illustrate the Necessity of the Bill for better regulating the Courts of Justice in Scotland.

Some Observations on the Constitution and form of Proceeding of the Court of Session in Scotland, with Remarks on the Bill now depending in the House of Lords for its Reform. By John Peter Grant, Esq. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

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Case of the Bishop of Oxford against the Parish of Paddington, in the Cause of Simony, extracted from East's Reports; with an Appendix. 1s.

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The Trial of Captain Edward Hawkins, of the Royal Navy, for Cruelty and Oppression. The Trial at large of Sir Home Popham, Bart. 4s.

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Memoir, containing a Description of Instruments designed to ascertain the Heights and Distances of inaccessible Objects, without the necessity of reference to Logarithmic Tables, by George Grigby. 4to. 5s.

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Observations on the Humulus Lupulus of Linnæus, with an account of its use in Gout, &c. By A. Freake. 2s.

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The Music as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, in the Curfew. Written by the late J. Tobin, Esq. Composed by T. Attwood, Esq. 5s.

THE music in the *Curfew* consists of two trios, the style and general construction of which do much credit to Mr. Attwood's taste and judgment. The melodies are easy and natural, and the expression just and forcible. The accompaniment is arranged with an art that betrays much knowledge of effect, and the whole is so far above mediocrity as to be every way worthy of the well-known talents of the ingenious composer.

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We are glad to find that the sale of Mr. Mazzinghi's edition of Handel's Overtures has been so rapid and extensive as to induce Messrs. Goulding and Co. to engage with him for a similar arrangement of all the most conspicuous and admired vocal compositions of that great master. This work, the present number of which affords

an excellent earnest of the ability and judgment with which the whole will be conducted, will be voluminous and expensive; but will, we doubt not, highly gratify the lovers of Handel's music, and well reward the liberal and enterprising spirit of the publishers.

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Mr. Solomon has thrown into the music of this glee no small portion of that animation and fire so requisite to the just expression of the words he has chosen. A uniform spirit and boldness pervade the style of the composition, while the disposition of the parts claims the commendation of every sound harmonist.

The much-admired Overture to Adrian and Ariadne, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Composed and dedicated to Thomas Atwood, Esq. by W. Russell. 2s.

This overture does credit to Mr. Russell's taste and ingenuity. The passages, though not remarkably original, are pleasingly conceived, and well connected; and the effect of the whole is both dramatic and striking.

"Try me, O God," an Anthem for four Voices. Composed and respectfully dedicated to C. F. Baumgarten, Esq. by his Pupil J. H. Leffler. 1s. 6d.

This anthem, the words of which are taken from the 139th psalm, is comprized in one movement, and is accompanied with a piano-forte part. After looking minutely into the score, we find ourselves authorized to say that the general construction is good, and that the bass, in some places susceptible of improvement, is yet for the most part, chosen with judgment,

and calculated to produce the effect intended.

The Moonlight Sonnet. The Words from Mrs. Radcliff's Romance of the Forest, as it was sung at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, and at the Music Room, Oxford. The Music composed and arranged, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by T. Effix. Bac. Musf. Oxon. 2s.

This sonnet is comprized in three movements judiciously varying with the sense of the words, and by no means destitute either of melody or expression. The accompaniment is busy and ingenious, and the bass in general well chosen.

"Let Sorrow seek her native Night," a favourite Duet for two Voices. The Words by Peter Pindar, Esq. Composed and dedicated to his Friend, Mr. Edmund Phelps, by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Musf. Doc. 1s. 6d.

The taste and graceful ease of this duet pleases us exceedingly. The melody is felicitously imagined, and the parts play into each other with an effect that much delight every cultivated ear. Dr. Wolcott has been so happy in his poetry as to make it difficult for us to say which of the two muses has been most indebted to the other.

Dr. Watts's Divine and Moral Songs. Composed and dedicated to Master Horatio Goodbehere, by Thomas Forbes Walmsley. 6s.

The ease and simplicity of these little melodies are well adapted to the style of the poetry. Most of the passages are natural and attractive, and some of them not without a degree of sweetness. An accompaniment for the piano-forte is added to the work, which, though it consists of little more than a repetition of the notes of the airs, will be found very useful to the juvenile practitioner.

Six Sonatinas for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Louisa Aliberry, by D. Bruquier. 5s. 6d.

With the easy and unaffected style of these little pieces we are much pleased. An agreeable flowing cast of melody, every where well disposed for the juvenile hand, and calculated for its improvement, forms one of the chief characteristics of the work, and will strongly recommend it to the attention of piano-forte practitioners.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

STEREOTYPE PRINTING has not been adopted by the booksellers of London, because it does not appear that more than twenty or thirty works would warrant the expence of being cast in solid pages; consequently the cost of the preliminary arrangements would greatly exceed the advantages to be attained. On a calculation, it has appeared to be less expensive to keep certain works standing in moveable types, in which successive editions can be improved to any degree, than to provide the means for casting the same works in solid pages, which afterwards admits of little or no revision. As the extra expence of stereotyping is in all works equal to the expence of paper for 750 copies, it is obvious that this art is not applicable to new books, the sale of which cannot be ascertained. Although these considerations have induced the publishers of London not to prefer this art in their respective businesses, yet it has been adopted by the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford; and from the former some very beautiful editions of Common Prayer Books have issued to the public; probably the art of stereotyping applies with greater advantage to staple works of such great and constant sale, as prayer-books and bibles, than to any other.

The improvements introduced by LORD STANHOPE, in the construction of Printing-presses, have been applied to the greater part of the working presses of the metropolis. Other improvements have lately been developed in the art of printing, the introduction of which into practice we shall gladly announce; one of them relates to a more simple method of working presses, by which the number of pressmen would be considerably diminished, and the other to a superior method of casting types.

Certain of the booksellers of London, have undertaken to publish a splendid and costly edition of the *Chronicles of HOLLINSHEAD*, which they intend to follow by similar editions of others of the early chroniclers. It will be remembered that an octavo edition of *Hollinshead* has lately appeared at Perth, where we understand it is intended to print octavo and cheap editions of all the interest-

ing chronicles. Every lover of literature will wish success to designs of this kind; but, at a time when the high price of books is a serious evil, it would appear to be superfluous to print quarto editions of works which are only valuable as books of record. Should the octavo Perth edition not proceed, we understand it to be the intention of other London booksellers to print an uniform octavo edition in periodical volumes of all the early historians and chroniclers, under the superintendence of an eminent antiquary.

The public at large are acquainted with the atrocious capture, fortunate escape, and extraordinary flight, of Mrs. Spencer Smith, from Brescia, in Italy, to Riga, in Prussia. A narrative of all the particulars will be published in a few days by the MARQUIS DE SALVO, a Sicilian nobleman, to whose magnanimity Mrs. Smith was indebted for her escape, and to whose heroic spirit may be attributed the success of her flight. The marquis accompanied her to England, and he has been induced to favour the world with this publication, at the particular request of several great personages.

THE REV. JAMES CORDINER, chaplain to the Hon. F. North during his government of Ceylon, is about to publish a Tour round that Island, a Journey to Ramesseeram, and a Narrative of the late War with the King of Candy. It will consist of two quarto volumes, embellished with twenty-four engravings.

The Proprietors of Johnson's Poets are printing a new edition of that work in twelve volumes, royal octavo, with additions.

MR. JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE is preparing for publication an *Impartial View of the Origin, Progress, Doctrines, Discipline, and singular Customs, of the Wesleyan Methodists*, in a series of Letters addressed to a Lady. It is intended that this work shall contain several interesting particulars relative to the divisions which have taken place among the methodists, since the death of Mr. Wesley.

MESSRS. CLEMENTI propose to publish by subscription, the *Canzonets and Madrigals*

Madrigals of Thomas Morley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 1588. The work to contain in one volume twenty canzonets, for three voices, and twenty madrigals for four voices, carefully arranged from several manuscript copies of established authority. A concise account of Morley's life will be prefixed to the work.

MAJOR GENERAL GRANT, Viscount De Vaux, has announced the Discovery of the Longitude, founded on the laws of gravitation, on mathematics, and astronomy. His means are a new mathematical instrument, which will shew the ship's rate of sailing exactly and continually, instead of half a minute, as by the present precarious log. Other instruments and means, connected with the first, which will shew and keep a constant account—1st. of the rate of the ship: 2dly, of her latitude: 3dly, of every degree, minute, and second of longitude, in direct or oblique sailing.

MR. THELWALL intends to commence a Course of popular Lectures, on Monday, the 6th of April, at his Institution for the Cultivation of English Elocution, No. 40, Bedford-place, Russell-square, Bloomsbury, on the dramatic genius and principal characters of Shakspeare, and on the merits and defects of the respective performers, who, during the last thirty years have attempted to support those characters. The course will embrace an ample disquisition of the laws and principles of the dramatic art, both as relating to poetical composition and theatrical representation; and will be illustrated by recitations of the most celebrated speeches and soliloquies, and particular criticisms on Garrick, Reddick, Henderson, Smith, Cooke, Kemble, Munden, Elliston, Maiter Betty, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Siddons, Miss Smith, Mrs. Jordan, &c.

DR. REID will commence his Summer Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, on Wednesday, the 6th of May.

The summer course of DR. BADHAM's Lectures on the Practice of Physic, Chemistry, and Materia Medica, will be commenced on Monday, the 4th of May.

MR. D. WALKER invites the friends of agriculture, &c. to inspect a new Threshing-Machine, which he has just erected at Stevenson's Manufactory, Wardour-street, Soho, which is both cheap and effectual.

DR. CHARLES FOTHERGILL is now engaged in preparing a work for the press, which can scarcely fail to excite very general interest. With a view of

clearing up some doubtful points in the Zoology of Great Britain, he last spring made a voyage to all the northern isles, comprehending the Orcades, Shetland, Fair Isle, and Fulda, and remained amongst them during the greatest part of the year employed in the investigation of their natural history, antiquities, state of their agriculture and fisheries, political importance, manners, customs, condition, past and present state, &c. &c.;—a general and particular account of which, will shortly be given to the public, accompanied by maps and numerous engravings; containing the fullest and completest description that has yet been published of those remote and hitherto neglected regions.

SIR GEORGE STAUNTON, son of the secretary who accompanied Lord Macartney to China, resides alternately at Canton and Macao. He has translated into the Chinese language a work on Vaccination.

It is proposed to publish by subscription a print from a beautiful cabinet-picture of the Procession of Chaucer's Pilgrims to Canterbury, painted by Mr. STOTHARD, and to be engraved in line manner by Mr. WILLIAM BROMLEY.

We have much satisfaction in being able to state that, that able artist, MR. BEWICK, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who has so highly gratified the public by his Graphic Delineations of the animated World, is at this time engaged on a series of engravings of British Vegetables useful in diet, medicine, and the arts. The letter press of the work to be written by that industrious and zealous botanist Dr. R. J. THORNTON. Two editions will appear in royal and demy octavo, corresponding with the Quadrupeds, Birds, and Fishes, of Mr. Bewick; and the typography will be executed in the best style, by one of the new Stanhope presses.

MR. BURNET, who has gratified the public with the Account of the Present State of Poland, which has enriched several late numbers of the Monthly Magazine, has nearly completed a series of specimens of English Prose Writers from the earliest times, to the close of the seventeenth century, interspersed with sketches biographical, literary, and critical.

The publisher of DR. GREGORY's new Cyclopædia, and of MARSHALL's Life of Washington, announces an advance of price in the parts and volumes of those works after the 1st of May; warranted

by their extension beyond the quantity originally proposed. The completion of Dr. Gregory's *Cyclopædia* within the period of a year, deserves to be recorded as a phenomenon in literature. Other works, not superior in useful bulk, have been as many years as this was months in progress, and will probably not be completed in the life time of those who have been their purchasers!

The ninth edition of MR. SMITH'S *Winter* in London, and the fourth of MISS OWENSON'S *Wild Irish Girl*, are in the press.

A very interesting work, by a member of the University of Oxford, will speedily appear in three volumes, under the title of "*Oxoniana*," consisting of anecdotes and facts relative to the colleges, libraries, and establishments, of Oxford; with extracts from, and accounts of, the curious unpublished manuscripts with which that university abounds; accounts of celebrated members, professors, &c. so as to comprise a history of the rise and progress of that ancient seat of learning.

MR. STOWER has in the press, and will speedily publish, a new edition of the *Printers' Grammar*, which will contain the improvements of the last fifty years in the theory and practice of printing; also many useful tables and scales of prices never before published.

A Sketch of the Black Empire of Hayti, from communications with the seat of its present government, will soon appear in an octavo volume.

The trustees of the Linen Manufacture, have voted the sum of one hundred guineas to MR. JOSEPH HARDY, of Belfast, for his invention of a machine, for the better and more easy measurement of linen cloth.

The Biographical Index to the present House of Commons, will be published in the course of a few days. It contains:—1. A dissertation on the antiquity, dignity, and utility of parliaments. 2. An account of the lives, characters, and pursuits, of all the members of the House of Commons, arranged in alphabetical order;—And 3. An appendix, including lists of the divisions that have taken place since the meeting of the new parliament, of the constitutions of all the counties, cities, and boroughs, in the kingdom. The whole exhibits at one view, the history both of parties and individuals, and includes a description of the virtues, the talents, and the eloquence, of a large portion of the empire.

An excellent tanning principle has been discovered by DR. HOWISON, in

the Mangrove Bark.—Forty pound of bark is infused in one hundred gallons of rain-water, which, after standing about forty hours, is exposed to the sun until the liquid is concentrated by evaporation to the consistence of treacle, and then reduced by boiling to eight gallons, when it has the appearance of pitch.

MR. BUNTING, of Belfast, has announced, that shortly will be published, the second part of the Collection of the Ancient Music of Ireland.

An algebraical proof of Sir Isaac Newton's Binomial Theorem, which has been hitherto a desideratum in mathematics, has been lately discovered by FRANCIS BURKE, A. B. a Student in the University of Dublin. The discovery has been honoured with a distinguished premium from the board of Trinity College.

MR. P. BROWNE is engaged in an Account and Description of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, and its Precincts, Norwich.

About the middle of April will appear, in two volumes, small octavo, a legendary tale, entitled "*Reading Abbey*," by MR. T. GLEED.

MR. BICHENO has in the press, a second edition of his *Restoration of the Jews*, to which he has prefixed a brief History of that singular People. He is also about to publish a Supplement to his *Signs of the Times*, with an Answer to Mr. Faber's Objections in the second edition of his "*Dissertations on the Prophecies*."

MR. BONNEN, of Greenwich, has put to press a work of incredible labour, which embraces, in alphabetical order, the most general idiomatical expressions of six languages, viz. English, German, Latin, Spanish, French, and Italian; exhibiting, at one view in their respective columns, the synonymous phrases, or sentences, in each.

MR. CUSTANCE, of Kidderminster, is preparing for the press a Concise View of the Constitution and Laws of England.

Proposals have been published, for publishing by subscription, an Architectural and Scientific Investigation of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London; illustrated by plans, elevations, sections, and parts at large, from actual measurements; with an essay on the life, writings, and designs, of Sir Christopher Wren, by MR. JAMES ELMS, architect.

MR. GIFFORD'S edition of Ben Jonson is ready for the press; he has been assisted greatly by some manuscripts of the late Mr. Whalley.

The

THE REV. THOMAS KIDD, of Trinity College, Cambridge, proposes to publish a new edition of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*; of which, in the *Iliad*, the Townleian Codex, aided by the Marcian MSS, and a faithful collation of the Harleian copies, will form the ground-work. It is intended, at present, to insert the *Digamma* in the text, on the authority of the great Bentley, whose unpublished papers upon the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* will, through the kind permission of Trinity College, Cambridge, contribute to enhance the value of this edition. The body of variations from the Vienna, Berlin, and Moschov. MSS. as published by Professors Alter and Heyne, as well as those gleaned by a re-examination of the MSS. consulted by Barnes, will be classed according to their respective merits under the text, and incorporated with an accurate collation of the first, second Aldine, first Stratzburgh, and Roman editions; the peculiarities also of the venerable document dispersed through H. Steph. *Thesaurus Ling. Gr.* will be specified in their proper places. The text of the *Iliad*, with the variations, will be given in two volumes, octavo. A supplement to the *Villoisonian Scholia*, from the Townleian and Harleian transcripts, with short notes, shall form the third volume; and a fourth volume will contain the text to the *Odyssey*, with various lections, to be introduced by fac-similes of the characters and descriptions of the respective MSS. engaged in the service of the text; to which will succeed a small volume of *Scholia*, chiefly from MSS. with short notes, a dissertation upon the genuineness of *Od. Ω*, a collation of the pp. of Ed. Rom. and Bas. of Eustathius, with the omissions of the latter: and application of the *Digamma* to the remains of Hesiod.

A Latin poem on the Battle of Trafalgar, with an English prose translation, will be published early in this month.

The Works of Sallust, translated by the late ARTHUR MURPHY, Esq. are about to be re-published.

Those who have heard at a distance of the great lights produced from the carbonization of coals, and who have not been able to see the experiments of Mr. Wixson and others, may amuse themselves with the following experiment on a small scale.—Take an ordinary tobacco pipe and nearly fill the bowl with small coals, and stop the mouth of the bowl with any suitable substance, as pipe-clay, or a mixture of

sand and common clay, and place the bowl in a fire between the bars of a grate, so that the pipe may stand nearly perpendicular. In a few minutes, if the lighting is good, the gas will begin to escape from the orifice of the pipe, when, if a piece of lighted paper or a candle be applied, it will take fire and burn for several minutes with an intense light. When the light goes out, a residuum of useful products will be found in the bowl. How far this principle may be extended in producing light and heat for general purposes, we do not take upon us to determine. The splendid expectations of Mr. Winsor may be candidly conceded to the enthusiasm of an original inventor.

Various tests have been used to ascertain the existence of litharge in wine. A new and improved test for this important purpose may be made as follows:—Take a paste of sulphur and iron filings, put it into a phial, and pour on it a small quantity of sulphuric acid. Pass the gas which will arise through a bent tube, into a bottle of water, which thus impregnated, will form the desired test. When poured into wine which contains litharge, it will render it black and flakey, and occasion a considerable precipitation.

Several years since, we announced a pleasing invention, by means of which impression might be taken on paper, from designs made on stone. As the practice of this art is at once amusing and useful, we shall describe it to our readers. The stone should be close-grained, and the drawing or writing should be made with a pen dipped in ink formed of a solution of lac in leys of pure soda, to which should be added some soap and lamp-black for colouring. Leave it to harden for a few days; then take impressions in the following manner: dip the surface in water, then dab it with printers' ink and printers' balls; the ink sticks to the design and not to the stone, and the impression may be taken with wet paper, by means of a rolling or screw press, in the ordinary manner. Several hundred copies may be taken from the same design, in this simple manner.

Dr. Howison has also communicated a discovery for printing cotton cloth of a black colour. Take Malacca nuts, which are sold in Bengal at two shillings per cwt. boil them in water in close earthen vessels with the leaves of the tree; during the boiling a whitish substance, formed from the mucilage and oil of the nuts

arises

ries to the surface, which must be taken off and preserved. The cloth intended to be black, must be printed with this scum, and then dyed; after which it is to be passed through lime water, which changes the printed figures to a full and permanent black.

MR. HORNBLLOWER, of Featherstone-street, City-road, has so modified the construction of the fire engine, as to render it a valuable acquisition to those, who are under any apprehensions of accidents by fire. It stands in the compass of fourteen inches square, and two feet high, and may be carried from one room to another with ease.

RUSSIA.

M. DE KRUSENSTERN, being returned from his voyage round the world, is now about to prepare his account for the press. He will be assisted by a committee of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, in verifying the astronomical observations. All the drawings brought home by that celebrated navigator will be placed in the hands of the most skilful engravers. An engagement has been made with a London bookseller for an English edition.

SWEDEN.

Some years ago, several Swedish naturalists formed a Society for the purpose of giving a complete account of the Botany of their native country. Forty-six numbers of this work have already appeared, each containing a coloured engraving, of four or five plants, with their names, in the principal languages of Europe, and a short and luminous description, in Swedish. The Editors of this work have began another work on the same plan, relative to the Zoology of Sweden, of which the first Number has already appeared. Mr. WERTING, has lately published a very curious work on Lichens; in which he gives an exact description of each species, and indicates, its use in medicine and domestic economy, and particularly the mode of extracting colours from them for the purpose of dying Silk and Wool. The Plates accompanying this work, which does honour to Sweden, represents, 1st. The mosses of the class of Lichens, engraved and coloured, after nature; and 2d. the various colour which they communicate to cloth in the process of dying.

M. DE ADLERBETH, Author of some much esteemed Tragedies, is now publishing a translation of the *Aeneid*, in Swedish hexameter verse. Notwithstanding the prevailing prejudice against

blank verse, in Sweden, this production cannot fail of adding to the reputation of the author, who has acquired the esteem of his country, as well by his virtues as his talents: he intends to proceed with a translation of the *Eclogues* and *Georgics*.

GERMANY.

At the meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Berlin, in honour of the King's birth-day, the perpetual secretary, after announcing the prizes for the year, and the questions proposed for the next, declared the following gentlemen foreign members, viz. M. Cuvier, member of the Imperial Institute of France; Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society of London; M. Von Göthe, privy counsellor of the Duke of Weimar; M. Zoega, agent of the King of Denmark at Rome, and author of various excellent works on antiquities; and M. Hindeburg, professor at Leipzig.

Never did the memory of LUTHER receive such universal homage, as it has done within twelve months. Besides the grand Drama, of which he is the hero, and which has been acted with prodigious applause at the Theatre Royal, Berlin, M. KLINGEMANN, has just performed at Magdeburg, a tragedy in six acts, entitled, "Martin Luther".

The state of public taste for the Theatre in different towns of Germany, may be partly inferred from the profits of benefits lately given in favour of the heirs of SCHILLER: at Riga, a city of thirty-five thousand inhabitants, the receipt was one thousand eight hundred florins; at Hamburg, a city of eleven thousand inhabitants, eight hundred florins; at Berlin, a city of one hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants, the receipt was nearly five thousand florins.

Mr. E. KULESAR has obtained permission to publish a literary Gazette, in the Hungarian language, at Pesth, entirely devoted to the literati of Hungary. Another literary and political Gazette in the Hungarian language, is published at Vienna, under the title of "Magyar Kurir," or Hungarian Courier. Many other works on theology, ethics, education, &c. and even some novels, in the Hungarian, have lately issued from the presses of Pesth.

SCHRETER, the astronomer, has determined, that the highest of three mountains which he has measured in the moon, is nine-tenths of a geographical mile in height.

The

The system of GALL is now ridiculed throughout Germany, and he was unable to procure an auditory at any of the places where he lately attempted to deliver lectures.

FRANCE.

M. THENARD professor in the college of France, has discovered in bile a saccharine matter, the existence of which had been hitherto only suspected, and the property of which is to hold the oil of the bile in solution.

M. SEGUIN has found that coffee is composed of albumen, oil, a particular substance which he calls the bitter principle, and a green matter, which is a combination of the albumen and bitter principle. Roasting increases the proportion of bitter principle, by destroying the albumen. The oil extracted from coffee is inodorous, congelable, and white like hog's-lard. Farther experiments on other vegetables prove that albumen and the bitter principle are found in most of those which he has examined. He concludes that albumen, whether vegetable or animal, is the true ferment, that it is found in three different degrees of insolubility and dispositions of becoming fibrous; that the more it is soluble, the more energetic its action; that the respective proportions of albumen and sugar, in the different juices are what determines the vinous or acetic nature of the produce of the fermentation.

M. LE GRANGE has recently examined the substance called tannin, the character of which is to form with gelatine an insoluble compound; he finds in it an affinity for alkalis, the earths, and metallic oxides and the faculty of converting itself into gallic acid by absorbing oxygen.

M. AZUNE has published a Dissertation on the Origin of the Compass, with a view to prove that the French were the first who made use of it. It was, he says, known in France so early as the twelfth century, under the name of *marinière*; and was used under the reign of Lewis IX. Gioja d'Amalfi, who is said to be the inventor, lived not earlier than about the year 1300. The flower-de-lis has certainly been adopted in all countries for the compass.

ITALY.

The celebrated CANOVA has just finished at Rome a marble statue of Hebe which surpasses all his other works. The upper part of the goddess is represented naked, the rest of her body is covered with a drapery of the most exquisite lightness. She is represented as performing the office of cup-bearer at the table of the gods.

The sculptor intends making a copy of the statue in bronze.

A decree of the viceroy, PRINCE EUGENE, contains the following regulations: There shall be in future no censorship for works or journals printed in the kingdom of Italy. The bureau of revision, to which this duty was committed, is suppressed. Authors are responsible for their works, and if their names are not affixed, then, the responsibility falls upon the printers. All authors or printers are required, on the very day their works or journals are first exposed for sale, to send four copies to the minister of the interior, who, after previous examination shall deposit one in the library of the University of Bologna, another in that of the University of Padua, the third in the University of Pavia, and the fourth in the library of Brera at Milan. To repress such misdemeanors as might be committed by the abuse of the liberty of the press, a bureau, entitled the Bureau of the Liberty of the Press, is established under the direction of the minister of the interior.

AMERICA.

In the Statistical Tables of the United States of America, published in 1805, the progress of population, commerce, and industry, in the year previous to the war in 1805, is thus stated:

	In 1774	In 1805
Number of inhabitants, including slaves	2,486,000	6,280,000
Capable of bearing arms	421,300	1,100,000
Sailors	13,000	66,000
Value of goods exported, in piastra	6,100,000	95,566,011
Average price of day-labour	6d.	15d.
Average price of a bushel of wheat	12d.	36d.
Expences, civil list, and incidents, piastra	400,458	604,795
Estimated quantity of circulating coin in piastra	4,000,000	18,000,000
Bank-securities in circulation	2,000,000	15,000,000
Number of banks	3	72
Funded Debt in 1784	72,237,301	97,232,000

NOAH WEBSTER, Esq. author of several valuable works, has lately published at Philadelphia a compendious Dictionary of the English Language, in which five thousand words are added to the number found in the best English Dictionary; the orthography is, in some instances altered, and the definitions of many words varied.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

* The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.

BRITISH GALLERY, PAUL-MALL.

WE are happy to see that several of our nobles and distinguished amateurs have evinced their love of the fine arts, by becoming purchasers of the productions here exhibited, viz. Lady Lucas, Lord Dartmouth, Viscount Alibrook, Lord G. L. Gower, Lord Boringdon, Lord Kiunnaird, Lord Ribblesdale, Right Hon. C. Long, the Hon. Mr. Maule, M. P. the Hon. Thomas Brand, Sir Abram Hume, Bart. Sir O. Molley, M. P. General Grenville, J. A. Wright, Esq. M. P. Thomas Hope, Esq. I. F. Lovedin, Esq. M. P. William Chamberlayne, Esq. and, above all, the Marquis of Stafford has already purchased fifteen of the productions now exhibiting. Among these are the picture of Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen, by Westall; the Belisarius, by Opie; the Cottage-Girl and St. Peter, by Shee; the Flower-Piece, by Hewlet, and for this performance we are told he paid 400 guineas. It is, indeed, considered as the *chef d'œuvre* of the English school in this branch of the arts.

North-West View of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, dedicated to the Right Reverend Spencer Madan, D. D. Lord Bishop, and the Reverend the Dean, by John Buckler, del. Engraved by F. C. and G. Lewis.

The above forms a part of Mr. Buckler's series of English cathedrals; the former part of which we noticed with the praise to which it was so well entitled, and this print is at least equal to any which preceded it. It is accurate, the perspective and general effect is striking and impressive; and we should imagine the whole series must (among our ecclesiastics particularly) excite such an interest as to produce a very liberal subscription to the proprietor.

South-East View of Queen's College, Oxford. Dedicated to the Rev. Septimus Collinson, D. D. Provost, and the Society of the Queen's College, Oxford, by I. Buckler.

The above print does great honour to the artist; and we have been told, that the manner in which the expence of it was paid does great honour to the reverend provost, who, instead of promoting a subscription among the society, very liberally defrayed the whole expence himself.

The Right Hon. James Shaw, Lord Mayor, and one of the Representatives in Parliament for the City of London. J. Hoppner pinxt., J. H. Meyer sculpt.

The general wish which it has been said the people of this country have for the portraits of those who may be denominated *public characters*, must give to the portrait of a gentleman, who united to the office of chief magistrate that of being one of the representatives for the city of London, the chance of exciting a double portion of interest. If we add, that the print is said to be a strong resemblance to the original, and extremely well engraved in mezzotinto, that interest will probably be increased.

Angelini Catalini. Huet Villiers pinxt. Ant. Cardon, Fitzroy-square, engraver and publisher.

If, on the principle which we suggested in our last article, the print of their first magistrate excited the attention of the citizens of London, who shall attempt to calculate the eagerness with which the amateurs of *minims* and *crochets*, west of Temple Bar, will contemplate the portrait of so distinguished a personage as Signora Catalini? Conscious as we are that the acknowledgment must, in the eyes of a great multitude of persons of honour and people of fashion, produce a violent suspicion of our taste, and excite astonishment at our want of curiosity, yet, notwithstanding all this, we have not yet seen this paragon of the musical world. If she is as handsome as this portrait, she is an exquisitely beautiful woman; and the print is very finely engraved in the chalk manner.

Studies from Nature, painted, engraved, and published by J. Ward, Painter and Engraver to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Newman-street.

These studies are evidently what they assume to be, *from nature*, and consist of the heads of a variety of animals, goats, ducks, fowls, chickens, &c. &c. They are spirited, and may be very useful to those for whom they are intended.

Bull dogs and Badger, from a Cabinet Picture in the possession of R. Surtles, Esq. Nelson pinxt.; Earlam sculpt. Published by Laurie and Whittle.

The animals are spirited and characteristic, and the painter has been singularly

lary successful in marking the barks, &c. of some old trees, in which he has evidently and very happily imitated Wyndham, not with the fervility of one painter copying another, but both have looked at nature with the same eye, and through the same medium.

A View of College Green, Dublin; taken from near the Provost's House, Grafton-street. On the right is Trinity College; middle ground, the National Bank (formerly the Parliament House), on the east side of which are the Portico of and Entrance into the House of Lords. Drawn by Roberts, engraved by Black, and published by R. Ackermann.

To the well-known series of ancient edifices by Piranesi, so deservedly admired by all lovers of the arts, there is one insurmountable objection: in the delineator's zeal to give magnitude and importance to his buildings, he sunk his figures to pigmies, and thus rendered it impossible to estimate the real extent of his superb edifices, or form any judgment of the relative inferiority of his less important buildings in his other prints. In this respect, the views of Dublin taken by Mr. Roberts have a decided superiority. Of the former part of this series we spoke with high respect, but the print now before us, which is in colours, is superior to any that preceded it, and unites rigid fidelity with the most picturesque effect. It is admirably engraved, and has a broad and striking effect; the figures are numerous and busy, appropriate to the place, and characteristic of the people.

Besides the above, Mr. Ackermann has published No. 5 of the *Rudiments of Trees*; and several very whimsical caricature prints, some of them relative to Bonaparte: of one of them, entitled a *Characteristic Design for his Arms*, we intend, when room admits, to give a brief description.

Since the publication of our last Retrospect, we have again seen Mr. Stothart's beautiful cabinet-picture of the *Procession of Chaucer's Pilgrims to Canterbury*, and it improves on a second inspection.

The scene of the picture is laid in that part of the road to Canterbury which commands a view of the Dulwich hills; the time, a beautiful and serene April morning. The interest of the procession is considerably heightened by the cheerfulness of the accompanying landscape. The pilgrims, with a proper regard to their respective characters, and in the manner in which Chaucer describes them,

headed by the miller playing upon his pipe, under the guidance of Harry Baillie the host; who, as master of the ceremonies, is represented on horseback standing in his stirrups, in the act of commanding attention to his proposal of drawing lots to determine which of the company shall tell the first tale. Near to him is a line of five characters: the knight; his son, the young squire; the Franklin, or country gentleman; the serjeant at law; the merchant, and the doctor of physic. The squire is mounted on a white horse near the knight, and betwixt these two figures is seen the Reeve. Close behind the squire, his yeoman advances, habited in green. The front of the next groupe is also composed of five characters: the lady abbess, her nun, the nun's priest, the good parson, and his brother the ploughman. The figures immediately behind the lady abbess are the shipman, the Oxford scholar, the manciple, and (though last mentioned, not least in regard) Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, copied from the picture in the British Museum, painted by Thomas Oleeve, who, being one of the poet's scholars, has, it may be fairly presumed, left a correct resemblance of his master. Every attention has been paid to the ancient costume of this country; and it is thought by very competent judges, that in the whole, antiquarian exactness has been, in an eminent degree, combined with picturesque effect.

The admirers of fine spirited engraving are so well acquainted with the talents of Mr. Bromley, that it is not necessary to add what may be fairly expected from his *burin*. The print is to be of the same size as the picture, concerning which we last month made a mistake: it is three feet one inch long, and ten and a half inches high. The price of the print will be three guineas; proof impressions, six guineas: one half to be paid on subscribing, and the prints delivered in the order which they are subscribed for.

Mr. KNIGHT, of Hammer Smith, in consequence of the very flattering reception given to his engraving of the late Lord Nelson, from the marble bust of the Hon. Mrs. Damer, means to engrave by subscription a *Print of the late Right Hon. Wm. Pitt*, dedicated by gracious permission to the King; also, a *Print of the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox*, dedicated by permission to Lord Holland; from the busts executed by — Nollekens, R. A. The prints will be engraved the size of

life, are intended as companions to the above print of Lord Nelson, and may be subscribed for separate.

Proof impressions of each portrait, two guineas; prints, one guinea. Half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder upon the delivery of the prints, which will be published in January 1808.

In a country where so much monumental respect is paid to departed genius, the admirers of the fine arts have long regretted that no memorial, except his own works, was raised to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Those who properly appreciated his talents and taste, will be pleased to hear that Flaxman has nearly finished the fine monument which the Marquis of Thomond proposes to erect to his memory.

NOLLEKENS has disposed of his beautiful statue of *Venus taking off her Sandal*,

which some years since was exhibited at the Royal Academy, and last year at the British Gallery. We have been told that W. Chamberlaine, Esq. of Netley Abbey, Southampton, was the purchaser at 1000 guineas.

Of some of the former specimens of *Polyautography*, consisting of impressions taken from original drawings made on stone, we have confidently said the art is in the way of being rapidly much improved, and becoming more popular. We are much gratified to see part of our expectation realized, in an additional number which Mr. Vallweiler has published, and which is in some respects superior to any that have preceded it.

An Historical Painting, by Mr. Westall of the Royal Academy, from the Monody of Cuthbert Shaw, is now exhibiting at No. 20, Lower Brook-street.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of February to the 20th of March.

MORBI Cutanei	19
Rheumatismus acutus	5
Paralysis	1
Phthisis	11
Febris Intermittens Tertiana	1
Febris Intermittens Quotidiana	1
Scarlatina	1
Enteritis	1
Catarrhus	14
Tussis	10
Dyspnoea	5
Afcites	3
Diarrhoea	7
Dyspepsia	13
Scrofula	6
Menorrhagia	4
Amenorrhoea	16
Leucorrhoea	6
Mania	2
Scorbutus	3
Epilepsia	1
Chorea	1
Hemorrhois	2
Morbi Infantiles	21

Affections of the skin hold a conspicuous rank in the above catalogue; but it ought to be considered that there is scarcely any affection, strictly and exclusively *cutaneous*, it being for the most part an Index of a depraved state of the general habit, and, of course, to be removed by internal and general, not by superficial and partial applications. Much injury is often done by unguents and lotions, which remove merely the external appearance, not the interior existence,

of the disease; which latter is, by these means, likely to be rendered still more inveterate, and radically destructive. The Reporter has not long since observed several instances in which simple ablution has appeared to answer the desired purpose, after a variety of compound and artificial unctions had been in vain applied. Perhaps there is not a better recipe in the pharmacopœa for such cases than is to be found in one of the periodical papers of the World:

“Take of fair clear water, *quantum sufficit*, put it into a clean earthen or china basin, then take a clean linen cloth, dip it in that water, and apply it to the part affected night and morning, or oftener as occasion may require.”

The head is apt to be particularly affected by the repression of cutaneous eruptions, on which account, instead of checking, it may sometimes be more safe and expedient to encourage, rather their continuance and further extension. The Reporter, however, is not precisely of the opinion of those who consider psora and other analogous complaints, as remedial and salutary disorders.

Consumption, or what is regarded as such, still continues to occur in a number disproportionate to that of other diseases. The semblance, however, is much more frequent than the reality. There is scarcely one symptom attending phthisis pulmonalis

polmonalis, that may not exist independently of any injury to the structure of the lungs. Extreme weakness, for instance, emaciation, morning sweats, coughs, difficulty of breathing, are often found in connection with amenorrhœa and other conditions of debility, without any local disorganization. Hurry, irregularity, and an inexpressible peculiarity in the pulse, to one experienced in the disease, are of all others the most alarming and unequivocal indications of its existence. This specific action of the artery, is the only circumstance which demonstrates beyond all doubt an irreparable detriment to the more immediate organ of respiration.

Several cases of acute rheumatism have recently occurred, in which an indiscreet venesection, accompanied with other debilitating applications, induced that form of the disease called *chronic*, which, although unattended with the exquisite pain peculiar to the former, is much more formidable, in consequence of its comparative insusceptibility of being acted upon by remedial agents. Next to paralysis there is scarcely a more obstinate affection. In paralysis, indeed, it often terminates, unless that disastrous event be averted by means exactly opposite to those usually employed. Deducting from the physical faculties of life, by emptying the veins, evacuating the bowels, or by forcibly producing an unnatural, and enfeebling perspiration for a short time, relieves a paroxysm of local agony, but accelerates its return, and exasperates the violence of a repeated attack. At length, morbid irritability is converted into a state of diseased torpor. The nerves are exhausted by sensation, in the same manner as the muscles are by voluntary fatigue. In the inverse ratio of the acuteness of our feelings, is the chance of our longevity.

Paralysis teaches to the man of genius more especially a profitable lesson of humiliation: it is that class of men which

is more immediately liable to its attack. Too early a display of intellect menaces its premature or unseasonable extinction. Of a life signalized by mental exercise and splendor, pally too frequently marks the humiliating conclusion. Marlborough, in his last years, a victim to this dreadful malady, to one admiring his picture remarked "Yes, that was a great man." That remnant of understanding was left, that enabled him to recollect the brilliancy of his former career. In consequence of its alliance with paralysis, the Reporter thinks it particularly important to state, what, in his opinion, constitute the proper treatment of rheumatic affection. Weakening and evacuating remedies, are in such cases, for the most part, injurious. On the other hand, bark, wine, and steel, he has found invariably beneficial. He is conscious of deviating from the ordinary practice in this disease. To those who have long travelled in the beaten track, he may appear in the too frequently calumniated character of a reformer. It is almost an universal, and perhaps a wise provision in our nature, that after a certain period of life, our habits, with regard to thinking, as well as acting, should be almost incapable of change. There is an epoch in our existence, when the mind closes against the introduction of a new idea, whatever may be the evidence of its truth, or the practical importance of its application. It was remarked, says a philosophic historian,* that no physician in Europe, who had reached forty years of age, ever to the end of life, adopted Hervey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and that his practice in London diminished extremely from the reproach drawn upon him, by that great and signal discovery.

JOHN REID.

*Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
March 26, 1807.*

* Hume.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and. DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of February and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ABRAHAM Lyon, Gosport, Shopkeeper. (Hisco, Mitre-court)
Moses Henry, Thornbury, bacon factor. (James, Gray's inn)
Bryan Thomas, York, tallow chandler. (Bell and Co. Bow lane)
Burr John, Wexingham, Jobber. (Alexander, Bedford-row)
Brewer George, Chandler-street, grocer.
Buck John, Eye, saw-keeper. (Follett, Temple

Buckner Samuel, Ellingham, miller. (Cusande, Walsby, worth)
Clugston John, Love-lane, ship rigger. (Jones, Tom-pie)
Culshaw Ralph, Wroughton, coal merchant. (Windle, John-street)
Coz William, Leicester, cotton spinner. (Taylor, South-aston Buildings)
Co. Lee John, Banbury, meat man. (Bianchi, Banbury)
Daly Thomas, Chichester, linen draper. (Few, New North-street)
D. Mielz John, Liverpool, Shopkeeper. (Medowcroft and Co. Gray's inn)
D. Mielz John, Northumberland-street, wine-merchant. (Palmer and Co. Thru' Wroughton-street)

Devenish

Devenish Ann and Henry Newport, Villers-street, upholsterers. (Blaisdale, New Inn)
 Edge William, Fairfax's, brewer. (Ellis, Curfistreet)
 Eberbrooke John, Vetter, hatter. (Dr. w and Co. New Inn)
 Emmett Thomas, Bell's Gardens, cow keeper. (Croft, King-street)
 Fox Hutton, Kingston upon Hull, watch maker. (Williams, Red Lion Square)
 Fowler Ralph, Mortimer-street, upholster. (Taylor, Mortimer-street)
 Feather Henry, Manchester, tea dealer. (Parker and Co. Essex-street)
 Franks John, Hammer of Hucclecote, dealer and chapman. (Vizard, Gray's inn)
 Fletcher Samuel, Great Russell-street, china man. (Dove, Lincoln's Inn fields)
 Gregory George, Compton street, cheesemonger. (Stetenson, Chequer-court)
 Gilling Thomas and William Weaver, Worcester. (Consdale and Co. Gray's inn)
 Hill John, Rotherhithe, merchant. (Rivington, Fenchurch-street)
 Hartney John, Ironmonger-lane, merchant. (Palmer and Co. Throgmorton-street)
 William Hugh, Bratton, muslin manufacturer. (Meadowcroft and Co. Grafton)
 Horrocks William and John Horrocks, Stockport, muslin manufacturers. (Meadowcroft and Co. Gray's Inn)
 Heath William, Rugeley, shopkeeper. (Allen and Co. Furnival's inn)
 Hephworth William, Manchester, cotton merchant. (Ellis, Curfistreet)
 Hyde James and John Chadwick, Manchester, dyers. (Widley, Warfield-court)
 Haskins John, Adale street, merchant. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court)
 Horner Luke, Lancaster, common brewer. (Blaisdale and Co. New Inn)
 Hollowell Samuel and Charles Hollowell, Cheadle-Bulkeley, builders. (Higgin and Co. Stockport)
 Huxley Joseph, Sheffield, merchant. (Chamber, Temple-lane)
 Ingledew William, Leeds, hutch maker. (Battie, Chancery-lane)
 Joyntour Ruben Ellis, Bristol, merchant. (Platt, Temple)
 Jones Thomas, Birmingham, coal merchant. (Punton, Hind court)
 Kerfaw John, Shaw Chapel, cotton manufacturer. (Chippendale, Temple)
 Kilby Charles, Watford, dealer and chapman. (Greenwell, Beaumont-street)
 Kelly John, Manchester, manufacturer. (Ellis, Chancery-lane)
 Leonard Samuel, Gloucester, victualler. (Gabbell, Lincoln's inn)
 Leonard William, Coppice-row, tailor. (Hunt, Surrey-street)
 Linley John, Sheffield, grocer. (Bigg, Hatton Garden)
 Mariden Henry, Ecclelston, corn merchant. (Windle, John-street)
 Morgan David, Cardiff, shopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn)
 Nabbs James, Newington Butts, linen drapers. (Hurd, Temple)
 Niblett John, Bowbridge, clothier. (Constable, Symond's inn)
 Newbury Edward, Old Bond-street, builder. (Smith and Co. Chapter House)
 Ogilby William the Younger, George Mylne, and John Chalmers, Jeffery-square, merchants. (Crowder and Co. Old Jewry)
 Offer William, Birmingham, baker. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry)
 Purbrick John, Fairford, dealer and chapman. (Meredith and Co. Lincoln's inn)
 Priddy John, Huddersfield, grocer. (Taylor, Southampton Buildings)
 Procter Samuel, Leeds, oilman. (Lodington and Co. Temple)
 Pickering John, Frodham, corn merchant. (Windle, John-street)
 Puller Phillip, Hanley, lookfeller. (Barbour and Brown, Fetter-lane)
 Read Benjamin the younger, Bridgewater, tailor. (Blake, Cook's court)
 Riddie James, Chichester, ironmonger. (Kinderlay and Co. Symond's inn)
 Richmond John, Country Henry, Sherborne-lane, merchant. (H. Kingdon, Chapter House-square)
 Rotton Richard, High Wycombe, cotton merchant. (Edge, Manchester)
 Scott Henry, Hinkley, hofier. (Forbes, Ely-place)
 Smith Richard, 2, Moynce, railwayer. (Alexander and Co. New Inn)
 Stegson Thomas, Walsall, ginge-bread baker. (Turner, Warwick court)
 Standwick John, Bourton, sico manufacturer. (Batten Yeo, 1)
 St. John Henry, Pennyroofs, dealer and chapman. (Hume and Co. Plymouth)
 Travener William, Jermyn-street, tailor. (Dawdon and Co. Warwick street)
 Tjijou Henry Michael, Mitre-court, vintner. (Wadeford and Co. Audin Friars)
 Turner James, Foley-street, warehoufeman. (Brooks, New Inn street)
 Taylor Thomas, Monkwearmouth shore, bread baker. (H. Kingdon, Symond's inn)
 Vof J. H., Preston, cotton manufacturer. (Barrett, Hulburn court)

Vaughan George the elder and Richard Machdwin, Snatchwood. (Platt, Tanfield-court)
 Watkins Thomas, Broad street, auctioneer. (Kerret, Thavies inn)
 Wafe Jeremiah, Chipping Ongar, malter. (Harvey, Cornhill-street)
 Willmott John, Warwick-court, coal merchant. (Good, Howland-street)
 Young William, Manchester, victualler. (Johnson and Co. Manchester)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adams James, Stow Market, upholsterer, March 28
 Agate Thomas, East Cheap, ch. (semonger, March 21)
 Briggs James, Southwick, ship builder, March 13
 Boll-shrope James Barnard and Mary Ann Hollingsbrooks, Norwich, linen draper, April 6
 Bowdin Thomas, Keoruth, draper, April 12
 Batie Andrew, Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer, April 13
 Bidwell Charles, Brick-lane, Christchurch, victualler, April 12
 Bridgman George, Dartmouth, money scrivener, May 19
 Bailie George and John Jaffray, Finsbury-place, merchants, May 7
 Beddoes George, Bishop's Caffe, tanner, April 5
 Bowman John, Water lane, merchant, April 18
 Care Thomas, Pilton, April 6
 Colombbie Francis, David Colombbie, David Colombbie the younger, and Peter Colombbie the younger, Norwich, merchants, April 6
 Cottingham John, Liverpool, merchant, April 7
 Choley John, Liverpool, merchant, April 3
 Chandler Robert, Shore-ditch, cheesemonger, May 12
 Downall William, Stockport, grocer, March 21
 Dooling Thomas Augustus, St. nebosc, shopkeeper, March 24
 Dexter Stephen, Belpar, linen draper, March 31
 Danfon George and Abraham Simon Boncker Cuvells, Lancaster, merchants, April 1
 Derbshire Robert, Liverpool, grocer, April 3
 Ewer Walter, Little Lane-lane, merchant, April 14
 Fuller Richard, Plumbar, Guildford, Ironmonger, March 28 final
 Francis John and John Joseph Francis, Rochester, plumbers, March 24
 Fearon James Peter, Upper Grafton-street, dealer and chapman, March 28
 Fyall Michael, High-street, linen draper, April 11
 Fisher Henry, Gracechurch street, grocer, April 28
 Farrar Thomas, Pudsey, clothier, April 4
 Gimber Giles, Sandwick, linen draper, April 9
 Gonard William, North Walsham, carrier, April 7
 Gwillim Robert, Worship street, vintner, April 11
 Hudson Thomas, New Bond-street, tavern-keeper, March 31
 Hird Thomas, South-street, tailor, March 22
 Hill James, Deptford, victualler, April 14
 Hawkins John Drury, Cavern Houle, Greenwich, cabinet maker, April 11
 Hunton Thomas and William Hunton, Thornton le Moor, linen-manufacturers, March 31
 Hawthorne John the younger, Warkworth, linen-draper, March 31
 Jenkins John, Great Warner street, linen draper, April 4
 Isaacs George and Michael Isaacs, Seavis Marks, merchants, April 14
 Johnson Thomas, Eldersmoor, grocer, April 10
 Irving William, Liverpool, liquor merchant, April 3
 Kirkman Robert, Liverpool, merchant, March 23
 Keene William, Painfick, clothier, April 7
 King Thomas, Prefcott, West Cowes, linen-draper, March 31
 Kenney Ann, Bristol, milliner, April 7
 Lloyd Benjamin, Liverpool, merchant, April 30
 Levy Mofa, 2, Moles, merchant, April 14
 Nicholls John George, Moufey, merchant, March 31
 Payne Joseph, Lynn, cabinet maker, March 24
 Pyke Robert, Liverpool, bread-baker, April 6
 Phillips Benjamin and William Beason, Ewer-street, levi-gators, March 31
 Pardon James the younger, Great Yarmouth, shopkeeper, April 6
 Pollard John and John Thompson, Preston, muslin manufacturers, April 16
 Pafleur John Lewis, Stoney Stratford, grocer, March 28
 Purdie Edward, St. James's Walk, working jeweller, March 28
 Packer William, Chamber-street, tailor, March 31
 Benson Thomas, Thomas Worthington, Manchester, merchants, March 31
 Rodd Edmund, London-street, merchant, March 31
 Royle James, Manchester, sadler, April 18
 Roynon Martin and John Ibbifson, Drury-lane, grocers, May 5
 Sherratt Thomas, Birmingham, carrier, April 11
 Storey Hannah, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper, April 14
 Severn Luke, Coleman street, trunk maker, May 2
 Trewhitt Nathaniel, Appleton upon Wilt, linen manufacturers, March 31
 Thomas J. John, St. James's Place, tailor, April 14
 Vaughan William, Pall Mall, tailor, and Alexander Gerard, Gloucester street, dealers and chapmen, April 4
 Wilkinfin Samuel and Joseph Burroughs, High Wycombe, linen draper, March 31 final
 Walford John, Pall Mall, Landfather, April 14
 Williamson Robert, Rock-hill, farmer, April 2
 Wyatt John, Cheadle, Wm Padock Francis, Titchfield, and James Chadwick, Stow, casto printers, April 13
 Wiltren, servant, Stourbridge, dealer and chapman, April 3
 Waightman Thomas, Newgate street, mercer, April 17

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN our last we announced the adoption and progress of a series of great public measures, which had been undertaken by the patriotic and enlightened Administration which has directed the affairs of this country, since the death of Mr. Pitt; but this month we have to perform the afflictive task of recording the termination of that administration, by a sudden exercise of the royal prerogative.

Future historians may have to record the calamities which may result to this country and to Europe, from so unforeseen a fluctuation in our national councils, and from our being deprived, at such a crisis, of that union of experience, talents, and integrity, which served as the basis of unanimity and public confidence, and which, during the last fifteen months, rendered this country happy at home, and great and respectable abroad.

Future historians will also be able to develop the *real causes* of these changes; for the present, we must be content with the explanations formally made in Parliament by Lords GRENVILLE and HOWICK, nearly in the following terms:

Lord GRENVILLE (in the House of Lords, March 26, 1807).—My Lords, I do not rise to object to the motion of adjournment, but to state, what your Lordships are aware it is perfectly regular for me to do, circumstances connected with the present state of public affairs. I wish to state plainly those circumstances which have led to the present situation of public affairs, and to the change in his Majesty's government; and I am the more anxious to do this in order to obviate those misrepresentations which have gone abroad relative to the conduct of my colleagues and myself, and that to your Lordships, and through you to the public and the country, my conduct and character may be justified from those aspersions which have been thrown upon them. In the year 1801, when the Administration, at the head of which was the late Mr. Pitt, resigned their offices, it was not thought expedient, from circumstances which then existed, to state in any public manner the causes of that resignation. The consequence was, that much misrepresentation took place with respect to the circumstances which led to that resignation; but as I never required my concurrence in the resolution to which I have adverted, so I have never regretted the consequences to which it gave birth. But, my Lords, from the nature of the circumstances which have led to the recent change in his Majesty's government, and from the nature of the misrepresentations

which have been directed against those from whom his Majesty's confidence has been withdrawn, I feel it incumbent upon me to state clearly and distinctly the circumstances which actually took place. And I will ask Noble Lords on the other side, to point out any period of our history in which, as in the present case, the minutes of the advice given to his Majesty by his confidential servants has ever been, not merely published, but published in a garbled and partial manner. My Lords, garbled and partial statements of that advice so given to his Majesty by his confidential servants have been published in the public newspapers—it is of this I complain, and I trust your Lordships will think I complain with reason and justice. Had those who, of course, on succeeding to administration, came into possession of the minutes of advice given by the late Ministers, conceived that that advice was improperly given, there were two modes in which they might have acted—they might either have moved for the names of those who had given his Majesty bad advice, together with the advice itself, which ought constitutionally to be given in writing, or being in possession of that advice, they might have made a motion against the authors of it. Instead, however, of either of these modes being adopted, garbled and partial statements, as I have already observed, have been published in the public newspapers, and the conduct of his Majesty's late servants has thus been grossly misrepresented. Under these circumstances, I felt it to be due to my own character, to petition my Sovereign for permission to make use of the advice actually given, and the communications which actually took place, for the purpose of publicly justifying my conduct and proving the falsehoods of those calumnies which have been circulated against my late colleagues and myself. His Majesty, with that kindness and benignity which has invariably characterised his conduct, was graciously pleased to grant my request, and thus I am authorized to state to your Lordships the circumstances which really took place, and which eventually led to the present situation of affairs. My Lords, in the year 1801, it was the opinion of that illustrious statesman, Mr. Pitt, in which opinion I completely concurred, that large further concessions should be made to the Catholics of Ireland. It was then thought expedient that a measure for that purpose should be proposed to Parliament. That proposed measure not meeting with his Majesty's approbation, the consequence was the resignation of the then Ministers. The result was different in the present case, for reasons which I shall presently state. I at that period thought it my duty to resign, and cheerfully sacrificed all those personal considerations which may be supposed to attach to the

the situation of one of his Majesty's Ministers. My Lords, I will sacrifice those considerations over and over again, upon the same principle. It is undoubtedly true, that no pledge was given to the Catholics of Ireland that further concessions to them should be one of the results of the Union; their consent was undoubtedly not purchased by any such promise. It is well known, however, from the speeches in Parliament, upon the great question of the Union, and we know that what is said in Parliament, somehow or other becomes known to the public, that the understanding upon the subject certainly was, that further concessions to the Catholics of Ireland, might, and ought to be a measure consequent upon the Union. That such a measure was not only politic and expedient, but absolutely necessary, was the opinion, as I have already stated, of that great and illustrious statesman, Mr. Pitt; it was also the opinion of his great and illustrious rival, Mr. Fox. These eminent statesmen concurred in opinion in three great measures of policy, namely, the establishment of the Sinking Fund, the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, and the necessity of further concessions to the Catholics of Ireland. The first of these measures was adopted on its first proposition; the second, the Abolition of the African Slave Trade, met with much, in my opinion, mistaken opposition, but has at length been carried. With respect to the third measure, namely, concessions to the Catholics, if this were to be decided by authorities alone, it would be sufficient to quote those I have mentioned, the opinions of the two greatest statesmen England has produced, both now unfortunately lost to the country. My Lords, subsequent to the period I have mentioned, namely, the resignation of his Majesty's Ministers in 1801, several offers were made to me to take a share in the Administration of public affairs; my sentiments with respect to concessions to the Catholics, being at the same time thoroughly known. My not acceding to those offers, however, was in some degree on other grounds. When by the death of Mr. Pitt a state of public affairs arose, in consequence of which his Majesty was graciously pleased to issue his commands to me to form a new government; I obeyed his Majesty's commands, and proceeded in the formation of a new government. My sentiments respecting the Catholics of Ireland were then, as before, thoroughly known, as well as those of several of my colleagues. We entered into Administration, my Lords, without any reserve being made as to the line of conduct we should adopt respecting the Catholics of Ireland, or in any other way, or as to any measures which we might think it our duty to recommend to his Majesty. The state of Ireland, from its great importance with reference to the general interests of the Empire, necessarily became a great object of anxiety and deliberation amongst his Majesty's Ministers. This anxious attention was directed to that

country, where, by the wisdom and firmness of the Noble Duke who represents his Majesty in Ireland, the commotions which arose were suppressed, by the interference of the Civil Power, and without having recourse to those measures of coercion and restraint, which could only tend to irritate the minds of the people, and which his Majesty's Ministers were most solicitous to avoid. The Catholic Question—the large Question I mean, was also prevented from pressing upon the consideration of Parliament during the last session. Subsequently, however, my Lords, the question of further concessions to the Catholics of Ireland pressed itself upon the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers from a variety of causes. The overthrow of the kingdom of Prussia by the inveterate enemy of this country, placed in the power of that enemy a larger portion of Continental territory, a greater extent of coast, and a greater number of points, from whence an attack might be directed against this country than had ever before been in the possession of any power with whom we were at war. It naturally, therefore, became an object of the greatest importance to place the United Empire in a still greater state of security, and to leave, if possible, no vulnerable part. This could only effectually be done by calling to our aid the whole population of the Empire, and rendering them effective for the purpose of resisting any such attempt, on whatever point it might be made. The most effectual means of attaining so desirable, so necessary an object, appeared to us to be the recruiting the superabundant population of Ireland into the military service of the Empire. Ireland, increasing in commerce and in agriculture, also increases in population, beyond the means which the country affords for the support of that increased population. Our object was to conciliate four millions of people, and to knit together, in one common bond of union, the whole of his Majesty's subjects. In this view of the subject, the next consideration was the means by which this was to be effected. In the year 1793, in consequence of a speech made from the Throne, by his Majesty's authority, to the Irish Parliament, an Act was passed empowering his Majesty to grant commissions in the military service in Ireland, to Catholics, with the exception that they should not be Generals on the Staff, and that they should not hold the offices of Commander in Chief or Master General of the Ordnance. This Act, my Lords, I contend, in the liberal construction which ought to be given to it, extends equally to the naval service. Various important considerations pressed upon his Majesty's Ministers the necessity of not merely extending the provisions of this Act to Great Britain, but also of enlarging them. In looking forward to any attempt of our enemy to execute his threats of invasion, it of course must be an object of the greatest importance that all the troops of the Empire should be disposable to be sent to any point

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which may be threatened. To this desirable object, however, the subsisting law formed an insurmountable obstacle. Catholics might become in Ireland, Majors, Lieutenant-colonels, or Colonels, but the moment such officers landed in England, however pressing the exigencies of the public service, they must either do that, which in any other situation would be disgraceful to a soldier; namely, quit their regiments, or act in defiance of the law of the land and be subject to all its penalties. The same disability applied to the navy. Another gross and glaring incongruity was, that Catholics after having risen to a high rank in the army, and displayed the greatest military skill and science, could not, on account of their difference of opinion in religious matters, be entrusted with a command. Not merely this view of the subject, but, I was then, and still am of opinion, that the Catholic gentry and higher order of Yeomanry in Ireland, never can be conciliated, unless they have the means afforded them of providing for their younger sons by sending them into the military or naval service of the Empire. Of the peasantry of that country, the number in our military service is inconceivably small, those from whom they receive their religious opinions, objecting to their entering into a service where they are debarred the free exercise of their religion. Under all these circumstances, and considering these distinctions to be wholly inconsistent with the idea of an United Kingdom; knowing at the same time that the Catholics of Ireland were considering of petitioning Parliament, in order to bring the great question respecting them again before the Legislature, his Majesty's Ministers thought it expedient to frame a measure for the purpose of extending the provisions of the Act of 1793 to this country; and, at the same time, enlarging its benefits, in the hope of inducing the Catholics to postpone bringing under consideration the large question, which they proposed, and at the same time of adding essentially to the strength of the country. I do not wish to conceal my opinion, that the Catholics of Ireland in persisting to bring that question again into discussion at the present moment, are injuring their own cause, and injuring the general interests of the Empire. It having been determined by his Majesty's Ministers to frame a measure, as I have already stated, it was found upon consideration that it must also be extended to Protestant Dissenters. It would have been unjust to have given privileges to the Catholics, which were denied to the Protestant Dissenters; and in this country where Protestant Reformed Religion is the established religion, if it were to become a question between that body and the Catholics, I certainly should feel it my duty to give a preference to the former. His Majesty's Ministers having thus determined to extend those privileges to the Protestant Dissenters, which it would have been unjust to have withheld from them, at the same time that they were granted to the Catholics, the

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Bill was so framed as to extend to all his Majesty's subjects without distinction, enabling them to hold Commissions in the army or navy, on taking the oath of allegiance, and an oath to support the Constitution as by law established. I now come, my Lords, to the points more immediately connected with the circumstances that have recently happened. His Majesty's Ministers conceiving the measure to which I have alluded to be indispensably necessary, felt it also to be their duty to represent that opinion to his Majesty, and to propose the measure for his Majesty's approbation. It is undoubtedly true, my Lords, that it is the right, as it is the duty, of a Member of Parliament to bring forward any measure which he conceives to be conducive to the welfare or interests of the country; but it is also true, in the practical frame of our Constitution, that those Members of Parliament who are likewise his Majesty's Ministers, ought not to bring forward any measure which may be conceived, in consequence of its being so brought forward, to be a measure of Government, without first obtaining his Majesty's approbation. On presenting this measure for his Majesty's previous approbation, I conceived that his Majesty had signified his assent to its proposal. My Lords, there has been on this subject a misunderstanding and a misapprehension.—This I have from a quarter which not only I am inclined to believe, but which it is my duty to believe. Understanding, however, my Lords, as I certainly did at that time, that his Majesty had assented to the proposed measure to the extent stated, a dispatch was prepared to be sent to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to be communicated by him to the Catholics with whom he had been in the habit of communicating, a draft of which I laid before his Majesty for his approbation. This draft referred, in its commencement, to the Act of the Irish Parliament of 1793, and then stated that it was intended to propose to Parliament, to extend and enlarge the provisions of that Act in the manner I have already stated. To this draft some repugnance was expressed by his Majesty, and his Ministers felt it to be their duty to make a representation to his Majesty on the subject, who received it with the utmost kindness and benignity, and afterwards assented to the dispatch, which was, in consequence, sent to the Duke of Bedford, and is expressed in the terms which I have already stated. The Catholics, on receiving the communication, expressed a doubt whether it was intended to enable them to become Generals on the Staff, and, in consequence of an application to the Lord Lieutenant, he sent over a dispatch, requesting an answer upon that point. This dispatch, as it is the duty of Ministers with respect to all dispatches, was laid before his Majesty. An answer was prepared, stating that it was intended to enable Catholics to become Generals on the Staff, and to open to them all commissions in the army and navy. To the draft of this dispatch

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I understand

I understood his Majesty to assent. My Lords, I cannot repeat in this House the expression used by my Sovereign. I have already stated that I understood his Majesty to assent to the measure. I now find that there was a misunderstanding upon the subject. More than this, my Lords, in consequence of our conceiving that his Majesty had assented to the measure, a bill was prepared, embracing the objects which I have already stated, and which bill one of my colleagues (Lord Howick) presented to his Majesty, for his approbation, previous to its being brought forward in Parliament. When I mention Lord Howick, it is needless to state the strict, high, and punctilious honour which actuates his conduct. He certainly understood his Majesty to assent to the bill's being proposed. I was waiting to be introduced to an audience of his Majesty, when Lord Howick quitted his Majesty's presence, and stated to me, with the impression recent on his mind, that his Majesty had consented to the introduction of the proposed measure. This was on Wednesday the 4th of March. The bill, my Lords, was proposed the next day, by Lord Howick, in another place; and, supported by that clear and convincing eloquence which he always displays, it was approved of by many of the most respectable characters in Parliament. My Lords, it was not till the Wednesday following, one week afterwards, that I understood his Majesty to dissent to the proposed measure; and then, undoubtedly, I did understand that there had been a misapprehension in supposing that his Majesty had given his consent to the measure to the extent to which it was proposed to carry it. Having, however, ascertained that his Majesty did disapprove of the measure, the step which ought then to be adopted became a subject of anxious consideration amongst his Majesty's Ministers.—The first resolution to which we came, in our anxiety to conform to his Majesty's feelings, and at the same time to effect some part of the object which we had in view was, to modify the bill, and to render it nothing more than the bill of 1793, extended to this country without any enlargement of its provisions. My Lords, I carried this resolution on the Friday following to his Majesty, who graciously expressed his approbation of it. When, however, his Majesty's Ministers came to consider the subject more fully, it was found to be utterly impracticable to modify the bill, and at the same time to support it by any thing like argument. The bill was already before Parliament, and no possibility appeared of being enabled to answer satisfactorily the questions which would undoubtedly be put, as to the reasons for thus limiting the object of the bill, after proposing it on a much more enlarged scale; nor did there appear any course of argument by which the exclusion of Protestant Dissenters from the privileges granted to Catholics, or the exclusion of the latter from becoming Generals on the Staff, as originally proposed, could possibly be supported. His Majesty's Ministers there-

fore finding it impracticable to support the bill in its modified shape, at length came to a resolution, which cannot be defended upon a rigid principle, namely, to let the bill drop altogether. I am aware, my Lords, that this is the least justifiable part of the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers upon strict and rigid principles; but I am sure that your Lordships will do justice to the motives which actuated our conduct; and in our conduct in that instance cannot be justified upon rigid principles, at least these motives will be considered as a justification. On coming, however, to this resolution, his Majesty's Ministers thought it their duty, aware that there was no hope of preventing the Catholics of Ireland from presenting their petition to Parliament, and desirous, although they were prevented from expressing any opinion of Government favourable to further concessions to the Catholics, that they might express their opinions as Members of Parliament respecting the state of Ireland, and the policy or necessity of such concessions; convinced, also, that they ought to reserve to themselves the right of advising his Majesty respecting such measures as they might deem necessary, with reference to the state of Ireland, came likewise to a resolution, humbly to submit to his Majesty, that in giving up the proposed bill, they should not be considered as refrained from giving such advice or proposing such measures to his Majesty "for his decision" as in their judgment should be called for by the state of Ireland. My Lords, I repeat those three words, "for his decision," because they have been omitted in the partial and garbled statement of the minutes of Council which have been published, an omission than which nothing can more clearly shew the design which has been attempted to be carried into effect, of safely calumniating our characters and misrepresenting our conduct. My Lords, on carrying this resolution to his Majesty, I received a written requisition requiring that we should pledge ourselves not to propose at any future time any further concessions to the Catholics of Ireland, or any measure connected with that subject. To this pledge we could not agree, consistently with our oaths as privy councillors, for what, my Lords, does the oath of a privy councillor require? that he should give such advice to his Majesty without fear, favour, or affection, as he in the exercise of his judgment shall deem to be called for by the exigencies of public affairs; and how then can a privy councillor, without violating his oath, give a pledge which would prevent him from doing his duty, and which would preclude him, whatever might be the urgency of public affairs, from laying before his Majesty these considerations which that urgency might demand? A privy councillor acting thus, would, after taking an oath to do his duty, give a pledge not to do his duty. Is it to be endured that a privy councillor shall give a pledge, that whatever circumstances may arise in future, and however imperiously they may demand the execution of a particular measure,

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he shall not lay before his Majesty the consideration of it? Can it be possible that the noble lords on the other side, who have succeeded us, have given such a pledge as the condition of their coming into office, and that whatever may be the future state of Ireland, we are to be told whenever that subject comes before Parliament, that they cannot lay the consideration of it before his Majesty. My Lords, such a principle strikes at the root of the constitution, inasmuch as it tends to overthrow that excellent maxim, that "The King can do no wrong." Nothing can be more fatal to the interests of the country, or pregnant with more danger to the constitution, than the adoption and maintenance of such a principle. My Lords, we may have erred in our judgment, but we have done that which we conceived to be our duty. Let not those who have succeeded us imagine that they have succeeded to an easy task. We did not succeed to "a bed of roses," neither have we left a bed of roses. The commerce and the finances of the country we have left somewhat better than we found them. Our foreign relations we have left in a better state than we found them. Let me, however, call the serious and anxious attention of Noble Lords on the other side to the state of Ireland. If persecution for the sake of differences in religious opinions were again to be revived in this country, can there be a question that it would produce the most dreadful dissensions, and if, my Lords, the system acted upon in Ireland by the Noble Duke who represents his Majesty in that country, or the Earl of Hardwicke, his predecessor, is to be reversed, and a system of persecution, coercion, and restraint, to be substituted, no human being can foresee the incalculable mischiefs that would result from such a system. When we know that our enemy has fixed upon one point of the British dominions where he thinks invasion practicable, and that that point is Ireland, surely it requires more than ordinary care, more than ordinary measures, to remove the causes of all those unhappy dissensions which have given rise in that country to those insurrections which have produced such dreadful effects. If they do not consider the state of Ireland with these views, the greatest danger may result to the interests of the empire.

Lord Howick, on the same day, in the Commons, rose and spoke to the following effect:

It is well known for, it must be in the recollection of the house and of the country, what principles and opinions were held by the several members of the late administration upon the subject of the Catholics. Their opinions, indeed, were but recently manifested in their speeches and their votes. They came into administration with this general knowledge of their opinions, and surely it could not be supposed that any of those members would be capable of giving up his opinion for the sake of office and emolument.

In fact, no member did indicate any such disposition. No requisition, indeed, of that nature, was attempted to be made. If any such stipulation had been asked, most certainly I should have felt myself bound, by a sense of honour and of duty, immediately to decline it. At the same time, however, that I came into office, retaining of course with other of my colleagues precisely the same sentiment upon the Catholic question which we professed when out of power, still it could not be dissembled that a well known difficulty stood in the way of its success. As we came into power unfettered upon this point, and called upon, as we felt, by the nature of our situation, to advise any measure which might appear to us expedient to adopt for the general security of the country, and the benefit of the government, we must naturally bear in mind those points to which we stood pledged, and for the success of which, from a conviction of their rectitude, we must be anxious; but still our resolution was not to press any question which might be hostile to the personal feelings of the king; for any attempt of that nature would have been, we felt, inconsistent with the duty, the affection, and the respect we owed to our sovereign. With these principles my colleagues entered into the administration. Their opinion upon the merits of the Catholic claims were well known; but aware of the obstacles which prevented their attainment, they hoped, by a prudent and conciliating system of government, to reconcile the Catholics, and to keep the Catholic question at rest. They did however resolve, immediately upon their introduction to power, to turn their attention, in a very peculiar degree, to the affairs of Ireland; and events occurred towards the close of the last year, which served to augment their resolution. The state of that most valuable, and, I am afraid, most vulnerable part of the empire, engaged our most serious consideration; and the disturbances which notoriously prevailed in the western part of that country naturally operated to increase our solicitude. The consequence of these deliberations was a determination to adopt immediate means of tranquillizing and conciliating the people of Ireland, and, although urged by a Right Honourable Gentleman, Mr. Perceval, much fonder of the policy of force than I am, to resort to measures of extraordinary severity—although urged by him, rather eagerly as I remember, at a very early period of the disturbances, to have recourse to rigour, we determined to abstain from all severity not warranted by the spirit of the constitution, and, thank God, we succeeded in restoring tranquility by resorting only to the just operation of the law. Among the measures which appeared to us as expedient to be adopted for the conciliation of Ireland, the admission of Catholics to hold commissions in the army and navy suggested itself as one of the first. This we conceived not only safe but proper to propose without delay. In addition to the other reasons which

presented themselves in its favour, it struck us, in the present state of the empire, as particularly material to be attended to, promising, as it did, to augment the means of recruiting our public force by the introduction of men into the service, which by the ill understood policy of the present system had been altogether excluded. It was agreed, as I before observed, that the Catholics should, at least, have the same privilege with regard to the holding of commissions in this country as was granted to them by the law of Ireland. After much discussion it was the unanimous opinion of his Majesty's ministers, that this concession should be promptly made, as it appeared calculated to contribute to the tranquillity of Ireland; by holding out an encouragement to the gentlemen of that country to enter into the army and navy in the hope of advancement; by taking off for the increase of the public force from what seemed a superabundant population; by drawing as it were even from the very sources of discontent the means of our strength. Such was our view of the subject. We looked to the concession, which I have not alluded to as an act likely to injure or even to alarm the interests of the established church, but as one materially tending to fortify that interest, because materially tending to the general interest of the empire. For is not the strength of the country the means of security to the established church? Can the one be safe if the other be in danger? If Ireland were alienated from its connection with this country, where would be the security of the empire? If such an alienation were to take place, what, in God's name, would become of the established church? upon what ground then can this measure be proposed, which has such an obvious tendency to add to our strength, by securing the attachment of a great proportion of our people? The late ministers were as I have said, clearly engaged in considering the affairs of Ireland, and had arrived at a certain result when they received dispatches from his excellency the lord lieutenant, stating, that the Catholics had manifested a resolution to press their claims upon the attention of parliament. With the opinions that I hold, and the solicitude that I felt upon the subject, I have no hesitation in saying, that I did by every means in my power, as far as private advice could extend, endeavour to dissuade the Catholics from such a proceeding. The knowledge however of their intention was an additional inducement with my colleagues to press forward the measure of concession I have already described. We had a hope that if promptly acceded to it might have the effect of inducing the Catholics to abandon the pursuit of an object which, from certain circumstances, they could not be unaware there was little reason to hope for; while, at the same time we felt that, both from principle and policy, the concession ought to be made. We had little apprehension of encountering any objection in our endeavours

to procure for the Catholics the same privilege which was granted to them in Ireland by the act of 1793. For to this concession we recollect that the secretary of state for Ireland, and the lord chancellor of that country also, stood specifically pledged at the time the law was enacted. This pledge, indeed, was on record in a dispatch from Lord Buckingham, then Mr. Hobart, in which the promise of this concession to the Irish Catholics was distinctly made. Considering the measure, therefore, not more as an act of policy than as a necessary evidence of consistency, honour, and good faith, we determined to bring it forward. We did hope, indeed, that such reasons as I have stated would have operated so powerfully as to obviate any opposition whatever. On those grounds, therefore, it was proposed to lay before his Majesty a detailed dispatch, which we thought it expedient to transmit to the lord lieutenant, stating the nature of the measure we had in contemplation to propose to parliament, in order that it should be communicated to the Catholics. This dispatch was sent to his Majesty by a cabinet minister, and his Majesty returned it with an expression of repugnance to the measure. But, upon receiving this intelligence, ministers drew up a respectful representation, containing all the reasons which operated in their minds to recommend the concession proposed, and this representation was forwarded to his Majesty, who after some deliberation was graciously pleased to communicate his consent to the measure. Under this authority the original dispatch was sent to the Duke of Bedford, and upon receipt of it in Dublin, a meeting took place between the lord chancellor, Mr. Eliot, his grace's secretary, and some distinguished members of the Catholic body; to whom Mr. Eliot, in addition, stated, that this bill was not proposed to them as an inducement to any compromise of their claims for total emancipation, but offered to them as an act of justice. When the substance of the dispatch was stated to these gentlemen, one of them, Mr. O'Connor, asked Mr. Eliot, whether it was meant by the proposed measure that all offices, including those on the staff, should be accessible to Catholics? To this Mr. Eliot replied, that the dispatch mentioned all offices whatever; but yet having some doubt, he could not give a decided answer upon the point referred to in the question. This question having been communicated to ministers, by Mr. Eliot, a second dispatch was drawn up, removing Mr. Eliot's doubt, and authorising him to give a decided answer to Mr. O'Connor's question. This second dispatch was laid before his Majesty, and his Majesty was pleased to return it without any objection or comment whatever. It was therefore immediately forwarded to Ireland. However, upon the point some differences of opinion did arise. Doubts were entertained, it is but fair to say, by some members of the cabinet, as to the extent

ment of this measure. I state the facts as they occurred. My object is to state the case literally as it arose. The cabinet ministers I have alluded to, declared that they were not, in the first instance, aware of the full extent of the measure, and to that extent they strongly expressed their objection; but the dispatch had been previously transmitted to the Duke of Bedford.

It has been stated by some persons who have misadverted upon this transaction; that Ministers were not warranted in bringing forward a public measure without previously obtaining the consent of his Majesty. But this extravagant proposition scarcely deserves serious notice. According to any rational publication on the subject, the duty of a Minister appears to be two-fold. He may act in a double capacity upon different occasions—namely, as a Minister, and as an individual member of parliament. There was no Minister who had not acted so occasionally. If indeed it were culpable to pursue the course, some extravagant writers now maintain, Mr Pitt's conduct upon the Slave Trade and Parliamentary Reform, would have been highly censurable—for that distinguished statesman, in both these instances, brought forward the propositions as an individual member of parliament.—The constitutional distinction which, in concurrence with my colleagues, I take between the duty of a Minister in the one case and the other, is this—that when a Minister brings forward any motion as a measure of government which has undergone any discussion in the Cabinet, he violates his duty, unless such measure shall have received the sanction of that authority. I should of course feel myself very culpable; if I attempted to bring forward any measure in Parliament as a ministerial measure, unless I had previously submitted that measure to the consideration of the King, and obtained his Majesty's consent to its adoption. It was therefore I laid before his Majesty all the particulars with regard to the measure respecting the Catholics, and waited to obtain his Majesty's approbation before I attempted to submit the consideration of that measure to this House.

The second dispatch which I have stated to have been sent to the Duke of Bedford on the 12th of February was drawn up by me, in consequence of the indisposition of Lord Spencer; and in this it will be recollected Mr. Eliot was authorized to give a decided answer to Mr. O'Connor. That dispatch I sent to Windsor on Monday for his Majesty's approbation, and on Tuesday following it was returned without any objection or comment whatever, as I have already stated. But what served more distinctly to impress my mind with an opinion of his Majesty's complete acquiescence in the measure is this, that I had the honour of seeing him on the Thursday following, and he expressed not even a hint of any objection to it. I immediately forwarded the dispatch I had written to the Duke of

Bedford, and on the following day stated in this House my intention to propose a clause in the Mutiny Bill, to answer the purpose which I had understood his Majesty to have sanctioned. After some further consideration however, it was suggested that in point of form it would not be correct to ingraft such a clause on the Mutiny Bill. In consequence of this suggestion it was determined to make the clause the subject of a separate bill. On the Wednesday following the adoption of this determination, after the bill was brought in and read a first time, I attended at St. James's, and after some conversation with his Majesty about my own office, his Majesty asked me what was the business in the House that evening? I answered, among other things, a motion for the second reading of this bill, which had been made a separate bill, mentioning the considerations I have stated to the House. His Majesty asked, whether the bill was the same as the act of the Irish Parliament? I stated the difference to be what I communicated to his Majesty some days before in the dispatch addressed to the Duke of Bedford, and repeated the reasons which appeared to me to justify that difference; and here I must acknowledge that his Majesty did express his disapprobation of the measure. Gentlemen may rely that I shall frankly state all the facts; but although his Majesty did not express his disapprobation, still I did not conceive the consent withdrawn he had originally given to the introduction of this measure, and I was very naturally myself inclined to think so from this circumstance, that Lord Grenville had an audience of his Majesty after I left him, and his Majesty mentioned not one word upon the subject to my noble friend.—Upon the following day also I saw his Majesty, but heard nothing further of his objection, nor did for the whole of the week, although I had frequent opportunities of hearing from, and some conversations with the king. In consequence of an unfortunate event which occurred in my family, I was for some days absent from business and this House, and that absence produced a postponement of the order for the second reading of this bill. During this period I had not seen his Majesty, but I understood that he had communicated to Lord Grenville his decided objection to the measure referred to, and that his Majesty conceived the extent of it to be far beyond that to which he had originally given his assent. From that circumstance I was led to suspect that I had misunderstood his Majesty; I accordingly demanded an audience, in order to use my endeavours for the purpose of satisfying his Majesty's mind upon the subject, but my endeavours had not the effect of removing his Majesty's objections, and I had the regret to find that I had misunderstood his Majesty, or that he had completely misunderstood me. However, from an anxious wish to avoid giving any pain to his Majesty's feelings, I endeavoured, in concert with my colleagues, to

to modify the bill as to reconcile it to his Majesty's wishes. But after a good deal of deliberation we found that it could not be modified as to obviate his objections, without destroying the vital essence of the measure—without doing away that which would be satisfactory to the Catholics, or likely to produce any of the important consequences which we had in view upon its original introduction; we therefore proposed to abandon it altogether, in deference to the feelings of his Majesty. Any man who has a just mind cannot but beware that it must have been a painful sacrifice of personal feelings to public duty. But I trust that wherever that kind of sacrifice becomes necessary for such an object, no man will be found more willing to submit to it than I shall.

Having agreed to give up this bill altogether, we did at the same time feel it necessary, for the vindication of our character, to insert a minute in the proceedings of the Cabinet, stating the grounds upon which we were induced to give up the measure—that we would not press any proceeding which might appear to be hostile to his Majesty's feelings, but that from the opinions and principles we had on many occasions expressed in Parliament, and from a just solicitude for the interest of this Empire, we must consistently reserve to ourselves the right of submitting at all times for his decision, such measures as we might deem advisable and expedient for the benefit of Ireland.

With regard to the propriety of inserting this minute, I would appeal to any man of right feeling, whether in justice to the King and to ourselves, we could abstain from recording the ground upon which we acted. One course only remained for myself and my colleagues in the situation in which we stood, after withdrawing a measure of great public moment, through respect for the feelings of the King, that is, to insert the minute referred to, thus recording the ground upon which we had so acted, and expressing our intentions for the future. Looking to our own reputation—looking to the maintenance of our consistency—looking to the probable introduction of a petition from the Catholics, could we, with any sense we owed to ourselves, hesitate to record that which meant only to express a reservation of that right, which, if we had consented to abandon, we must have rendered ourselves unworthy the esteem even of ourselves? To this minute I would refer for the vindication of our view and conduct both with regard to our Sovereign and our Country, and particularly against the charge advanced against us, which can only be supported by an invincibly garbled extract from that very minute. But supposing we had omitted altogether to insert this minute, with which some persons affect to find fault, how should we stand in a certain event? Let us take it the other way—that I had come down to this House and withdrawn this Bill, without making any

statement whatever of the grounds upon which I was induced to adopt such a proceeding—and that afterwards, upon the introduction of the Catholic Petition, my colleagues and I should declare our opinion in favour of it without any previous intimation of our intention to the King—What would his Majesty be disposed to think of us, and what sort of charge would this House be warranted in making against us? I say, therefore, nothing can more strongly manifest our deference for the King's opinion, and our disposition to act with frankness and candour towards his Majesty, than this precise minute—which only means to reserve to ourselves the right which belongs to any individual member of parliament, of bringing forward any measure which he may think necessary for the public interest. But what will the House think of a proposition being distinctly made to us tantamount to an absolute surrender of that right? Not contented with the sacrifice which I have so often mentioned to the feelings of the King, it was actually proposed to us, not only that we should withdraw the latter part of the minute, but also, substitute in its place a written obligation of a directly opposite nature, pledging ourselves never to bring forward again the measure we had abandoned; nay more, never to propose any thing connected with the Catholic Question.

Much as this proposition may astonish the House, I feel fully satisfied from the opportunity which my official communication has afforded me of judging of the nature of his opinions, that he is actuated by the purest motives. Of the benevolent intentions of his Majesty for the interests of his people in this transaction, so far as he is personally concerned, I entertain not the slightest doubt, but of his advisers I can say nothing. But I will appeal to this House and the country whether such an obligation could be patiently discussed, much less subscribed, by any man who ever entertained a correct notion of public duty, or who was unsusceptible of a feeling worthy of a respectable public station. Need I add that this proposition was such as my colleagues and myself found it utterly impossible to assent to; and having respectfully communicated our dissent from it to the King, we on the next day received an intimation from his Majesty that he must look out for other Ministers. These Ministers he has accordingly succeeded in finding, and on Wednesday last my colleagues and I delivered up the seals of office to his Majesty.

I trust that, in the statement I have made, I have established a sufficient guard against any further misrepresentation. I have shewn, I hope to the satisfaction of the House, these three important facts—1st, That the Bill referred to was not proposed in this House until his Majesty was fully apprized of it;—2dly, That whatever misunderstanding might have arisen, the fault was not with us, as his Majesty was afforded ample opportunity, in the documents

documents laid before him, and in his communication with us, completely to understand the object of the bill;—and 3dly, That when we found the bill was disagreeable to his Majesty's feelings we, in deference to these feelings, immediately abandoned it, accompanying that abandonment by a written minute, frankly intimating to his Majesty our future intentions, expressing, however, our resolution of submitting those intentions at all times "for his Majesty's decision,"—and declining a compact which was as little likely to be advantageous to him, as to be honourable for us.

The House of Commons has testified its opinion of the new ministry, by dividing against them 208 against 115. Of course, it is to be hoped that this decision, and the disapprobation of the country at large, will have their effect in the proper quarter, and consequently the new Administration be of very short duration.

The gallant Sir Home Popham, who, to the valour characteristic of his profession, unites uncommon general talents, was impolitically brought to trial at the beginning of the month, for having effected the important capture of Buenos Ayres, a place within the limits of his naval command; and in attacking which, without positive orders, he considered himself as exercising the discretion which it has been customary to allow to commanders on distant stations. He was found guilty of the charges brought against him, but dismissed, greatly to the satisfaction of the public, with no other punishment than a reprimand.*

POLAND.

A gleam of sunshine has broke through the clouds which darken the political horizon at home, and has announced the retreat and discomfiture of the French armies. The bloody battle of Eylau, described in the following official accounts, was a victory to the allies, inasmuch as it was none to the hitherto victorious French. It destroyed the best of the French Generals, and the flower of its army, taught the Russians not to fear its assault, and set bounds to its progress. Famine and the climate have effected as

much as the sword of the allies, and it is understood that the head quarters of the French army are now removed to Thorn, after having buried half its numbers in the swamps of Poland, and destroyed and depopulated a country which it found in the enjoyment of peace and plenty! The absurd and insatiable ambition of the modern Attila, aided by his ferocious banditti, is estimated to have occasioned the death of a million of human beings, besides entailing unspeakable miseries on twenty millions more, since his wanton march against his ally the king of Prussia, in October last!

Fifty-eighth Bulletin.

"Prussian Eylau, Feb. 9.

"A quarter of a league from the little town of Eylau there is a flat eminence, which defends the entrance of that place. Marshal Soult gave orders to the 46th and the 18th regiments of the line to make themselves masters of it. The regiments which defended this eminence were thrown into confusion; but at the same moment a column of Russian cavalry made a charge upon the left of the 18th, and threw some of its battalions into disorder. The dragoons of the regiment of Klein, observing this in time, all the troops came to action in Eylau. The enemy had placed several regiments in a church and church yard, where they made an obstinate defence; but, after a very murderous affair on both sides, the position was taken about ten at night. Le Grand's division passed the night in front of the village, and that of St. Hilaire to the right of it. Marshal Augereau's corps took post to the left. Marshal Davoust's corps had begun its march early on the following day, to proceed beyond Eylau, and if the enemy had not changed his position, to fall upon his left. Marshal Ney was on the march to outflank him on his right. In this situation both armies passed the night.

"The enemy commenced the attack at day break, by a cannonade upon the division of St. Hilaire.

"The Emperor repaired to the post at the church, which had been so obstinately defended the day before. He ordered Marshal Augereau's corps to advance, and cannonade the eminence with 40 pieces of cannon belonging to the Imperial Guard. A dreadful cannonade ensued on both sides.

"The Russian army, formed in columns, was only at the distance of half cannon shot. Every ball told. For a moment it appeared by the enemy's motions, that impatient of suffering so much, he meant to surround our left wing. At the same time. Marshal Davoust's tirailleurs shewed themselves, while Marshal Augereau's corps advanced in columns across the plain to attack the enemy's centre, and thus, by dividing his attention, prevented him from falling upon Marshal Davoust with his

* An administration, excellent and virtuous in other respects, became in this affair the tool of a despicable cabal, and diminished its popularity by attempting to degrade a meritorious commander. Sir Home is, it is said, to be one of the new Lords of the Admiralty, and we hope he will, through life, be as successful in defeating the public enemies of his country abroad, as he has been in the present instance, in triumphing over his personal enemies at home.

his whole force. The division of St. Hilaire approaching on the right, both corps were obliged to manoeuvre, in order to form a junction with Marshal Augereau and the division of St. Hilaire in the plain, when a fall of snow, so thick as to prevent people from seeing two paces before them, covered both armies. In this interval the point of direction was lost, and the columns moving too far to the left, wandered for some time in a state of uncertainty. This perplexing obscurity lasted half an hour, when the weather clearing up, the Grand Duke put himself at the head of the cavalry, and with Marshal Bessieres and the Imperial Guards, advanced to the support of St. Hilaire's division, and attacked the enemy's main body. This is one of the boldest manoeuvres that has ever been practised, and will cover our cavalry with glory. It was rendered necessary by the circumstances in which our columns were then placed. The enemy's cavalry, in attempting to oppose this movement, were thrown into disorder, and the carnage was dreadful. Two lines of Russian infantry were penetrated, and the third only maintained itself in consequence of being covered by a wood. Some squadrons of the Guards passed twice through the whole of the enemy's army.

"An attack so splendid and unheard of, which defeated upwards of 20,000 men, and compelled them to leave their artillery, would have decided the victory beyond all doubt, if a wood, and some obstacles in the nature of the ground, had not prevented it. General Hautpoul was wounded by a cartridge shot. General Dohlman, and a number of his brave soldiers, died with glory. But about 100 dragoons, cuirassiers, and soldiers of the guard, who were found upon the field of battle, lay encircled with upwards of 1000 of the enemy. This part of the field was dreadful to behold.

"During this period, the whole of Marshal Davoust's corps moved in pursuit of the enemy. The snow, which had fallen frequently in the day, retarded his march, and prevented the junction of his columns. The enemy's loss is incalculable; our's is considerable. Three hundred pieces of cannon, fired during three hours, dealt death on every side. Victory, for a long time uncertain, was decided, when Marshal Davoust appeared upon the level height, and out-flanked the enemy, who, after several attempts to regain it, chose to retreat. At the same time Marshal Ney's corps appeared beyond Altorf on the left wing. He overtook the Prussian column that escaped from Deppen, flying before him. In the evening he took post in the village of Schenadetten. Several battalions of Russian grenadiers, which had not been in the engagement, appeared before this place; but the 6th regiment of light infantry let them approach the points of their bayonets, and soon put them to flight. The enemy was on the following day pursued to the river Frischling. He retreated

across the Pregel. He left 16 pieces of cannon on the field of battle, and his wounded. All the houses along the road by which he retreated is full of them.

"Marshal Augereau is wounded with a musket-ball. Generals Desjardens, Heudelet, and Lochet, are wounded. General Corbineau was killed by a cannon-ball. Colonel Lucie, of the 33d, and Colonel Lemarois, of the 43d, were killed by cannon-balls. Colonel Bouvieres, of the 11th dragoons, died of his wounds. All have died gloriously!—The exact number of men which we have lost is 1900 killed, and 5700 wounded; about 1000 of the latter cannot recover, so as to be fit for service any more. All the dead were buried on the 10th. We found 7000 Russians on the field of battle.

"Thus the plan of the enemy, whose object in attacking us was to extend themselves beyond our right wing at Thorn, has proved most fatal to them. Between 12 and 15,000 are made prisoners, and an equal number killed and wounded. Eighteen standards, and forty-five pieces of cannon, remain as trophies of victory in our hands. They have been too dearly purchased, however, by the blood of so many brave warriors.

"The unfavourable state of the weather, which under other circumstances would have been of trifling consequence, evidently impeded the movements of the French army. Our cavalry and artillery have done wonders. The Imperial Horse Guard has obtained a degree of glory beyond all precedent, and that is saying much. The Foot Guards remained the whole day under arms without firing a musket, or making any movement. Circumstances were of that nature which did not permit them to take any part in the attack. Marshal Augereau's being wounded, was most unfortunate; and hence in the hottest part of the action, his corps was without a leader.

"This recital exhibits a general sketch of the day. Many particular events occurred to the honour of the French soldiers. The Staff is engaged in collecting an account of them. An uncommon quantity of ammunition was used by the artillery, and less than usual by the infantry.

"The Eagle of one battalion of the 18th has not been found; probably it has fallen into the enemy's hands: the regiment, however, is blameless. In the situation it was placed in, this may be reckoned among the chances of war. The Emperor will present it with another Eagle when it shall take a standard from the enemy. Our object is completed. The enemy is defeated, and driven one hundred leagues from the Vistula. The army will resume its cantonments, and return to its winter-quarters."

A Dispatch, dated St. Petersburg, 17th February, 1807, of which the following is an extract, was received on the 8th of March, from the Marquis of Douglas

Douglas and Clydeftale, his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg, by Lord Viscount Howick, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

I have the pleasure of enclosing, for your Lordship's information, two Papers, giving an account of a signal victory gained by the Russians over the French.

Translation of a Letter from General De Budberg, his Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, to his Excellency the Marquis of Douglas and Clydeftale, 33 (15th) February, 1807.

"General Budberg, Minister for Foreign Affairs, hastens to communicate to his Excellency the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty, the following intelligence, which arrived last night from the army.

"General Benigien, after having fallen back for the purpose of choosing a position which he judged better adapted for manœuvring the troops under his command, took up a position at Preussisch-Eylau. During four days successively, his rear-guard, commanded by Major-General Barklay de Tolly, had to withstand several vigorous attacks, and on the 26th January (7th Feb.) at three o'clock in the afternoon, the battle became general throughout the whole line of the main army. The contest was destructive, and the night came on without the enemy having been able to gain ground. On the 27th of Jan — (8th Feb.) early in the morning, the French renewed the attack, and the action was contested with obstinacy on both sides; but towards the evening, the enemy was repulsed on all sides, and General Benigien remained in possession of the field of battle.

"Bonaparte commanded in person, and under him Marshal Augereau, Davoust, Soult, Ney, and Bessieres, at the head of the guards, who suffered the most. Our loss is from 6 to 8000 men; whilst that of the enemy is estimated at from 12,000 to 15 000. We

have also taken 12 stand of colours, and about 1500 prisoners among whom there are 30 officers.

"The Courier who brought the dispatches having been sent off immediately after the battle, the ministers of his Imperial Majesty do not yet know all the details of the above-mentioned day.

General Budberg has the honor, &c.

Translation of a Letter from General the Baron de Benigien to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel Stavitzki, Aide-de Camp to his Imperial Majesty.

On the Field of Battle, Preussisch Eylau, Jan. 27, (Feb. 8) 1807.

"SIRE.—I am truly happy to have it in my power to inform your Imperial Majesty, that the army, the command of which your Majesty has deigned to confide to me, has been again victorious. The battle which has just taken place has been bloody and destructive. It began on the 26th of January, (7th Feb.) at three o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until six o'clock in the evening of the 27th of January, (8th Feb.)

The enemy was completely defeated; 1000 prisoners and 12 stand of colours, which I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Majesty, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This day, Bonaparte attacked me with his best troops, on my centre, and on both wings, but he was repulsed and beaten on all sides. His guards repeatedly attacked my centre, without the smallest success. After a very brisk fire, they were repulsed at all points, by the bayonet and by charges of the cavalry. Several columns of infantry and picked regiments of cuirassiers, were destroyed.

"I shall not fail to transmit to your Majesty, as soon as possible, a detailed account of the memorable battle of Preussisch-Eylau.

"I think our loss may perhaps exceed 6000 men; and I certainly do not exaggerate when I state the loss of the enemy at considerably more than 12,000 men.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE Governors of the London Hospital have announced that on account of the low state of the funds of that institution only seven wards can be opened out of the eighteen, which the house contains, and which are capable of receiving nearly four hundred patients. From the reports of the Physicians and Surgeons, it appears, that, on every day appointed for the admission of patients, numbers of distressed objects apply, whom the attending Committee are obliged to refuse; they can select only the most urgent cases. This institution is situated in the midst of a most populous neighbourhood, in which the

poor are very numerous, and opulent residents but few, on a high road of great traffic, and in the district of the sea-faring part of the community, whose applications for relief in their many casualties are continual, and most particularly require and deserve attention and assistance. Unfortunate sufferers are received, at any hour of the day or night, without other recommendation than their necessity and distress. The interior arrangement is conducted on the most humane and judicious plan. The additional expence of opening all the wards, which would be productive of such incalculable benefits to the

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poor

poor and advantage to the public, will be small compared with that attending any new institution. The building is complete, the several officers and attendants are appointed; and, except in the particular of maintenance, little more than the present expences will be incurred by the relief of nearly 250 additional patients. For this purpose the governors solicit subscriptions of public bodies and humane individuals. They have already been so successful in their applications that the sums now subscribed amount to about 8000*l*.

It is with sincere regret we mention that the very extensive Musical Instrument Manufactory of Messrs. Clementi and Company, Tottenham Court Road, was destroyed by fire on Friday the 20th instant about five o'clock in the morning. Upon the strictest enquiry we find that the most scrupulous precautions against danger were as usual employed the night previous to the fire, and that it is most probable it originated in a spark passing from the flue and resting in the roof during the whole of the night. Before the engines could be brought to play, the whole of the internal building was one intense body of fire. In this desperate state of things, the workmen belonging to the house, by their uncommon exertions, added to those of their neighbours and volunteers, saved a much greater part of the Grand and Square Piano Forte Cases and dry materials than the most sanguine could have deemed possible in such a dreadful conflagration. Every tool belonging to the workmen was destroyed, but we understand a subscription has been most liberally commenced by their employers, which promises to re-instate their losses. We are happy to have received the most positive information, that this extensive concern will experience no great inconvenience, the finishing part of their manufacture being transacted at their house in the City, where an immense quantity of materials were always deposited.

On Friday morning, March 8th, a dreadful fire broke out at the Globe Inn, St. Saviour's church-yard, Southwark, which entirely consumed the premises. The landlord and his wife, with great difficulty, escaped, but two men, two women, and one child, lodgers in the house, unfortunately perished. The premises of Messrs. Hinchcliff and Goodall adjoining, were also destroyed.

MARRIED.

Lord Bagot, to Lady Louisa Legge, eldest daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth.

At Lambeth, Lieutenant Colonel Cookson, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Margaret Remington, only daughter of William R., esq. of Clapham Road.

Peter Touchet, esq. of Mortimer-street, to Miss Ford, eldest daughter of the late Sir Francis F.

R. Small, esq. late of the Inner Temple, to Miss Savage, of Weymouth-street, youngest daughter of the late George S., of Madras.

Joshua Kay, esq. architect, of Bedford-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Porden, eldest daughter of William P., esq. of Berners-street.

Charles Combe, esq. son of Dr. C., of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Payne Georges, eldest daughter of the late William Payne G., esq. of Manchester-square.

E. B. Loufada, esq. of Devonshire-square, to Miss Goldsmid, eldest daughter of Abraham G., esq.

Evan Thomas, esq. of Parliament street, to Miss Rankin, of Kensington.

T. Lee, esq. of Dover-street, to Miss Helen O'Grady, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

DIED.

At Hampstead, aged 21, *Mr. Benjamin White*, jun.

In Fleet-street, the infant son of *Mr. White*, bookseller.

In Palace Yard, *Mrs. Pitt*, relict of John P., esq. late member of parliament for Gloucester.

At Blackheath, *John Mason*, esq. 53.

At Brompton, *Mrs. Catherine Fraigneau*, relict of the Rev. William F., late rector of Beckingham in Kent, and vicar of Battersea, Surry.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Claggett*, wife of Horatio C., esq. 36, leaving a family of ten children.

In Durweston-street, *Hugh Shipley*, esq.

In Great James street, Bedford row, *Thomas Lashley*, esq. M. D. and F. R. S.

At her brother's house, Bloomsbury, *Mrs. Smith*, sister of Sir Nash Grove, 71.

At Islington, *John Yates*, esq. 71.

Mrs. Vincent, wife of the Rev. Dr. V., Dean of Westminster.

In Gower-street, *Miss Deffell*, youngest daughter of the late J. D., esq.

At Laytonstone, *Charles Lincoln*, esq. late deputy of Aldgate Ward, many years a member of the corporation of London, and a governor of Christ's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, 74.

In Dover-street, the *Hon. Charles Scoble*.

In the Stable-yard, St. James's, *Mrs. Calvert*, relict of John C., esq. of Albury Hall, Herts.

In Portland-place, *Mrs. Douglas*, relict of Andrew D., esq. of Ednam House, Roxburghshire.

General William Dalrymple, colonel of the 47th regiment, and lieutenant-governor of Chelsea Hospital, 71.

In Charlotte-street, Pimlico, *Mr. George Marshall*, merchant of Dundee. He put an end to his life by cutting his throat. The cause of this rash act was certainly a derangement of intellect, for he had been frequently heard to say the devil was in him, and he could feel him in his throat. Two wills were found, one in his pocket, and the other on a table in his apartment, in which he directed that his body should be opened for the purpose of finding his infernal tormentor.

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Linton Rogers, secretary to the Middlesex Club.

James Slade, esq. cashier of his majesty's navy.

In Clarges-street, *Thomas Ralph*, Viscount Hawarden, of Dundrum, in the county of Tipperary, 38. His Lordship married in 1798, Miss Francis Anne Agar, only daughter of Charles Earl of Normanton, Archbishop Dublin; and Primate of Ireland, and dying without issue, is succeeded in his titles and estates by his half-brother, the Hon. Cornwallis Maude, son of Anne Elizabeth Monck, sister to the late Viscount Monck, and third wife to the first Viscount Hawarden.

In Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, deeply lamented by her family and friends, *Mrs. Ireland*, wife of Mr. John I., author of *Hogarth Illustrated*, &c. &c. She was most esteemed by those who knew her best, and to them, it is unnecessary to enumerate her virtues; to those who did not know her, it is impossible.

Master Henry White, 15, one of the unfortunate sufferers in the late melancholy catastrophe at the Old Bailey. Impelled by a curiosity natural to young people, and in some instances alas! too powerful to be controlled, he went to the eventful spot. And though on all occasions he possessed both spirit and conduct, yet he was overcome by the pressure of the immense crowd, swooned, and rose no more! He was just finishing his education, through which he was passing with credit to himself, and satisfaction to his tutor, who loved him as his own child. He was to have been placed in the counting-house of his father, an eminent wine-merchant at Portsmouth, who, together with his partner in life, have borne this severe dispensation of Providence with a truly christian fortitude and resignation. He was beloved not only by his relatives and friends, but by all who had the happiness of knowing him. His sorrowful tutor deeply affected by the early and premature death of an amiable pupil, bears this sad tribute of respect to his memory.

In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the most deplorable state of poverty and distress, aged 54. *John Cagblan*, esq. some time a Captain in his Majesty's 89th regiment of foot. This unhappy man, in the dawn of his days, had the brightest prospects. His father a London merchant, though possessing great wealth, destined him, his eldest son for the navy, and committed him to the care of his friend, the celebrated Captain Cook, with whom he made a voyage round the world as a midshipman. Not liking the sea, he turned his thoughts successively to the bar, and to the church, and at last entered into the army. He served several campaigns in America, was at the storming of Fort Clinton, and in several other actions, where he behaved very gallantly. At New York he married the

beautiful and all-accomplished Miss Moncrieff, so celebrated afterwards in the annals of gallantry as Mrs. Cagblan. The lady soon chose another protector. After the peace of 1783 he obtained his Majesty's permission, under the sign manual, to serve in the Russian army; but he became dissipated and unable, and served one campaign only with the Russians. Having made the tour of Europe, he returned to England, and entered with avidity into every fashionable vice and folly of the day. Highly favoured by nature, he possessed great powers of body and mind, he was social and convivial, could at will "set the table in a roar," and was accounted one of the handsomest men of his time. He was very respectably connected both in England and Wales; yet, the humanity of the Officers of the Hospital retained the body a full fortnight in the *dead house* in the vain hope that some relation might come forward to pay the last sad duties to the deceased. The charity of a stranger furnished a covering to his remains, which were deposited in the burying ground of the hospital.

In Aldersgate-street, *Mr. William Davis*, who united to the high character of an honest man, that of a zealous friend to science! Besides several original productions, which he has given to the world, we are indebted to him as editor of the *Principia of the great Newton*, and the inestimable volumes of *Mus Laurie* and *Simpson*.

At the house of Henry Hulton, esq. in Lincoln's Inn Fields, *Mrs. Heald*, relict of the Rev. Whitley, H., rector of Northrepps, Norfolk, and one of the sisters and co-heiresses of the late Jacob Preston, esq. of Beeston St. Lawrence, in the same county.

In Upper Fitzroy-street, *Mr. Broderick*, of the Haymarket.

At his father's house at Peckham, *Mr. Richard Sawe*, son of Captain S., who commanded *La Sensible*, under Sir Home Popham, in the Red Sea. He was the only officer wounded in the *Orion*, in the glorious battle of Trafalgar: since which time he has lingered of his wound. He was a most excellent officer, and died greatly regretted, in the 20th year of his age.

Further particulars of William Stevens, esq. F. A. S. whose death is mentioned at p. 185 of our last number.—This excellent and extraordinary man, who was, during his life, an example of every Christian grace and virtue, cannot easily be forgotten by those friends who have survived him. His father was a tradesman, who died about seventy years ago; his mother was an aunt of the amiable, pious, and exemplary Dr. George Horne, afterwards bishop of Norwich. Nearly of the same age, Mr. Stevens and Bishop Horne passed their early years at the same school, at Maidstone, in Kent, and that attachment, which was then formed, never ceased but with their lives; of which a stronger proof

can hardly be given, than that the admirable "Letters on Infidelity" by the Bishop were all addressed to Mr. S., under the initials of W. S. esq. who appears by the introductory letter to have given his relation the hints which gave rise to that masterly production. When they quitted school, Mr. Horne was sent to the University, and Mr. S. went to be an apprentice to Mr. Hookham, who, at that time, was concerned in a most extensive wholesale Nottingham warehouse in Broad-street, in the same house in which Mr. S. lived and died. At this early age, and during the whole period of his long life, he was an example to all who knew him, of the strictest purity and sobriety, patient industry, and attention to business, and incorruptible integrity. We now come to speak of the more singular and distinguished features of his character. Separated in situation, and apparently in pursuits, from his excellent relative, the congeniality of their sentiments induced them to keep up a constant correspondence. Mr. Horne informed his friend of the studies in which he was engaged; and Mr. S. spent all his leisure time in the acquisition, by his own labour and industry, of those stores which the academician was amassing, and with which he afterwards enriched the Christian world. By such means, Mr. S. acquired, not only an intimate acquaintance with the French language, but also a very considerable knowledge of Greek and Hebrew literature, and became one of the best Theologians of his time. Nor was his learning confined merely to himself, or to the circle of his friends; for he has, at various periods, produced several learned works. In 1773, he published "An Essay on the Nature and Constitution of the Christian Church;" a work so sound in principle, and so admirably adapted for the instruction of those who have thought but little on this important subject, that the society for promoting Christian Knowledge have thought it their duty to put this work upon their Catalogue, in order to promote its extensive circulation. He, in the same year, published a pamphlet called "Cursory Observations on a Pamphlet, intitled, An Address to the Clergy of the Church of England in particular, and to all Christians in general, by Francis Wollaston, rector of Chislehurst;" which are written in such a strain of easy, unaffected pleasantry, accompanied with such solidity of argument, as have seldom been combined in the same author. His next work was in 1777, intitled, "Strictures on a Sermon, intitled, the Principles of the Revolution vindicated, preached at Cambridge on the 29th May, 1776, by Richard Watson, D.D. Regius professor of Divinity;" which was soon followed by a Tract, intitled, "The Revolution vindicated, and Constitutional Liberty asserted, in answer to the Rev. Dr. Watson's Accession Sermon, preached at Cambridge 25th October,

1776." These two works have been mentioned together; but about the same time Mr. S. published to the world, "A Discourse on the English Constitution, extracted from a late eminent writer, and applicable to the present times." Prior in point of time to these latter publications, he had proved his knowledge of, and critical acquaintance with, the Hebrew language, by a work, intitled, "A new and faithful Translation of Letters from M. L'Abbé de—, Hebrew Professor in the University of—, to the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Kennicott, &c. &c." These various pamphlets, which are now out of print, were afterwards, at the earnest solicitation of his friends, collected into a volume, which, with that humility which is often the concomitant of great abilities, Mr. S. styled *Oudis Etya*—the Works of Nobody; a name by which he was afterwards known amongst his friends. And it may now with propriety be mentioned, that about thirty of those friends, who admired his virtues, and were desirous of following his great example, some of whom were members of both houses of parliament, many of them eminent at the bar, in divinity, medicine, and the various walks of literature, about seven years ago, instituted a club in honour of this distinguished and excellent man, and called it Nobody's club, which met three times a year; a society of friends, whose congeniality of sentiment endeared them to each other and to their venerable head, whose constant cheerfulness enlivened their meetings, whose virtues they revered, and whose death they affectionately lament. In the year 1792, Mr. S. and the Christian world were deprived of that illustrious ornament and pillar of the church of England, Bishop Horne; and though Mr. S. was too sincerely religious to be sorry as one without hope; yet it required all the affectionate solicitude of his surviving friends to fill up that void, which the death of this his earliest and dearest friend occasioned in his heart. Under this severe loss, he consoled himself, and soothed his afflicted mind, by presenting to the world, the third and fourth volumes of the Sermons, and the volume of occasional Discourses of this venerable departed prelate; and by supplying the learned Mr. Jones, of Nayland, with many of the materials of the Bishop's Life, afterwards published by Mr. Jones, and dedicated to Mr. S. Some slight attack having been made upon the preface to the second edition of that work on the British Critic, Mr. S. published a spirited defence of it, in a Letter to a Friend, under the signature of Ain, the Hebrew word for Nobody. The last work in which he was engaged was an uniform publication of the works of the Rev. William Jones, of Nayland, in twelve octavo volumes, to which he prefixed a life of that venerable and faithful servant of God (enlarged from a sketch previously published by him in the Antijacobin

(*U Jacobin Review*) composed in such a style of artless and pathetic, religious eloquence, as did no less honour to the deceased, than to the head and heart of the affectionate writer. It ought not to be forgotten that the fourth edition of the Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Rev. John Parkhurst, was dedicated to Mr. S. Bishop Horne, the Rev. Dr. Glass, and the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, described as "favourers and promoters" of that work. Mr. S. was a firm and conscientious believer in all the doctrines of religion, as professed in the church of England, and an attentive observer of all her ordinances. Regular in his attendance, at the stated times of public worship, both on Sundays and at weekly prayers; and never missing an opportunity of receiving the Holy Sacrament, he was earnest, devout, and pious, without the least tincture of enthusiasm. He was one of those who thought that a clouded countenance is not the natural result of true devotion, but, on the contrary, that nothing tends more to enliven the heart and cheer the face of man, than a constant and earnest endeavour to discharge with fidelity and regularity the duties of piety to God, and benevolence to our fellow-creatures. A life founded upon such principles, produced corresponding fruits; for his charities were unbounded, and he was continually employed in acts of Christian kindness, particularly to the indigent clergy, and their families. Nearly thirty years ago, he was appointed treasurer to Queen Anne's bounty, by Archbishop Cornwallis; an office which, though of small emolument, was particularly suited to his temper and turn of mind, as it gave him an opportunity of enquiring into the wants and distresses of this most useful body of men; of relieving them from his own purse when the funds of the charity were not applicable to their case, and treating all with tenderness and respect. To the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, he was twice steward; and to the Corporation for the Widows and to the Orphan Clergy School, he has long been a liberal, nay a large benefactor; and Providence having blessed his industry with success, and being a bachelor, and having no vices or extravagances to gratify, it is now well known, and many will, on that account, have to lament his death, that one half at least of his income was applied to the relief of the poor and needy of every description. In the year 1789, the Bishops and Clergy of the ancient Episcopal Church of Scotland, who had been, ever since the Revolution, labouring under the Penal Laws passed against them in different reigns, for their supposed adherence to the House of Stuart, humbly petitioned to the King and Parliament for their

repeal; and the excellent subject of this Memoir, together with J. A. Park, esq. (now one of his Majesty's Council) and the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, convinced that they were a pure and primitive branch of the Christian Church, and, in doctrine, discipline, and worship, maintained the tenets of the Church of England, formed themselves into a voluntary Committee for the purpose of effecting this important work. All who knew Mr. S. will easily believe with what zeal, ability, and perseverance, he laboured in this cause; and, in June 1792, he and his brethren of the London Committee, had the satisfaction of hearing the Royal Assent given to the Bill, which enabled the members of this our Sister Church again to assemble for the purpose of public worship, without fear of molestation or imprisonment. From that time till his death, Mr. S. continued an annual contributor to a Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland. It is also remarkable, that the last great labour of love in which he was engaged, was in the service of that distressed portion of the Christian Church. A subscription has lately been set on foot, by the late excellent Sir William Forbes, of Edinburgh, in order to provide small stipends for the six Bishops and other Clergy of that Church; and Mr. Stevens, Mr. Park, Dr. Gaskin, the Rev. Gerard Andrews, the Rev. Robert Hodgson, John Bowdler, and John Richardson, esqrs. have been appointed as their London Committee. The purse of Mr. S. was ready as usual, upon this occasion; and, a little before his death, he subscribed 100*l.* and besides, had the satisfaction of seeing that this work of faith, and labour of Christian benevolence, was meeting with a degree of encouragement worthy of its importance in the scale of humanity and charity. Such a life, was followed by a corresponding death. Some symptoms of bodily decay had appeared in the two preceding winters; but all the powers of this head and heart remained entire, and for the last month, even his bodily powers appeared to revive. His friends enjoyed his society as usual on the fourth and fifth of February, and just as he was stepping into his carriage on the sixth of February, at four o'clock, he complained of a pain at his heart. He dozed the greater part of the evening; but at 12 o'clock at night, he awaked, and, when an excellent friend recited a prayer from the Visitation Service, and used the words "*give him comfort and sure confidence in thee,*" this valuable and dying man earnestly said, *Amen.* At three o'clock, he said to an attendant, "My time is come! Good God!" and died immediately, without a struggle or a groan in the 75th year of his age.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

•• Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Brancepeth, John Nelson, esq. of Low Fields, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of High Wooley.—Mr. Lofthouse, chemist and druggist, Durham, to Miss Mason, of Crook.

At Berwick, Mr. Adam Paullin, officer of the customs, to Mrs. Phillis Archison.

At Alnwick, Mr. Edward Hepple, of St. John Lee, to Miss Eliza Nicholson, daughter of Mr. N. of Greensfield.

At Whickham, Mr. George Bennett, to Miss Ann White, daughter of Mr. White, of Swalwell.

At Durham, the Rev. Thomas Deason, to Miss Margaret Robson, daughter of Mr. R. wine merchant.—Mr. Thomas Mowbray, to Miss Hardy.

Died.] At Wooler, aged 87, Sir Patrick Claud Ewins, bart. He formerly married Signora Centucci, a Neapolitan lady, by whom he had issue an only son, born at Eagle-hall, Somerset. This son married without his father's consent: the latter disposed of all his estates, invested the produce in the public funds, and withdrew into very humble retirement, about forty years since, assigning his son the scanty pittance of 40l. a year only, and whom he never afterwards would be reconciled to or see. The deceased is reported to have made many wills, and by the last, after giving in legacies about 40,000l. to have bequeathed the residue of his immense property (exceeding, it is said, 800,000l. sterling) to a distant relation at Newry, in Ireland. The title descends to his son, who resides in Somersetshire.

At Morpeth, where he had been minister of a dissenting congregation for 31 years, aged 75, the Rev. Robert Trotter, of Windybaugh; a gentleman distinguished through a long and useful life for his unaffected piety, the meekness of his disposition, and his theological and classical learning. Mr. Trotter was representative of one of the oldest families of the north; it sprung from the house of Marr, and was ennobled by one of the Scottish-kings, before titles became hereditary in that country. For some centuries the Trotters held places of great public trust and emolument; they were among the first who disposed of their lands for the relief of distressed loyalty, on the abdication of the Stuarts,

whose standards they followed in the different rebellions, and the ruin of the family was completed in 1745, which was the last struggle for the cause of those unfortunate princes. Three of Mr. Trotter's sons are now wielding the sword in the service of their country.

At Whalton, Mrs. Dent, relict of John D. esq. of Shortflatt, 83

At Rusleyford, Mr. Thomas Wragham.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Blackburn.—Mr. Matthew Smith, attorney, 56.—Mrs. Wright, 49.—Mrs. Wood, wife of Dr. James W. 41.—Mrs. Carr.—Mr. Charles Atkinson, 50. He was a person of the most exemplary conduct, and of a humane and peaceable disposition. As a pilot, he so far excelled as to be chosen by Lord Nelson to steer his ship, the Vanguard, into the bay of Aboukir, on the memorable 1st of August. He received a wound in the engagement, of which he never completely recovered.—Mr. James Forster, 29. He was four times tapped for the dropsy, and 124 lbs. of water were taken from him.

At Durham, Miss Viner, eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel V. 34.

At Darlington, Mr. W. Harrison.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The borers in the employ of the Lord Viscount Lowther, have finished their fifth bore hole in Holehouse estate, at Scalegill; which lies about two miles southeast from Carlisle, and within a few yards of the turnpike-road leading from thence to Egremont. The main band seam of coal was found at only fifteen fathoms below the surface, and is in thickness, twelve feet. The coal is allowed, by all judges, to be of excellent quality, not only for culinary use, but for all kinds of smith's work. From the different borings, it is now clearly ascertained, that the spread, (or field of coal) in this seam, is of very considerable extent. Three other workable seams of coal have been bored through, which lie below the main band; and the lowest is only about forty-four fathoms from the surface; the four seams together making twenty-six feet, in thickness, of remarkably fine coal. It is about three months since one pit was sunk at this colliery, to the main band; but it having been found altogether inadequate to the demand for the coals, it is intended to begin the sinking of another pit immediately, at the fifth bore-hole; and it is expected, from the spirit and exertion

excise which distinguish every improvement and enlargement in Lord Lowther's Coal-works, that in five weeks, there will be two pits kept constantly at work. This colliery must prove of great advantage to the inhabitants to the south of it, even as far as the towns of Broughton, Ulverston, &c. in Lancashire; these pits being considerably nearer those places than the pits at Howgill or Whingill Collieries, and so nearly adjoining the turnpike road.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. Christopher Little, of Arthurst, to Miss Margaret Scott, of Middlecough.

At Workington, Capt. Adam Brown, of the ship *Barbara*, of that port, to Miss Ann Cragg, of Seaton.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mr. William Helton, 71.—Mrs. Wylie, 66.—Mr. James Hall, 74.—Mr. Dickenson, formerly a supervisor of excise, 88.—Mr. Henry Topping, master of the *Three Tuns*, and a member of the volunteer artillery corps, after attending the parade on the morning of his death.

At Kirby Lonsdale, Richard Watson, esq. 51, formerly of Preston, but late of the Middle Temple, London.

At Workington, Lieutenant Moorhead, of the royal navy, 59.—Miss Marth, 33.—Capt. John Thompson, of the ship *Jane*, of this port, 43.—Capt. Henry Hastings, 53.—Mrs. Cannon, wife of Captain C. of the *Leander*.—Mrs. Mary Jackson, 80.—Mrs. Mary Greaves, 66.—Mrs. Vickers, 68.—Mr. Thomas Cummins, 61.—Miss Heslop, 36.—Mrs. Griffith, relict of Capt. Wm. G. of the ship *Sally*.

At Carlisle, Mr. Irving, of the crown and mine, &c.—Mrs. Matthews, 31.—Mrs. Atkin, wife of Mr. Thomas A. 47.—Mrs. Waugh, 55.—Mrs. Eliz. Pearson, 88.—Mrs. Jane Topping, 82.

At Ravenglass, Mrs. Grice, wife of the Rev. Mr. G.

At Stocklethwaite, the Rev. Wm. Blacklock.

At Great Salkeld, near Penrith, W. R. H. Fetherstonhaugh, esq.

At Langholm, Mrs. Henderson, widow of Wm. H. esq. of Longburgh, near Carlisle.

At Great Croftswaite, Mr. Abraham Scott, of Kefwick.

At Penrith, Mr. John Thompson, son of Mr. T. schoolmaster, 23.

At Ormside, of which he had been rector 30 years, the Rev. Thomas Spooner, 78.—He was presented last year to the vicarage of his native parish, Kirkby Stephen, unsolicited, by the Bishop of Carlisle.

At Cockermouth, William Giffard, esq. 86. He was the son of Mr. G. proprietor of the theatre in Goodman's Fields, who first introduced Garrick to a London audience.

YORKSHIRE.

Among the premiums offered by the Cleveland Agricultural Society, for the present year, are the following: To the person not

occupying his own land, whose farm, not less than 300 acres, shall be, all relative matters considered, in the best condition, and most skilful state of cultivation, and which shall have been in the occupation of the candidate, or the person to whom the candidate shall be personal representative, for five years previous to adjudging the premium, a cup, value £10 10 0.—To the occupier of a farm, not exceeding 300 acres, nor less than 120, under the like terms and conditions, a cup, value £5 5 0.—To the person who shall have drained effectually, and in the most judicious manner, the greatest quantity of land in the course of the ensuing year, £5 5 0.—To the person who shall have reclaimed, and brought into the best state of cultivation, the greatest quantity of waste land, not less than 20 acres, £5 5 0.

Married.] At Wakefield, Ralph Hanson, esq. of Church Hooton, Devonshire, to Miss S. Hatfield, of Hatfield hall.—F. H. Borel, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Charlotte Maude.

At Hull, T. A. Terrington, esq. to Miss Mary Hall, daughter of Mr. Thomas H.

At Handsworth, near Sheffield, Thomas Ward, esq. of Dore-house, to Miss Eleanor Huddleston, second daughter of the Rev. Wilfred H.

At Thornton, the Rev. H. T. Lye, vicar of Pickering, to Miss N. Maynard, daughter of the late Josiah M. esq.

At Peniston, Mr. George Hawthorpe, of Sheffield, druggist, to Miss Charlotte Wood, daughter of Joseph W. esq. of Denby.

Died.] At Aikham hall, near York, aged 84, John Carr, esq. an eminent architect, one of the aldermen of that city. He built the crescent at Buxton and the mausoleum of the marquis of Rockingham, and founded and built the church of Horbury, near Wakefield. He also designed several noble residences, particularly Harewood house, the seat of Lord Harewood. He served the office of Lord-mayor of York, in 1770, and again in 1785.

At Ripon, where he was on a visit to a daughter, Mr. Jefferson, comedian, the friend, cotemporary, and prototype of the immortal Garrick. He had resided many years at Plymouth, and, as often as his age and infirmities permitted, he appeared on that stage, in characters adapted to lameness and decay, and performed them admirably, particularly at his last benefit, when he personated Lufignan and Lord Chalkstone. He possessed a pleasing countenance, strong expression and compass of voice, excelled in declamatory parts, and was a cheerful and entertaining companion. Of late years he was so much debilitated by the gout, that he was obliged to be carried from his bed to his chair. He was on the fund at Drury Lane, and had an annual benefit at Plymouth, where he had resided several years. His daughter is the wife of Mr. Samuel Butler, manager of Harrogate, Beverley, and Richmond theatres.

At New Hall, near Otley, Mrs. Ward, relict of John W. esq.

At Fulneck, near Leeds, Mrs. Platte, widow of Thomas P. esq. late of Green Hamerton, 80.

At Acomb, near York, Mrs. Elizabeth Prince, 77.

At Sapling Grove, near Halifax, Mrs. Waterhouse, relict of Samuel W. esq.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Bayley, wife of Doctor B.

At Beverly, the Rev. W. Tomlinson, 73.

At Gillington, near Barnard-castle, Mr. John Thompson, 82.

At Boynton, Mrs. Simpson, wife of the Rev. Mr. S. 65

At Thirsk, William Whitehead, esq. formerly an attorney of that place, 77.

At Hull, Mrs. Matheson, relict of Mr. John M. 83.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Will. W. esq. 82.—Capt. Thomas Robinson, of the Good-intent, and eldest assistant in the Trinity House, 41.—Mrs. Sheritt, wife of Mr. John S. landing waiter in the customs.—Miss Shirley, daughter of the Rev. Walter S.

At York, Mrs. Catharine Sharpe, 79.—Mr. Lancelot Tasker. Mrs. Cayley, wife of John C. esq.—Mr. Tootell, 91.—Mr. S. Cowling, 56.—Hugh, second son of the late Admiral Hugh Robinson.—Mrs. Solvin, 70.—Mr. Fothergill, sen.—Mrs. Beaumont, wife of John H. esq.

At Leeds, Mr. John Westwood.—Miss Baron, only daughter of the late Mr. George B.—Mrs. Bywater.—Mr. Whiteley.

At Eccup, Elizabeth Cryer, 103.

LANCASHIRE.

As the men belonging to Messrs. Bradshaws, of Lancaster, were sawing an American maple log in two, they were much surprised at finding a cavity in the centre of it, containing about five or six quarts of wheat, which must have remained there for many years, as there was no hole on the outside of the log, which was about twenty-five feet in length, and 13 inches square. The cavity was about the centre of the log, six feet in length, and about three inches in diameter.

The corporation of Liverpool, with a public-spirited liberality, and a zeal for the improvement of the town which has always marked their conduct, have sunk a considerable sum of money in purchasing and re-telling some old buildings in Dale street, in order to carry on the plan of improvements commenced some years ago in the upper part of that central and principal street. In carrying on the line of new buildings, a considerable portion of the land necessarily required to be taken into the street, and this of course could not be done without a great sacrifice of property on the part of the corporation, as the residue of the land could not fetch any thing near the price of the original ground and buildings. No money could, however, be more beneficially laid out, for

the appearance of the street will not only be essentially improved, but the whole central district of the town will be rendered more open and airy, and of course more healthy and convenient.

Married.] At Lancaster, Mr. Richard Willock, merchant, to Miss Isabella Moore, third daughter of James Moore, esq.—The Rev. Edmund Waterworth, to Mrs. Bland, relict of Mr. Bland.

At Melling, Mr. Sudell, of Preston, solicitor, to Miss Elithorn, of Bray, near Hornby.

At Preston, Mr. Samuel Fielden, of Lancaster, to Miss Rachel Brown.

At Liverpool, Capt. William Pattinson, of Workington, to Miss Mary Brownrigg.—Capt. John Smith, of the Alexander, to Miss Morley.—Mr. T. G. Massey, attorney, to Miss Amelia Wright.—William Unsworth, esq. lieutenant in the Winwick volunteers, to Miss Sarah Orford, daughter of John Dale O. esq. of Woolston.

At Manchester, William Bowler, esq. of London, to Miss Worthington, daughter of George W. esq. of Audenshaw.—James Parker, esq. of London, to Miss Eliza Raiton.

At Prestwich, the Rev. Peter Houghton, of Prescott, to Miss Allen, daughter of James A. esq. of Stand.

At Bolton-le-moors, Robert Dodson, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss M. A. Dean, second daughter of the late Rev. Robert D. of Goodwin house.

Died.] At Tower, in Furness, the Rev. Mr. Bell, in his 95th year; and on the same day, and in the same house, his brother-in-law, Mr. William Hemming, in his 91st year. Mr. Bell had been curate of Tower upwards of 61 years; and about seven years ago, two of his predecessors (curates of Tower) were living, one at Seathwaite, in Furness, the other at Grayrigg, in Westmoreland. A short time ago, a gentleman of the neighbourhood, asked Mr. Bell what the curacy of Tower might be worth: On which he answered, that it was now a very good thing, viz. about 35l. per annum, whereas, at the time he came there, it was not worth more than 10l. Although Mr. Bell had been blind for many years, yet he performed the occasional duty until a short time previous to his death.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Cross, 31.—Mr. John Chorley, 43.—Mrs. Fitzgerald.—Mr. Richard Phythian.—Mr. Humphrey Bragger, 42.—Mr. Brotherton, of the Star and garter tavern.—Capt. Wm. Rogerion, of the bug Elizabeth.

At Manchester, Mr. David Whitehead, surveyor, and principal proprietor of the Soho Foundry.—Mr. James Higginson.—Mrs. Martha Billborrow.—Mr. Thomas Leeming, sen.—Mr. Thomas Lamb.

At Broom hall, Cheetham, James Halliwell, esq. partner in the House of Peel, Yates, Halliwell, and Co. of Manchester.

At

At Lancaster, Mrs. Statter.—Mr. Edward Barty.—Mrs. Eliz. Kettlewell.

Frederic, the ninth son of the late Timothy Parker, esq. of Hornby hall, 12.

At Preston, Mr. Thomas Wilson, one of the common-council of that borough, 82.—Mrs. Eliz. Sanderfon, a maiden lady, 71.

At Bootle, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector of that parish, and vicar of Ulverston; and an acting magistrate for the counties of Lancaster and Cumberland.

At Wigan, Mr. T. Greenough.—Mr. John Knowles.

At Heathfield, near Pately-bridge, Sarah, the wife of Edward Buckle, 103.

At Ardwick, Mr. John Sheppard Goddard, 26.

At Chorley, Miss M. H. Smethurst, eldest daughter of Mr. John S.—Mrs. Halliwell, 66.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Aspinall, 42.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Parr, relict of John P. esq. late alderman of Liverpool, 85.

At Stubbins, near Bury, Mr. Samuel Milner.

At Pendleton Lodge, Mr. W. Hewitt, late of Blackburn.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Thornton in the Moors, Mr. William Darlington of Marbury, to Miss Eliz. Sefton.

William Smith, esq. of Milton-brook lodge, to Miss Braffie, only daughter of Robert A. esq. of Cotton-hall.

At Chester, Mr. Lowe, to Miss Paul, daughter of the late Mr. John P. of the White Lion.—Mr. Eaton, of Halton, surgeon, to Miss Eliz. Whitley, of Sutton.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Topping.—Mr. Palford, attorney.—Mrs. Paul, wife of Mr. P. coachmaker.—Mr. John Thomas, one of the members of the corporation.—Mrs. Cough, of the City Arms.

At Lawton, Mr. Cox, 59.

At Littleheath, near Nantwich, Mrs. Cliff.

DERBYSHIRE.

The gross income of the Chesterfield Canal for the last ten years, has been as under:

£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1797—10,883	0	9	1802—12,329	6	1
1798—10,361	0	5	1803—9,967	19	7
1799—10,117	0	5	1804—13,200	1	7
1800—11,988	7	8	1805—12,453	4	0
1801—12,870	6	1	1806—13,683	15	3

The balance in hand on the 31st December last, after paying the property tax, and 6l. per share dividends, and exclusive of 200l. fund in the agents' hands, amounted to 625l. 19s. 9d.

Died.] At Birdholme, James Hunloke, esq. uncle to Sir Windfor Hunloke, of Wingerworth.

At Derby, Mr. John Taft, of the Saracen's Head inn, 37.—Mrs. Mawkes, 67.—Mr. Edward Cater, 80.—Mrs. Crompton, wife of John C. esq. 42.

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At Chesterfield, Mr. John Darby, 47.—M. Jean Procedats, one of the prisoners of war, on parole there, 32. He was a Neapolitan by birth, but held a captain's commission in the French service, and was taken prisoner at the memorable battle of Maida.

At Alsop in the Dale, Mrs. Buxton.

At Dronfield, Mr. Kay, surgeon, 42.

At Dulfeld, the Rev. Rich. Gifford, 72.

At Alport, Mrs. Melland, wife of Mr. Francis M.

At Bolsover, Mr. William Knowles, late surgeon in the Derby militia, 51.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. Powell, surgeon, of Bannyhall street, to Miss E. Ashwell, second daughter of Mr. Ashwell, surgeon, formerly of Coleman street.

Died.] At Welford, Mr. Cumberland, 92.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Handley.—Mrs. Pole.—Mrs. Skidmore.—Mrs. Best, 63.—

Mrs. Eccleshaw.—Mr. Bates.—Mrs. Osborn.

At Harrowmarth, Mr. Thomas Ellis, 64.

At Beeston, Mrs. Lacey.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Grantham, L. W. Childers, esq. second son of the late Childers Wallbank C. esq. of Cantley, near Doncaster, to Miss Sarah Anne Kent, second daughter of Sir Charles K.

At Stamford, after a previous visit to Greta Green, Mr. Wales, printer, late of Bury, to Miss Eliza Booth.

Died.] At Horncastle, Mrs. Cuthbert.—Miss Frances Heald, daughter of Richard H. esq.

At Somercoates, near Louth, Mrs. Smith, 95.

At Cockerington, Mrs. Woodroof, 80.

At Stamford, Mrs. Broughton, many years proprietor of the old Stamford coach, 77.—Mrs. Stiles, 80.—Mr. Robert Saile, of the New Salutation inn, and clerk of the race-course.—Mr. W. Meadows, schoolmaster, 21.—Mrs. Plumptre, relict of the Rev. Dr. P. late president of Queen's College, Cambridge, 73.—Mr. John Edgson, 92.—Mrs. Wright, 93.—Mrs. Burton, 91.—Mrs. Hesleby, 75.—Mrs. Smith, 89.

At Nacconby, near Bourn, Miss Wyer.

At Haverholm Priory, Mr. Robert Billerton, steward to Sir Jenison Gordon.

At North Witham, Stephen Charlesworth, gent. He married in June, 1791, the second daughter of Sir Thomas Parkyns, of Bunney park, and sister to the late Lord Ranelagh.

At Spalding, Mr. William Bellamy.

At Whittlesea, the eldest son of J. Johnson, esq. 14.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Woodthorpe, wife of Mr. John W. of the Lion and Snake inn, 74.

—Mrs. Allison, relict of Mr. Thomas A. merchant.—Mr. Robert Vergette, 70.—Mr. Robert Turner, 66.

At West Stockwith, Mrs. Hickson, widow of Capt. H.

At Gainborough, Mr. Thomas Tee, school-master.

At Louth, Miss Eliz. Wingate, 36.

At Stoke, Mr. Attenborrow, sen. an eminent land surveyor.

At Hultoft, near Alford, John Faulding, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] John Handley, esq. of Stoke, near Newark, to Miss Story, second daughter of the Rev. Philip S. of Lockington hall.

At Syton, Mr. Tooke, to Mrs. Cleaver, relict of Richard C. gent.

Mr. John Green, of Market Harborough, to Miss A. Berridge, daughter of Mr. Thos. B. of North Kilworth.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Davis, the oldest worsted manufacturer in the town, 83.—Miss Ann Toone, daughter of the late Mr. John T.—Mrs. Mansfield, of the Nag's Head inn, 60.

Mrs. Jane Noble, relict of the Rev. Mr. N. of Frowlesworth.

At Desford, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. Jonathan B.

At Castle Donnington, Mr. John Davies, attorney, 61.—Mr. William Oldershaw, 63.—Mrs. Leeson, wife of Mr. William L. master of a very extensive academy at that place, 35.

At Hemmington, Mr. William Flint, farmer and maltster, 77. He fell from his chair and instantly expired.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Walsall, Thomas Hodgkins, esq. many years town-clerk of that place.

At Handsworth, Wm. Mottier, esq. 63.

At Blithbury, Mr. Matthew Smith, 56.

At Wichnor, near Litchfield, Mr. John Hickson, 83.

At Leek, Mr. Lucas, 77.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. William Wheler, youngest son of Sir Charles W. to Miss Harding, daughter of William H. esq. of Alveston house, near Stratford upon Avon.

Died.] At Stoke Priory, Mr. John Deakin, farmer, 70; and on the day on which he was interred, his mother, Mrs. D. aged 100. She retained her faculties to the last, and could read without spectacles.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Lunt, 94.—Mr. Charles Power.—Mrs. E. Smith, governess to the School of Industry, in Queen Street.—Mr. J. Hardy.—Richard Greaves, esq. of the House of Grundy and Greaves, a young gentleman of the brightest promise. To a high degree of commercial knowledge, and the most unflinching integrity, he added many useful and ornamental acquirements. By means of a very retentive memory, and intense application, he had become a great proficient in the modern European languages, particularly French, Italian, Spanish, and German. His taste for the fine arts was elegant and correct, and his native vigour of mind enabled him to

make considerable excursions in the extensive fields of Science.

At Coventry, Miss Mitchell.—Mr. J. B. Buck, 19.—Mr. Joseph Russell.—Mrs. A. Crockett.

At Warwick, Mr. Woodsfield, of the Black Horse.

At Henley, in Arden, Mr. William James, formerly in the profession of the law, but who had for some years retired from business. At Dudley, Mr. Edward Bannister, 47.

SHROPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made in the present session of parliament, for an act for inclosing the commons and waste lands in the manor of Knockin.

Married.] At Kinnerly, Richard Pritchard, 87, to Mrs. Ann Scanfield, 84.

Died.] At Pitchford, Adam Ottley, esq. son of Thomas O. esq. whose death is recorded in our last number.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Botewyle.—Mrs. Sarah Lawley.—Mr. George Hollis, 50.

At Whitechurch, Charles Shireff, esq. a major in the army, 69.—Mrs. Anne Edwards, 91.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Evans, wife of Lewis E. esq.

At Condover, Mr. Everall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The physicians and surgeons of Worcester are so well convinced of the great and numerous advantages resulting from the inoculation for the cow-pock, that they have unanimously entered into a resolution, not, under any circumstance or application whatever, to inoculate or sanction the inoculation for the small pox. The same resolution has for several years been invariably observed by most of the medical gentlemen in Birmingham.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Powell, of Munslow, Shropshire, to Miss Maria Pardoe, of Tenbury, second daughter of the late George P. esq. of Nash court.

At Frankley, Jonathan Haines, esq. of Forshaw heath, to Miss Gosling, daughter of Thomas G. esq.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. Cole.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lovett, relict of Mr. L. apothecary, 89.—Mrs. Barnes.—Mr. S. Hayes, writing-master.—Mr. Richard Pritchard, nearly 30 years clerk to the London coach office.—Mrs. Anne Lewis.—Mrs. Evett, of the Distillers' Arms.

At Eveham, Mr. Joseph Thomas.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Richard Collett, only son of Mr. C. surgeon, 21.

At Henwick, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Mr. H. of the Old Bank, Worcester, 20.

At Chaceley, Mrs. Taylor, many years governess of a respectable school for young ladies at that place.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hampton, near Hereford, Mr. J. Pitt, 69.

At Epton, Mrs. Weaver, wife of John W. At

At Hereford, Mr. Hopley, 57.—Mrs. Taylor, mother of William T. esq. of Tillington, 96.—John Jones, esq. who last year served the office of chief magistrate of the city, 60.—Mr. William Parker.—Mr. Knill.

At Leominster, Mrs. Lowe, wife of Mr. L.—Mrs. Sandland.

At Ledbury, Mrs. Watts.

At Stretton, Mr. Weaver.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting of the principal traders and inhabitants of Gloucester, was lately convened, for the purpose of taking into consideration the intended measure of forming a rail-way from the Coombe-Hill Navigation, to the town of Cheltenham: the meeting were of opinion that the plan, if carried into a law, would prove injurious to the trade and commerce of Gloucester; and therefore determined to intrust their two representatives in parliament, to oppose, in all its stages, any Bill which may be introduced to sanction such an undertaking.

Married.] At Queigley, Mr. John Taylor, to Miss Copner.

At Thornbury, Mr. Edward Salmon, surgeon, to Miss Hodges, only daughter of Mr. Hodges, formerly a partner in the house of Messrs. Grove and Co. Bristol.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. Daniel Smith, of Nailsworth, to Miss Martha Playne, of Longford Mills.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Martha Roberts, relict of David R. esq. army agent, London.—Mrs. Cox.—Miss Smith.—Mr. J. Wheeler, 94.—Mrs. Wilton, 73.—Miss Wingate.

At Colebourn, Miss Holmes, daughter of the Rev. M. H. rector of that place.

At Swindon, near Cheltenham, John Scudamore, esq. son of the late Henry Blackford S. esq. of Newent.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Middleton, wife of Mr. M. of the Lamb inn.

At Tetbury, Wm. Fisher, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. John Luckett, of the Bell inn, to Miss Peake, sister to Mr. P. of the Blue Boar inn.—Mr. Charles Talmaze, to Miss Mayow.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Jones, relict of the Rev. William J. late rector of Llanganbaf, and Llanghanfel, in Denbighshire, 66. Mr. Thomas Hedding.—Mrs. Isaacs, 65.—Miss Ann Brumhead, third daughter of Mr. B. collector of excise, 13.

At Chailleton, Mrs. Hancock, 84.

At Headington, Mrs. Mather, daughter of the Rev. Dr. M. formerly President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

At Woodstock, Mr. George Hunt, one of the senior members of the corporation.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

After the trials of the prisoners at the last assizes at Aylesbury, the magistrates and gen-

tlemen held a meeting in the county hall, to take into consideration a plan for establishing a general county fire insurance, by an association of the noblemen and gentlemen of the counties of Bucks, Bedford, Berks, Essex, Hertford, Huntingdon, Middlesex, Northampton, Oxford, and Warwick, which was highly approved, and recommended to be carried into immediate effect.

Married.] At Stoke Pogis, Jerome de Salis, esq. of Hillingdon Place, Middlesex, to Miss P. Freeman, daughter of Robert F. M. D. of the Lodge near Uxbridge.

At Upton, Mr. W. Davis, of Windfor, to Miss Mary Goddard, daughter of Mr. G. of Eaton Wick.

Died.] At Bath, John Williams, M. D. of Buckingham, who united singular skill with strict integrity, 56.—And a week afterwards, his sister, Mrs. F. Williams, 61.

At Great Marlow, where he was inspector general of instruction at the Royal Military College, General Jarry, 74.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, Charles Fyfe Palmer, esq. sen. of Luckley, Berks.

At Tingrith, Charles Dymocke Willaume, esq.

At Chellington, Mrs. Hooper, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Carlton cum Chellington.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Daventry, Mr. Richard Watson, son of the Rev. George W. to Miss Tayler.

At Peterborough, Captain Harries, of the Royal Pembroke fusiliers, to Miss Mary Powell.

The Rev. Mr. Davis, minister of the Baptist congregation at Middleton Cheney, to Miss Counce, of Thenford.

Died.] While hunting, Richard Booth, esq. of Glendon Hall. He served the office of high sheriff in 179., and was chosen lieutenant of the Kettering troop of Northamptonshire yeomanry on the first formation of the regiment. He had long laboured under symptoms of *angina pectoris*, in a fit of which he died.

At Peterborough, Mr. Samuel Ellis, 77. Mrs. Hayward, 86.

At Northampton, Mrs. Mary Newcome, youngest daughter of the late Alderman N. At Wellingborough, Mrs. Jones, 89.

At Spratton, Mrs. Martha Hodson, 83.

At Hartwell, of a putrid fever, Mr. John Windmill. One of his brothers and two sisters have died of the same disorder in the short space of seven weeks.

At Aynho, Mr. George Hunt.

At Thorney, the Rev. John Hunt, rector of Eorefield, near Ouse, 69.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Kimbolton, Mrs. Peck, wife of Mr. P. surgeon.

The Rev. Joseph Symphon, rector of Steeple Gidding, and vicar of Ellington.

At Chesherton, Mr. Walker, 53.

At Padbury, Mrs. Burgeis, wife of Mr. James B. 21.

At Huntingdon, Sir John Alston, bart. 45.
—Mr. William Graves, 65.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The representatives in parliament for the university of Cambridge having proposed, after the example of his Grace the Chancellor, to give two prizes of 15 guineas each to two senior bachelors of arts, and the like to two middle bachelors, who shall compose the best exercises in Latin prose, which are to be read publicly by them on a day to be appointed for the purpose; the Vice-Chancellor has appointed the following subjects for this year: For the senior bachelors, *Utrum mores civium emendet an corrumpat commercium?* middle bachelors, *Utrum literis profit laborum quanta nunc est editorum copia?*

The Rev. F. Wrangham, M.A. of Trinity College, and the Rev. E. D. Clarke, LL. D. of Jesus College, are to preach the two sermons before the University, on the subject of translating the Scriptures into the Oriental languages, agreeably to the proposition of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, vice-president of the College at Fort William in Bengal, for which he requests that each of the preachers will accept the sum of 30 guineas.

The two gold medals, value 15 guineas each, given by the Chancellor of this University, for the encouragement of classical learning, are this year adjudged to Mr. Joseph Kirkman Miller, and Mr. John Goodrich, bachelors of arts of Trinity college.

Died. At Cambridge, Mr. William Hinwell, of the Bird-boltonn.—Miss Ann Nutter, third daughter of Mr. James N. 14.—Mr. John Paul.—Sarah, the youngest sister of Mr. Thomas Sharp.

At Upwell, Mr. Edmund Overton, 86.

At Teversham, Mr. Thomas Foot, 79.

At Linton, Mr. Robert Chalk, sen. 75.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Sarah Dewey.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. master of the boarding school, Godmanchester, 28.

NORFOLK.

At the general meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Lynn on the 18th of February, the following premiums were proposed for the present year:—To those persons who shall produce the best one year old rams of the Leicester, Southdown, or Norfolk breeds, for each of the respective breeds, being the best in competition, a piece of plate of 5l. value; or being the second best, or without competition, of 3l. value. To those persons who shall produce the best pens of ewes one year old, consisting of three each, of the Leicester, Southdown, or Norfolk breeds, for each pen of the respective breeds, being the best in competition, a piece of plate of 5l. value; or being the second best, or without competition, of 3l. value. To the person who shall produce the best bull

not four years old, a piece of plate of 5l. value. To the person who shall produce the best boar, not more than two years old, a piece of plate of 2l. value. To the person who shall produce the best stallion for the purpose of breeding horses to be used in husbandry, being his own property, and having been used this season in Norfolk only, a piece of plate of 5l. value. To those shepherds who shall have been found to have, upon any day between the 1st day of May and the 30th, the greatest number of lambs in proportion to their number of ewes, certified according to the form of a certificate, to be had by applying to the secretary, and to be returned to him on or before the 30th of May, 1807—a premium of

Two	Pounds, if the	200	} and {	300
Three	number of	300		400
Four	Ewes put to the	400		500
Five	Tup was at	500		600
Six	least	600		

Ten pounds to be divided and disposed of by the committee according to its discretion, to labourers in husbandry, regard being had to the most deserving. Ten pounds to be divided and disposed of by the committee, according to its discretion, to dairy maids, who shall have lived each at least five years in the same service; regard being had to the most deserving.

Died. At Norwich, Miss C. B. Burrows.—Mrs. Durrant.—Mrs. Robinson.—Mrs. Sarah Leggett, 70.—Miss Ann Fairhead, 29.—Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, 77.—Mrs. Chesnutt, 75.—Mr. Spooner Nash, 26.—Mrs. Day, 63.—Mr. Robert Baldry, 77.

At Beccles, Mrs. Barcham, 73.—Mrs. Howes, a maiden lady, 81.

At East Dereham, Mrs. Wigg, 36.—Mr. Henry Keymer, 84.

At Stoke Ferry, Mrs. Goodman, sister to James Bradfield, esq. of that place.

At Harleston, Miss Palmer, daughter of Mr. P. of the Pye inn: She was going to take a walk one evening, when she fell down in the street, and expired as soon as she was conveyed home.

At Aylsham, Miss Cooke, 41.

At Blofield, Mr. William Parrock, 78.

At Lynn, Mrs. Wright, of Downham.

Miss Ann Pell Barnes, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Gorleston and rector of Southtown, near Yarmouth.

At Belagh, Mrs. Miles, widow of Mr. John M. of Burgh Castle, and sister to the late Thomas and William Palgrave, esqs. of Coltishall, 86.

At Yarmouth, William Lane Cory, gent. fourth son of Robert C. esq. 23.

SUFFOLK.

Married. At Elmswell, William G. Sallow, esq. of Greenwich, to Miss Hodgkin, daughter of the Rev. Joseph H. rector of Elmswell.

Died. At St. Edmund's Hill, near Bury, aged

aged 77, John Symonds, esq. LL. D. professor of modern history in the university of Cambridge, and late recorder of Bury. He was formerly of St. John's college, A. B. 1752, A. M. 1754; he succeeded Mr. Gray, the celebrated poet, in the professorship in 1771, and took the degree of doctor of laws in 1772. He was a gentleman highly distinguished for his literary attainments, particularly in biblical learning; and his loss will be much regretted by many surviving friends, but by none more than his Grace the Duke of Grafton and family, with whom he had long been in habits of intimacy, and honoured by mutual friendship.

At Claydon, the Rev. G. Drury, rector of Overton and Billing in Northamptonshire, and patron of Claydon and Allenham, 87. He was the oldest magistrate in the county.

At Bury, aged 94, Mrs. Anne Burrough, a maiden lady, niece of the late Sir James B. knight, master of Caius college, Cambridge. She was the last survivor of a very ancient and respectable family, and her benevolent and charitable disposition will long be remembered, and her loss severely felt, by those who participated in her bounty.

At Whitton, Mr. Kerridge, banker, of Ipswich.

At Darham House, Miss Charlotte Peyton, third daughter of the late Sir Henry P. of Hagbeach Hall.

At Newham, Mrs. Abbot, wife of Mr. A. surgeon.

At Wrentham, the Rev. Mr. Sheppard, dissenting minister, 38.

At Ipswich, Mr. Wm. Bryant, 21.

At Lakenheath, Mr. Tunnel, 85.—Mr. Newton, 74.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Bocking, George Powel, esq. to Miss Georgiana Dench, youngest daughter of the late John D. esq. of Newland Hall.

Died.] At East Hanningfield, Mrs. Polley, 83.

At Coptfold Hall, William Vachell, esq. 72.

At Chelmsford, Miss Caswell, 30.

At Great Waltham, Mr. Thomas Devonish, 93. Till the week preceding his death, he was never confined to his bed by sickness.

At Colchester, Mrs. Beaumont.—Mr. Joseph Eisdell.—Mr. Benjamin Matthewman.

At Danbury, Mrs. Cooch, 93.

At New Hall, Boreham, the Rev. Mr. O'Brian, a venerable pastor of the school there, 72.

KENT.

Married.] At Chatham, Captain H. H. Spencer, of the Royal Navy, to Miss E. Lowry, daughter of Charles L. esq. of his Majesty's Ship Glory.—Mr. Richard Collins, of London, to Miss Thompson, eldest daughter of John T. esq. of the Dock-yard.

At Dover, — Whitridge, esq. of London, to Miss Hmay.

In London, George Wright Gravener, esq. of Dover, to Miss Waller, of Faversham.

At Warehorne, Mr. Samuel Jones, engineer, of Rye Harbour, to Mrs. Howland.

At Greenwich, George Hillier, esq. to Mrs. Tahourdin.

Died.] At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Etherington, bookseller and stationer.

At Osborne Lodge, Cranbrook, Thomas Adams, esq. an active, intelligent, and humane magistrate of this county, and commanding officer of the Cranbrook volunteers.

At Borden, Mr. William Wise, sen. 82.

At Lydd, the Rev. John Goodwin.

At Canterbury, Mr. Noble, 75 — Mr. William Burnby, attorney.—Mr. George Hadlee, youngest son of Mr. H. of the Falstaff inn.—Lee Warley, esq. 92.—Mr. Geo. Legrand, surgeon.

At Chatham, Mr. Fitzgerald, of the royal navy, 97.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Hague, 91.—Mrs. Jacobs, 54.—Mr. Anthony Warman, 36.

At Southborough, Lieutenant Colonel Hollowell, 61.

At East Hayes, Miss Payne, 28.

At Dover, Colonel Carr, many years barrack-master at that place.

At Maidstone, Miss Collins, niece to J. Blake, esq. of that town, 31.

At Faversham, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. W. of the royal powder mills.—Mrs. Fairman.—Mrs. Glascock.

At Gravesend, Miss Rogers, daughter of Henry Thomas R. esq.

At Eltham, Mrs. Grant. This truly interesting lady was a native of St. Domingo, and received her education in France. She had been three times a widow; her first marriage was solemnized when she had barely attained her 14th year. Her last marriage was to Col. Grant, then commanding officer at Jamaica. The premature engagements and duties of her family cares, added to the peculiar maladies of a West Indian climate, rapidly shattered a beautiful and delicate frame of body; inasmuch that, even to those who were most honoured with her intimacy, she appeared much older than she declared herself to be. We are assured that the fascinating subject of this account had strong public claims on the gratitude of this nation, for her spirited detection of a conspiracy among the negroes to vindicate their outraged rights. It is at least certain, that her annual pension from government was more ample than the common provision for a colonel's widow. Not to dwell, however, with prolixity on an event in which the humane and free-born minds of Englishwomen can see little to imitate, we will turn to the scene in which they excel all other females on the face of the earth. Here Mrs. Grant's character shone with conspicuous lustre. Complete mistress of all the nameless endearing amenities

amenities of unaffected kindness, blest with a gaiety of disposition that combined French sprightliness with English modesty, endued with a sensibility of heart that shared most poignantly the joys and griefs of others, this amiable woman spread light, and life, and rapture, through every festive party; and invariably proved herself the christian foothill of the distressed, in want, in sorrow, or in sickness.

SUSSEX.

During the late hurricane on the morning of the 18th of February, a sheet of lead, weighing upwards of 2 cwt. was blown from the steeple of Chiddingfold church, in a S. E. direction, to a distance of upwards of 60 feet, from the foundation, over a high footpath, and alighted on a stout grave-rail, which was broken by its weight. The spire of this church is greatly admired for the grandeur of its architecture. The structure is of free-stone, its height 128 feet; in figure it greatly resembles the cathedral spire of Chichester, and is supposed to have been erected from a design of the same architect. A buckle, one of the crests of the ancient and noble family of Pelham, is sculptured on a stone on each side of the steeple door.

The free-school in Middle-street, Brighton, erected and endowed by a subscription among the several dissenting congregations in that town, has now upwards of a hundred boys daily attending it, all of whom are successfully educated by one master, Mr. Sharpe, in the manner invented by Mr. Lancaster, and so strongly recommended for adoption by Mr. Whitbread, in the House of Commons.

At a public vestry lately held at Brighton, it was resolved, that application be immediately made to parliament for an act for the better regulation of the police of the town.

Married.] At Seaford, Nicholas Tucker, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Evans, daughter of the Rev. Mr. E. vicar of that place.

Died.] At Lewes, Peter Simon, esq. collector of the customs at Newhaven.—Mrs. Shoemith.

At Uckfield, the Hon. and Rev. William Augustus Irby, third son of Lord Boston, and rector of Whiston, Northamptonshire.

At Fynden, the Rev. Dr. Metcalfe, vicar of that place, 62.

At Newhaven, Mr. Smith, postmaster.

At Haslemere, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, Mrs. Bridger, an elderly lady.

HAMPSHIRE.

As some men were lately levelling a piece of ground at Quarr Abbey, between Ryde and Wootton Bridge, in the Isle of Wight, a human skeleton was dug up, which had been interred (it is imagined) nearly 600 years. The perfect state it was found in has attracted a vast number of people to the place, to

examine it. The trunk of the head is perfect, with all the teeth sound, and of enamelled whiteness. Several vaults have likewise been discovered; and coins, of great antiquity.

Married.] At Southampton, Thomas Graham, esq. to Miss Home, only daughter of the late Major James H.—The Rev. Kenrick Saunders, to Miss Gibbons, eldest daughter of the late S. Kenrick G. esq.

At Martyn Warthy, John Briggs, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's inn, to Miss Margaret Malcolm, niece to Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley.

At Portsmouth, Captain Marshall, of the royal navy, to Miss Varlo, of Southwick.

Died.] At Southampton, Sir William Dunkin, late one of the judges of the supreme court of judicature at Calcutta.—Mrs. Harfield, relict of Mr. James H. merchant.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. M. attorney.—Lieutenant P. Helpman, of the royal navy.—Miss Carey, eldest daughter of Mr. William C.—Mrs. Twentyman, of the Golden Lion.—Mr. John Jessy, of the victualling office.

At Yand Farm, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Jerome, relict of Mr. John J.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Bradford, Mr. Thomas Foster Saunders, solicitor, to Miss Harriet Bush, fourth daughter of Thomas B. esq.

Died.] At Warminster, Mrs. Hooper.—Mr. George Wansley, 50. He was by nature endowed with a clear and comprehensive understanding, which had been improved by education, and enlarged by study in every branch of literature; yet he delighted not in a vain display of his acquirements, but was anxious only to make his abilities useful both to himself and others. He was snatched from his admiring friends by a rapid and violent disorder, at that period of life when, from the strength of his constitution, aided by temperance, they had promised themselves a long enjoyment of the benefit of his virtues.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Cockayne, relict of the Rev. William C. D. D. professor of astronomy in Gresham college, and rector of Kilhampton, Cornwall.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Z. Allnutt, attorney, of Henley, to Miss Havell.—Dr. Taylor, to Miss Manley.

Died.] At Warfield Grove, the Hon. Richard Bradshaw Annesley, youngest son of the Earl of Mountnorris.

At Windsor, the Rev. Dr. Lancaster Adkin, rector of Belsaugh, Norfolk, and minister of St. Andrew's, Norwich, 66. He was a pious christian, a sincere friend, and strict in the discharge of his religious duties. He was the first founder, in Norwich, of that charitable and beneficent institution, the Sunday schools,

schools, which he constantly attended and instructed for more than 21 years. The present members of that admirable institution sorely regret and lament the loss of their guide, friend, and benefactor, whose only study was their improvement and happiness.

At Maidenhead, Mrs. Emblyn.

At Reading, Mr. Richard Poulton.—Mr. North.—Mrs. Osborne, relict of Mr. O. Surgeon.

At Abingdon, Miss Kent, daughter of Mr. William K. 24.

At Speenhamland, John Dicker, esq.

At Thatcham, Captain Tinsley, of the royal navy, a brave and meritorious officer.

At Speenhill Cottage, Mrs. Blagrove, wife of T. W. Blagrove, esq. of Salisbury-square, London.

At Newbury, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S.—Mrs. Austin, formerly of the Three Tuns.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a meeting convened at Bath, on the 10th of February, it was unanimously resolved that a brewery, to be called the Bath Public United Brewery, be established in that city or its vicinity. It was at the same time agreed that the concern should consist of 2000 shares, at 25l. each, to be paid by instalments of 5l. every two months. A considerable number of shares were immediately subscribed for.

Married.] At Bath, William Austin, esq. of Demerara, to Miss Piersey, second daughter of the late Jeffery P. esq. of Cork.—Mr. John Hall, of London, to Miss Cater, third daughter of C. W. C. esq.—William Lyndon, esq. late captain in the first Devon militia to Miss Silley.—Daniel Webster, esq. of Dean Park, Northamptonshire, to Miss Morgan, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel M. Charles Poole, esq. of Stowey, to Miss Gore, of Rubys, near Bridgwater.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Richard Scrase, formerly master of the riding house in that city, 90. At the late general election he went to Nottingham to give his vote for Messrs. Coke and Smith, with the same silver buttons on his coat and waistcoat, and the same buckles on his shoes, that he wore on a similar occasion in the year 1745. We appeared highly delighted, and every person present participated in his feelings.—Thomas Barrow, esq. formerly of Manchester.—The dowager Marchioness of Ely.—Mrs. Hutchinson, relict of Mr. H. apothecary, 70.—Gilbert Petrie, esq. of Tobago.—Mrs. Dorothy Browne.—Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. B. Esq.—Benjamin Morris, gent. 84. In the early part of his life he followed the profession of a drawing-master, and was esteemed an artist of abilities. His later years were remarkable for their wonderful regularity. The hands of his dial were not more accurate than he was in the instant of rising, breakfasting, attending public prayers, din-

ing, taking his evening's pipe and beverage, and retiring to his chamber.

At Bristol, Samuel Ruggles Ruggles, esq. second son of Thomas R. esq. of Spain's Hall, Essex.—The Rev. Francis de Soyres, minister of the French protestant chapel, and master of the French boarding-school in this city.—Mrs. Curriffe, relict of H. Barnett C. esq.—Francis Adams, esq. of Norton-Malreward, justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for this county. As a magistrate, his talents and extensive knowledge of his country eminently qualified him to administer justice, and the benevolence of his heart ever led him to be a peace maker.—Mr. Matthew Stretch, late of the Bush tavern.—Richard Highatt, esq.—Mr. Bannister, 70.—Mr. R. Hayward, 89.

At Kilmerton, Mr. Drape, only son of the Rev. Mr. D.

At Weston Farm, near Bath, Mr. Abraham Wintle, eldest son of Abraham W. esq.

At Stapleton Howfe, Miss Lucas, daughter of J. R. Lucas, esq. 16.

At East Brent, aged 90, Mrs. Ham. She has left five children, 39 grand-children, and 90 great-grand-children.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Stepleton, Henry Seymour, esq. of Handford, to Miss Beckford, only daughter of Peter B. esq. and niece to Lord Rivers.

Died.] At Shaftesbury, John Brickley Mefter, the only surviving child of Richard M. esq.

At Winterborne, Mr. William Davis.

At Martin's-town, Mrs. Tucker.

At Sydling, John Hutchins, cousin to the historian of Dorset, and great-grandson of a former vicar of that place, 69. His grandfather Peter, who was son of John Hutchins, vicar of Sydling, and younger brother of Richard the historian's father, though so much a cripple from his infancy as to be able to walk or rather crawl only upon all fours, having his hands guarded by boards, supported his family to an advanced age by keeping a small day-school in the parish. The deceased was for many years an honest, industrious, and much-valued labourer in Sir John Smith's garden, and was supported by his bounty during a very tedious sickness, in which he was almost entirely confined to his bed. He has left one son, Peter Hutchins (an eccentric, thoughtless young man, but of considerable natural abilities), now a common soldier in a marching regiment.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, the Rev. Richard Frome, of London, to Miss Ann Parmenter.

At Tiverton, John Hill, esq. of the Bombay military establishment, to Miss Nesbitt, daughter of the late Major N.

At Crediton, Mr. Smith, solicitor, to Miss Cleave.—Mr. Stephen Hugo, surgeon, to Miss Dinah Ward.

At Stokenham, the Rev. W. J. Birdwood, rector of Slapton, to Miss Dorothea Allen, daughter of M. Allen, esq. of Coleridge.

Died.] At Barnstaple, Mrs. Ann Hare, 72; youngest daughter of Dr. Francis H. formerly bishop of Chichester.

At Plymouth, Mrs. C. E. Blackburn, wife of Mr. B. ship-builder.

At Milverton, Mrs. Cridland, wife of Thomas C. esq. of Weacombe St. Auderies, Somerset.

At Exeter, William Holmes, esq. merchant, 71.

At Thorverton, Mr. Henry Pugh, surgeon, one of the coroners for the County, 38.

At Sandford, Mrs. Sargent, 58.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Clements, William Knapp, esq. of the Royal Miners militia, to Miss Marshall, daughter of John M. esq. of Roswyn, near Truro.

Died.] At Bodmin, Mrs. Elizabeth May, wife of William M. esq.—Mr. William Popham, a member of that Corporation, 89.—Mrs. A. Marshall, 80, many years post-mistress of that place.

At Falmouth, Mr. Crips, superintendent of barracks.

At Truro, Mrs. Pearse, many years a respectable school-mistress there, 79.—Mr. David Williams, many years assay-master to the Cheadle and Pary's mine companies.—The Rev. James Pafcoe, vicar of Keverne.

At Chyandour, near Penzance, Thomas Bolitho, esq. 66.

At Trewithen, Mrs. Hawkins, mother of Sir Christopher H.

At Fowey, Mrs. Jane W. Nicholls.

At St. Ives, Mr. Nicholas Rowe, of the Golden Lion inn, 73.

WALES.

Amongst the many improvements adopting at Carmarthen, it is in contemplation to establish a Medical Dispensary, for the charitable purpose of attending the sick poor at their own houses. The corporation of Carmarthen intend to contribute an annual sum; the Medical Gentlemen of the town have very handsomely offered their attendance and assistance, gratis.

The corporation of Carmarthen has also resolved to enlarge the present quay, by extending it to the Bridge, which will be an incalculable advantage to the trade and shipping of the town; likewise to erect a new gaol and house of correction; and that a certain portion of the Corporation lands be sold, and others let by auction, to meet the expenses attendant on the same.

Two extraordinary discoveries have recently been made on the coast near Roscilly, about twenty miles from Swansea: the tides of late having receded much farther than usual, the wreck of a vessel has appeared, which was lost there about 50 years ago, and a cask of iron wire has been recovered. A short distance from the same spot, about 12lbs. of Spanish

dollars and half-dollars, of the date of 1625, have been found amongst the sand, which are conjectured to have formed part of the cargo of a rich Spanish vessel from South America, called the Scanderoon galley, which was wrecked on that part of the coast upwards of a century since. Several persons now living, recollect their relatives mentioning the circumstance of the latter ship being lost, and some families residing in the neighbourhood at the time, who suddenly became rich, were supposed to have derived their opulence from the wreck, notwithstanding every possible exertion was made by the then Magistrates of Swansea, to secure such part of the property as could be saved, for the benefit of its owners.

A splendid monument has been lately erected in the parish church of Hanmer, in the county of Flint, to the memory of the late Lord Kenyon. It is of the usual pyramidal shape, and is divided in height into nearly two equal parts; the lowest is occupied in the centre by a projecting pedestal containing the following appropriate inscription:—

LLOYD LORD KENYON,
Baron of Gredington. In the County of Flint,
Lord Chief Justice of England.
In the execution of his high and important magistracy, he was eminently distinguished for
Learning, discretion, firmness, and integrity.
Not only was he qualified to administer the laws with ability,
Promptitude, and vigour, but, as the
Guardian of the public morals,
To instruct, admonish, and reform;
For
The authority of his high station, great and weighty,
Justly was strengthened, grace, and dignified, by the religious
simplicity of his own character.
And the unaltered purity of his habitual conduct,
Dear to his family,
In every office and relation of domestic life,
He has left a name.
To which they look up with affectionate and honest pride,
And which his country will remember
With gratitude and veneration.
So long as her happiness and her glory shall continue to
depend on the great and united principles of
Religion, Law, and order.
Born October 5th, 1731, O.S.
Died April 4th, 1802.

On the right hand of, and adjoining, the pedestal, is a spirited figure of justice, with the Libra, and unsheathed sword; on the left hand is another of Religion, bearing the Cross, and Book of Life, opened in Proverbs, at the verse, "The memory of the just shall be blessed." From the top of the pedestal rises a gothic niche, from which a grand curtain being supposed to be thrown back, a sitting figure of his lordship is seen, in his parliamentary robes, and, though small, is esteemed a very striking likeness. The whole monument is of fine white marble, the figures are in *alto rilievo*, and the design and execution is such as must add to the increasing reputation of John Bacon, jun. the sculptor.

Died.] At Brecon, Mrs. Bold, wife of Hugh B. esq. and one of the co-heiresses of the late John Phillips, esq. of Tregare, Breconshire.

At Haverfordwest, John Griffiths, esq. surgeon of the Carmarthen militia, 38.

At Pembroke, Mr. John Clark, land and tithe agent, and fellow of the Antiquarian Society

Society at Edinburgh. He possessed strong natural abilities, with great depth of knowledge; and his ideas were distinguished by an originality which strikingly animated his conversation. In early life he indulged a taste for composition; and, about twenty-five years ago, published a small volume, entitled, *The Works of the Caledonian Bards*, being a translation from the Gaelic, in prose and verse. This effusion possessed all the energy and dignity of the admired originals, and exalted in no small degree the credit of the author. Mr. Clark was appointed by the Board of Agriculture, on its first institution, to survey the district comprehending Herefordshire, Radnorshire, and Breconshire; and under its auspices, he published the Reports for those counties; a labour in which he displayed both zeal and ingenuity, by collecting together a body of useful information. He has since published *An Inquiry into the Nature and Value of Leasehold Property*: containing a variety of calculations eminently useful both to land-holders and agents, and rendered familiar to every capacity. That division of the Principality wherein he has been actively employed for upwards of twenty years, is much indebted to him for many steps in the progress to its present state of improvement: he planned, and superintended the formation of some excellent roads, thro' parts which were before almost inaccessible to travellers; and, by his exertions, the value of church, as well as landed property, has there been increased in a high degree. The goodness of his heart, the benevolence of his character, and the sincerity of his friendship, riveted the attachment of all his acquaintance, and will secure to his memory their respect and veneration; whilst the eminence of his professional talents, and the irreproachable integrity which marked his whole conduct, will render the loss of his services a subject of regret to the community at large.

At Langynwyd, in Glamorganshire, Elizabeth Thomas, aged 102, a poor woman who had seen four generations, or her great great grandchildren, and lived in the reign of four sovereigns in this kingdom. She could see, work, and walk a considerable distance, till within a short time of her death.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The Edinburgh House of Industry was opened in January 1801, for the reception of such poor and destitute women as were willing to work, but unable to procure employment. The female children of the poor were also to be admitted, and taught lace working, as the most profitable branch in which they could be employed. Both these objects have been carried into effect with great success. From the period above-mentioned, every woman entitled to the charity of the city or suburbs, in want of work, and in distressed circumstances, has, upon proper application, been admitted to the house; a

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wheel and lint immediately provided, and the whole of their earnings regularly paid them; they have a warm comfortable room to work in; their dinners gratis; and such as have children, sixpence weekly in addition; they come in the morning, and go home at night; the children are instructed, by an able and respectable mistress, to work lace; and have an English teacher for one hour daily; they also receive what they earn. The benefit of such an institution is too obvious to require further comment; but, it may be necessary to state that from fifty to sixty poor destitute women and children are constantly employed and protected in the house; amongst these are two girls, perfectly deaf and dumb. As this is entirely a female institution, it has long been the wish of the managers to interest some respectable ladies to assist in the charge of it; and they are now happy to state to the public, that they have been successful. A number of ladies, every way qualified for so important a trust, have kindly consented to take charge of the internal arrangements, until relieved by successors equally willing, and equally qualified to promote the objects of the undertaking, by paying the strictest attention to the good order and economy of the whole. The very destitute situation of a vast number of the wives and widows of soldiers, with families, calls loudly for protection; and it is a duty we owe the brave men who are fighting, or who have fallen for us, that they should be protected. The House of Industry will afford them an asylum, where, by their own honest exertions, they may earn their bread, and see their female children instructed in such a manner as to earn theirs with comfort and credit. It is also intended, if the funds will admit, to begin a branch for the instruction of servants, by taking charge of a certain number of girls, and teaching them all the necessary duties. As the managers are fully sensible of the benefits which must accrue to the public from such an institution, they boldly come forward to claim its protection; and they request particularly, that the ladies in general will be pleased to visit the House of Industry in Tiviot-row, and endeavour, by their countenance and protection, to encourage female industry; and by their advice and instruction, to cultivate early habits of religion and virtue, in order that the opportunity of being thus extensively useful may be laid open to all.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. John Murray, bookseller, of London, to Miss Anne Elliott, only daughter of the late Charles E. esq. bookseller.

Died.] At Laffwade, Mr. William Simpson, paper-maker. He served under Lord Cornwallis, as an officer of artillery, during the American war. Upon his return to this country, he married the daughter of an eminent paper manufacturer, which excited his attention to that business, and he became ex-

tensively

tenaciously concerned in it. He was the first who introduced into that manufacture the improved method of Bleaching by means of Muriatic Acid; and he generously communicated the result of his long, important, and expensive experiments to the trade at large, which they acknowledged by making him a present of a handsome piece of plate.—In private life he acquired and retained the attachment and regard of a numerous circle of friends, who sincerely regret his death.

At Fochabers, Mr. William Kellman, 102. He was a millwright and carpenter, and continued to work at his trade till within three weeks of his death.

At Dunfermline, Robert Scotland, esq. of Middlebank.

At Port Patrick, Adam Gordon, esq. collector of the customs.

At Linlithgow, James Taylor, esq. sheriff substitute of that county.

At Glasgow, John Robertson, esq. merchant.

At Shirlarton-house, Perthshire, John Harvie, esq.

At Paisley, Mrs. Agnes Finlay, wife of James Howe, esq. of Grange, near Kilmarnock.

At Bynntisland, Miss Charters, daughter of the late Samuel C. esq.

At Dumfries, Lieutenant Richardson, of the Westmorland militia.

At Whitcroft, in the county of Dumfries, Robert Henderson, esq. of Cleughhead, 83.

At his seat near Edinburgh, Sir William Forbes, bart. In this gentleman, who has thus closed a long and honorable life, society has to bewail a loss which will not be soon or easily supplied. Sir Wm. F. was one of the distinguished few whom Providence seems to have destined to purposes of the highest dignity and usefulness, by combining, with a station of great influence in society, the best attributes of the understanding, and the noblest qualities of the heart. Born to the inheritance of an ample fortune, he early devoted himself to the improvement of the commercial interests of his country, and was the founder, in conjunction with the late Sir James Hunter Blair, of the well known banking establishment, which now bears their mutual name. In this situation, the views of Sir William Forbes were never directed to the considerations of personal advantage, unconnected with the welfare of the community. His liberality and indulgence were unbounded in the numerous cases of mercantile transactions which came under his view, of which his luminous and expansive mind had first ascertained that the objects were judicious and honest; and many who now enjoy the comforts of independence, we doubt not are conscious, that they might yet have lingered in the struggle of life, but for the confiding liberality of Sir William Forbes. The support and encouragement of all public concerns engaged much of the attention of this genuine

patriot; and in public and private charity his liberality was at once exemplary and unostentatious. Many are the children of sorrow who bless his bounteous hand and sympathising heart, whose relieved distresses are known only to themselves. In the intercourse of private society, and in the bosom of his family, the qualities of Sir William Forbes were not less amiable, than those of his public situation were honorable and useful. In his youth he had devoted much of his time to the study of elegant literature; and, during the course of his long life, he never lost sight of those liberal pursuits which early association had endeared to him, and which, while they relieved the pressure of his more serious avocations, lent a distinguished grace to his character. He finished, in a degree which has seldom been attained, that acuteness and discrimination which are conferred by a knowledge of mankind, with the information of the scholar, and the courtly elegance of the gentleman; but in him the fascination of manner arose from the genuine feelings of his heart: he was polite and condescending, because he was humane and benevolent; he was open and gracious, because he was candid and sincere. Sir William Forbes was one of the earliest members of the celebrated Literary Club, which boasted amongst its other illustrious associates, the names of Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, and Burke. He survived many of these eminent men, and, we believe, has left few of the original members behind him. The literary leisure of his latter days was devoted to the fulfilment of a task for which he was peculiarly fitted; we allude to his account of the life and writings of his friend Dr. Beattie.

At Edinburgh, Archibald M'Phune, esq. of Driep, captain in the Argyllshire militia.—The Rev. James Moyle, many years one of the ministers of Cowgate Chapel.—The Hon. Richard Somerville Hamilton, second son of Lord Viscount Boyne, and a lieutenant in the royal navy.—Mrs. Elliot, wife of Mr. Cornelius E. bookseller.—General John Fletcher Campbell, of Salton.—William Law, of Elvington, esq. sheriff deputy of the county of Haddington, 91.—After being delivered of a son, the lady of Sir James Nasmyth, of Possfo.—Sir William Ramsay, of Banff, bart.

Mr. John Bell, bookseller, a gentleman who, for the period of half a century, ranked among the first of his profession, and, during many years of that period, was the father of the trade. Mr. Bell's conduct and character, throughout the course of his long life, were distinguished by integrity, liberality, and independence. He was a man of liberal education, was well acquainted with modern literature, and lived in habits of intimacy with most of the eminent literary characters of the last century. His talents, however, were of that kind which rather shunned than courted notice; they were chiefly exhibited in the line of his profession; in

in the taste which led him to select, and the judgment which enabled him to appreciate, the literary productions which were, from time to time, presented to him. Although frequently solicited, and amply qualified, to fill situations of public trust and responsibility, it is a well known fact, that he uniformly declined to accept any office of this kind. It need scarcely be added, that he kept aloof from all party discussions, and political dissensions, although distinguished, upon every great question, as a warm friend to the inviolable constitution of his country. In private life, Mr. Bell was humane, charitable, and unostentatious, uniting to a copious fund of information and good sense, a benevolence of heart, and cheerfulness of temper, peculiarly his own. He continued in the active duties of his profession till within a very short period of his death, and preserved his faculties unimpaired to the last. He was one of the original promoters of the Society of Booksellers of Edinburgh and Leith, and was the first who filled the situation of Preses of that society. At a meeting of the committee, held on the 29th of September, the following proposal was made by Mr. Constable, the present Preses, and unanimously approved of; and with it we shall conclude this short sketch of the character of Mr. Bell: "The society having recently sustained a very afflictive loss in the death of one of its oldest and worthiest members, Mr. John Bell, it is proposed that, at the next general meeting, all the members shall appear in mourning, as a small tribute of respect to the memory of one who has, for half a century, held a distinguished place among his brethren, and whose name will never be forgotten while integrity and uprightness are held in estimation among men."

IRELAND.

Married] Joseph Fox, esq. of Dooliston, Meath, to Miss Frances D'Arcy, of Hydepark, Westmeath.

At Cavan, Robert Crawford, esq. surveyor of Excise, aged 80 years, to Miss Sarah Graham, only daughter of the late Francis G. esq. aged 15 years.

At Limerick, Thomas Swyny, esq. lieutenant in the 24th regt. of foot, to Miss Catherine Cecilia Glissan, daughter to William Glissan, esq. of Fermoy.

Died] In Dublin, Lord Carbery, who succeeded to that title about a year ago. His lordship was the fifth baron, and has left two daughters, the Hon. Mrs. Preston, and the Hon. Mrs. Barry; but dying without male issue, the title devolves to his relative Sir John Evans Freke.—Alice, Countess of Wicklow, relict of the late Lord Viscount W. 69.—John Allen, esq. 81. He was one of the chief merchants in that city, and a director of the bank of Ireland, since the first establishment.

Mrs. Walsh, wife of the Dean of Dromore. This lady was one of the co-heiresses of the

late Theobald Wolfe, esq. and cousin to the late Lord Kilwarden.

Suddenly, Brice, Earl of Milltown, 72, who succeeded his brother Joseph, the late Earl, November 27th, 1801. He is succeeded to his title and estates by his grandson, who entered his 8th year, on the 11th of February. This young nobleman is the son of Joseph Leeson, esq. eldest son of the late Earl, who died before his father came to the title; and Emily, grand-daughter of General Douglas. The young Earl has a brother, Henry Talbot, born in 1800; and a sister Cecilia, born in 1801, shortly after the death of her father.

Mr. Stewart, a favourite but unfortunate son of Thespis. With all his failings he had also a fund of generosity and philanthropy which should have obscured his faults from the researches of his traducers; he was a good son, and in that capacity deserves the unqualified praise of those who knew his conduct to his father. Magnanimity, aided by the indiscretions incident to human nature, perverted in a great degree the mental faculties of poor Stewart; melancholy succeeded violence; and dumb forgetfulness, relieved only by incoherent recollection, finally closed the scene of this once favoured and established comedian. He was about 35 years of age; and had been a considerable part of that time upon the stage, but, until the production of O'Keefe's "Wicklow Gold Mines," did not rise above mediocrity; from that period (1794) he distinguished himself in low comedy, and ultimately became a prominent favourite with the Dublin audience. He has left a young widow pregnant (the late Miss Griffiths) and two children.

At Belfast, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. W. of the Belfast theatre; a woman of most exemplary conduct and meekness of disposition, which gained and secured her the love and esteem of all who knew her. She was one of the infant pupils of the celebrated Garrick, and her father (a Mr. Simpson, of Aberdeen in Scotland, where Mrs. W. has left several near relations) of the most respectable families, was Mr. G.'s assistant and particular friend. Mr. Garrick brought her out in the character of Violante, in the *Wonder! a Woman keeps a Secret*, at the age of fourteen, with his Don Felix, in which she proved very successful; having, in her infant years, performed all the principal children's parts with that great man. She continued but a short time in the profession, when she was married to Charles Fleetwood, esq. son of the old patentee of that name of Drury-lane theatre, who shortly after died at Bengal in the East Indies; where, on his arrival, he was informed of the decease of his wife's brother, a short time before at Madras, a Captain John Simpson, in the army. Mrs. White being defrauded of all the property left her, which was considerable both by her

brother and husband, was necessitated to return again to the stage, where he has experienced many vicissitudes with Mr. White, to whom he had been married sixteen years.

At the same place, William Sinclair, esq. Possessed of an active mind, the staple trade of the country was conducted by him on an enlarged scale, with that success which unremitting application, directed by the soundest talents, naturally produces. In the prosecution of his designs, he appeared to derive as much satisfaction from the employment and comfort afforded to the numerous body of people under him, as from any present emolument. With increasing opulence, his liberality kept pace; for his hand was not only open to individual distress, but to the support of every public institution, to the advancement of every relative, to the encouragement of the industry of every acquaintance. In his manner at home, where the heart is best developed, were blended the father, brother, and friend, inasmuch that the domestic circle has seldom presented a more perfect scene of cheerful innocence, confidence, and love.

Also at Belfast, William Preston, esq. barrister at law; he was a gentleman of mild, and benevolent manners, and an excellent classic scholar. His works as a poet are well known and admired for their elegant taste, and refined feelings.

At Chilcomb, Killarney, Miss S. Lynn, youngest daughter of Adam Loftus L., esq.

At Newmarket, county of Cork, Mrs. Curran, mother of the Right Hon. John Philpot Curran, master of the rolls.

At Limerick, the Right Rev. Dr. Michael Peter M'Mahon, titular Bishop of Killaloe, aged 97.

At Drelhadarna, county of Limerick, Anne Meade, at the advanced age of 117.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Petersburg, on the 3d of June last, in the 77th year of his age, M. Bachmeister, Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. He has left a considerable number of manuscripts, to the care of Mr. Busso, who will select those fit for the public. A catalogue of his works is inserted in Meusel's Catalogue of the Authors of Germany.

At Kiel, Doctor Hensler, one of the most distinguished members of the University in that city. He was author of many learned works: the most distinguished of which are, his researches on the Origin of Siphilis. The Prince Regent of Denmark has purchased for the Danish Admiralty, the valuable library of this learned physician.

At Saxe Weimar, Charles Gore, esq. formerly of Southampton, but for many years past resident at Weimar. He has left two children; Emily, his eldest surviving daughter, now at Weimar; and Anna, Dowager Countess Cowper, now at Florence, mother of the present Earl, and of the Hon. Spencer Cowper.

At Colchester, Connecticut, in America, Mr. Hezekiah Kilbourn, aged 77 years. The case of this man has hitherto been unprecedented in that country. Until he was fifty years of age, he supported those Christian virtues which add dignity to an intelligent and elevated mind. He then, by degrees, became insane; three years elapsed; it was found necessary, for his family's safety, to confine him in chains. In this situation he remained twenty-five years, when he imbibed an idea that he should be poisoned to death; he accordingly refused to take food of any kind (tobacco and water excepted), and, strange to tell, he fasted 62 days. He then, by the solicitations of his attendants, with a voracious appetite, received into his stomach one large table spoon full of milk, and again refused sustenance. He survived two days after taking the milk, when death closed the melancholy scene.

At Boston, America, Mr. Thomas Parker, aged 50; an active naval officer in the revolutionary war. The following is an extract from his log book: "First part of the voyage, pleasant, with fine breezes and free winds—all sail set—spoke many vessels in want of provisions—supplied them freely—Middle passage—Weather variable—Short of provisions—spoke several of the above vessels our supply had enabled to refit—made signals of distress—they up helm and bore away—Latter part—Boisterous, with contrary winds. Current of adversity setting hard to leeward. Toward the end of the passage cleared up: with the quadrant of honesty, had an observation; corrected and made up my reckoning, and, after a passage of fifty years; came to in Mortality Road, with the calm unruddered surface of the ocean of Eternity in view."

At Calabar, in the East Indies, in the 32d year of his age, Captain Smyth, of the 56th regiment, last surviving son of the late James Smyth, esq. attorney at law, of Norwich. After serving in all the campaigns of Flanders and Holland, under General Coote at Ostend, in Ireland at the battle of Vinegar Hill, in Gibraltar during the mutiny, with Abercromby in Egypt, when he gained a medal; and after having gallantly served his country in fourteen general actions, he was doomed to fall in the prime of life, a victim to a malignant fever in a foreign land.

At Vellore, in the East Indies, Lieutenant-colonel James M'Kerras, eldest son of the late Mr. Andrew M'Kerras, merchant in Leith, and brother to the late Major William M'Kerras, of the corps of Royal Engineers, who was killed in the service of his country, in the memorable expedition to Egypt, under the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby. Colonel M'Kerras had served in India upwards of 28 years, with much credit to himself and honour to his country, and was much respected as a steady, active, and humane officer.

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MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Oporto fleet, lately arrived, has brought a more considerable quantity of port wine into our market, than has been for some years past arrived in any one fleet: the article, however, keeps up its price, and the wines just now arrived may be called in general of good quality, but they are still deficient in brandy, owing to the scarcity and present high price of that article in Portugal. Cottons by this fleet, from Lisbon, &c. have come to rather a dull market; nor is there a speedy appearance of its being better, owing to the present state of the manufactories in Lancashire, which are rather at a stand for want of good foreign orders, the trade in general having suffered so severely by their late Hamburgh connections.

It is satisfactory to find, by the late order of council, that the speculators to Buenos Ayres have got permission to dispose of their out-ward bound cargoes (through the medium of neutral vessels, &c.) as well as to bring home the returns in like manner; by which means the serious ills that would eventually fall on them is prevented, and, in all probability, their adventures will turn out to good account, as the principal part of their cargoes are at this time wanted in the West Indies, and produce there may be had on reasonable terms, particularly rum, the importation and consumption of which is encouraged by the new additional duty of 2s. 6d. gallon being laid upon foreign brandies and hollands. At present there is a large quantity of the former article, say brandies, used in the king's dock for securing of the duties, and the article has lowered in price considerably.

The very large orders for Irish linens, now shipping at Dublin and Belfast for the Spanish market (*via* Lisbon), has given new life to the manufactures of that valuable article; in consequence of which fine linens have rather advanced in price; and as these orders are always confirmed by a London credit seldom exceeding twenty one days sight, they will bring an immense quantity of money into circulation among the industrious poor of the north of Ireland. The exports from the south of that kingdom, consisting of beef, pork, and butter for the West Indies, have been very considerable, but the prices uncommonly high this year.

Although the sugar-market continues flat, and the sale of that commodity very dull, owing to the deficiency of export to the northern parts of Europe, still the articles of coffee and cocoa have advanced in price, and rums are likely to, at least, retain their present prices. The average price of brown or Mulcovado sugar, computed from the returns made from the week ending March 4, 1807, is 34s. 7½d per cwt. exclusive of duties of customs paid or payable thereon, on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

The ship-owners and builders still continue to complain of a want of regulation in enforcing the spirit of the Navigation Laws in their favour: in so much are they at present oppressed, that the freights scarcely serve to defray port charges and seamen's wages, and if some remedy be not speedily adopted by our government for their relief, the building of British merchant ships must in a great degree cease.

The woollen manufactures in the north, particularly at Leeds, Halifax, &c. &c. for coarse goods, has been very brisk of late; and those in Gloucester, Wilts, &c. &c. for fine articles, have kept pace with them; of which latter an immense quantity has been exported to Ireland, but very few of the coarser sorts are wanted there, as the manufacture of that description of goods is carried on in a very extensive way in the capital of the sister kingdom.

The exchange with Ireland is fallen from 12 to 11 per cent. still remaining 2l. 3s. 4d. per cent. against that country, a serious consideration to the purchasers of East India and other articles exported hence. This necessity of a variation in the exchange between the two countries, certainly should be at once done away, by the legislature making the monies of the united kingdoms of equal currency and value.

At public sale on the 10th instant, 1080 hogheads of sugar were sold by Messrs. Coles and Son, from 51s. to 74s. per cwt.; and on the same day, 920 hogheads, tierces, and barrels of clayed sugar, by Messrs. Blache and Kemble, from 53s. up to 97s. 6d. per cwt.; and on the 11th instant, there were two public sales of plantation coffee, by Messrs. Kymer and Co. and the Widow Purdy and Sons, consisting of 172 hogheads, 27 casks, and 2948 bags, sold from 95s. to 130s. 6d. per cwt.; on the 12th instant, a large sale of beaver skins, by Messrs. Row and Co. which sold from 10s. 7d. to 21s. 9d. per lb., a parcel of Vigo wool, at 4s. to 4s. 1d. per lb., Vigo sheep's skins, 5s. 7d. per skin. On the 13th instant, there were two sales of cotton wool, by Messrs. Blache and Co. and T. Kehble, consisting of upwards of 1000 bags, Demerara, Barbadoes, Surinam, &c. &c. which sold from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. as in quality.

By the accounts laid on the table of the House of Commons, it appears that, from 1774 to 1788, the annual average consumption of tea in this country is 19,911 612 lbs. A similar, but not an equal, rise has taken place in brandy, the annual average of consumption in the former period was 611,963 gallons, and in the latter 1,580,711 gallons.

The Court of Directors of the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, declare they will put up at the present March sale, viz.

165,000 lb. cinnamon, on Thursday, 24 April—Prompt 3d July following.

400) bags

4000 bags black pepper, on Wednesday, 6th May—Prompt 7th August following.

10000 bales Mocha coffee, on Thursday, 2d April, (after the cinnamon)—Prompt 3d July following.

750 lb. mace, and 1050 lb. nutmegs, on Thursday, 2d April—Prompt ditto.

Long cloth, 50,040 pieces; ditto middling, 13,583; ditto fine, 3,365. Salkampores, 181,079; ditto middling, 41,817; ditto fine, 38,243. Saccatoons, 2,319 pieces, all coat calicoes; also 28,525 pieces of Surat calicoes, on Tuesday, 21st April.—Prompt 21st August following.

Also 2,380 bales raw silk, more or less, on the 21st April—prompt 31st July following; besides those goods already declared by the company's sale.

The 3 per cent. Consols, this month, have been variable from 62½ to 62½.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the office of Mr. SCOTT, New Bridge-street, London:—The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 880l.; the last half yearly dividend was 20l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 171l. ex. dividend, of 4l. per share for the last half year.—Monmouthshire, 96l. dividing 5l. per share.—Grand Junction, 88l.—Aston and Oldham, 100l.—Peak Forest, 58l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 38l.—Ashby de la Zouch, 22l. to 24l.—Union, 22l. to 23l.—Kennet and Avon, original shares, 20l.—West India Dock stock, 143l. per cent.—London Dock, 106l. to 110l.—East India Dock, 118l.—Imperial Assurance, 10l. per cent. premium.—Globe Insurance, 193l. to 104l. per cent.

Account of BRITISH IRON exported during the last Ten Years.

PIG IRON.			CAST IRON.			BAR IRON.		
Years.	Quantity.	Real Value.	Quantity.	Real Value.		Quantity.	Real Value.	
	Tons.	£.	Cwt. qr. lb.	£.	s. d.	Cwt. qr. lb.	£.	s. d.
1796	47	376	11,415 3 27	11,379	3 11	2,806 3 17	2,537	18 1
1797	--	--	10,596 1 12	10,844	4 4	17,810 3 5	16,103	18 4
1798	--	--	16,639 0 1	16,221	13 1	24,930 2 25	22,541	10 6
1799	50	400	30,488 3 3	28,088	4 9	39,108 1 18	35,360	10 4
1800	5	40	26,408 2 28	26,430	19 4	35,106 1 11	31,741	19 6
1801	10	80	24,559 0 14	27,729	15 3	28,451 3 10	25,725	4 6
1802	20	160	32,449 2 2	34,057	10 9	66,552 1 27	60,174	10 4
1803	5	40	17,315 0 8	19,695	5 8	52,676 1 24	49,544	19 1
1804	15	120	9,595 1 11	9,897	-- 5	60,663 1 13	54,849	15 9
1805	20	160	9,398 3 16	9,345	2 7	46,297 0 23	41,860	7 9

	PIG.	CAST.	BAR.
	Cwt.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Cwt. qr. lb.
Average to Africa	--	381 2 24	13,919 1 20
..... American Colonies ..	250	17,728 3 9	4,431 2 17
..... the East Indies	94	276 1 21	17,089 1 14

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE weather in the preceding month has been favourable to the Spring operations of husbandry. The Bean culture is nearly finished, and the sowing of Oats and Peas is in a state of great forwardness. Owing to the late frosts, the Barley tilths on strong soils look kind and mellow. Wheat averages, throughout England and Wales, 76s. 5d.; Barley, 38s. 2d.; Oats, 26s. 9d.

The cold nights have, however, given a slight check to vegetation; and the crops of Wheat, winter Tares, Clover and other grasses, which still cover the ground well, have suffered somewhat in their appearance. In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 3l. 10s. to 5l.; Clover, 3l. 15s. to 5l. 15s.; Straw, 1l. 15s. to 3l. 3s.

The crops of Coleseed which remain for seed are thriving, and little now is left for feed. Turnips remain found; the Swedish sort remarkably so, affording excellent keep.

Sheep continue found; and the fall of Lambs this season has been very great, though attended with some casualties. Since the great prices which have been demanded for lean stock, it

it has become the practice on most farms, where a dairy is kept, to rear annually some calves, which they feed in the new way, giving them linseed jelly, oil cake powder, and hay tea, mixed in their skim milk, on which the calves are found to thrive and do well.

Owing to the mildness of the winter, there is much fodder remaining on hand, store sheep having required but little assistance. The late fairs have been well supplied with lean Cattle, Sheep, Cows, and Calves, for which there is a demand at good prices. Sows in pig are much in request for the dairy.

The Country Markets continue to be abundantly supplied with fat Cattle and Sheep, which sell at reduced prices. In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s.; Mutton, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 10d.; Pork, 6s. to 6s. 6d.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Winter, still lingering on the verge of Spring,
Retires reluctant, and from time to time
Looks back; while, at his keen and chilling breath
Fair Flora sickens.

TOWARDS the latter end of February the weather became so mild, after a few days of hard frost, as to be again very unseasonable. The country people have an adage, that "winter seldom rots i'th' sky." This is perhaps not often the case, but in the present year it bids fair to do so. During several days in the beginning of March the wind, which had veered to the east, continued steadily fixed in that quarter. We had consequently some frosty and cold weather; but now (19th of March) the wind has again passed to the south west, and the frost is, for a while, at least, entirely gone. The sun will soon attain such an elevation as to render the return of any continuance of severe weather extremely improbable.

In the New Forest, and in the Isle of Wight, there has been a heavy snow since my last report was sent, but on the sea coasts of Hampshire I have not hitherto been informed of any.

It should be remarked, respecting the weather of the whole southern coast of England, that, in winter, the easterly winds bring frost, and that the westerly and south-westerly winds produce rain.

On the 28th of February I observed *peas* and *beans* in the gardens, which were two or three inches in height. There is also a *field of rye* in such a state of forwardness, that the ears of several of the stems were become visible. As the crop would of course have been destroyed, in consequence of this premature growth, there was no alternative but to employ it for feeding sheep. I have been informed that about the same time there was a *field of wheat* in ear in Dorsetshire.

The cold weather in the beginning of March put a seasonable stop to the progress of vegetation. The *snow drops*, which were in full flower, are now in that state which the country people denominate "frost bitten."

March 1. The *partridges* begin to pair. The *rooks*, and all the species of *small birds*, are busily employed in collecting materials for their nests.

In several pieces of stagnant water by the road sides I observe that very interesting little animal, the *cancer stagnalis*, swimming about with great activity. These little creatures have not yet attained their grass green tinge, nor have I yet seen any of them that have been full of spawn. After having deposited their eggs they die; the splashes which they inhabit are dried up by the heats of the spring and summer; and the eggs are not hatched till the ensuing winter, when the same places are again covered with water. It is my intention very shortly to draw up a full account of the habits and economy of these animals.

March 2. The *affodils* are in flower. The first leaves of the *wild tansy* (*tanacetum vulgare*) appear. I have not yet observed the flowers of that favourite little harbinger of spring, the *verna*: *vobit*: to grass (*draba verna*).

March 16. Two or three species of *willows* have put forth their white and silky catkins. The flowers of *laurostaphylos* begin to fall.

It is a maxim of some of the country farmers that "a peck of March dust is worth a king's ransom." By this expression they understand that such a state of weather, in the month of March, as will cause the roads to be dusty, is highly favourable to agriculture: for, in short, the country derives from it a benefit more than would be equivalent to the ransom of a monarch. All the roads are at present (March 19th) as dusty as they usually are in the early part of summer.

Hampshire.

N. B. Errata in the last report, line 45, for *male* read *female*; l. 27, for *arbutum* read *arbutum*.
METEORO-

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February, to the 24th of March 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.55. March 1. Wind East
Lowest 29.33. March 18. Wind West

Greatest } 57 hun-
variation in } dredths of
24 hours. } an inch. { On the evening of
the 18th, the mer-
cury stood at 29.33,
& at the same time
the next day it was
as high as 29.90.

Thermometer.

Highest 57°. March 21. Wind N.W.
Lowest 24°. March 5. Wind N.E.

Greatest } 16°. { In the morn of 25th ult.
variation in } the thermometer was
24 hours. } 59°; the same hour the
26th but 39°. A like
variation took place in
the middle of the days;
on the first it was 55; on
the second, it was 39.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last report is too trifling to be noticed. Our journal records but one day in which there has been any, but on five or six there has been snow, and in many places it fell in considerable quantities: near the metropolis it has not at any period been sufficient to incommode the inhabitants; nor during the whole winter has the cold been sufficient to render the sparrows and other small birds, in the villages round London, (the only game of cockneys), sufficiently keen to fall a prey to the fowling-piece.

The average height of the thermometer for the whole month is 44.73, which is higher than it has been for several years for the same period of time. Such of our readers as will take the trouble of turning back to the several volumes of the Monthly Magazine, will find that the average temperature for March, last year, was 42 $\frac{1}{4}$; for 1805, it was 43 $\frac{1}{4}$; for 1804, it was only 39.00; for 1803, it was 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ nearly; and for 1802, it was 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ nearly. Notwithstanding this increase in the temperature, we have experienced much and severe cold from the winds, which have cooled down the human body, though (as we have formerly observed) they have but little effect on the thermometer. The wind has blown chiefly from the easterly and westerly quarters, and in both instances it has been severely felt. The average height of the barometer is 29.99.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

PROSE communications, signed A. B. Impartial, M. N. A Friend to Truth, I. A. R. M. Scrutator, D. T. Simon Simple, Veritas, do not suit the Monthly Magazine.

The friends of Professor Richardson are referred to the Court of King's Bench, as a more competent tribunal to correct an unfeeling and unprincipled Coxcomb than the pages of a Literary Journal.

Our excellent friend Dr. Patterfson complains of being misrepresented in an anonymous Review! As we cannot spare room for his able reply, we shall ask him, *who, that writes a book, is not misrepresented by the carelessness or malice of some or all of the Reviewers?* Dr. Patterfson, and others in like circumstances, may derive consolation from the perusal of a plain narrative of facts relative to the manufactory of Reviews, lately published under the title of the New Donciad, in which they will perceive how unworthy is all anonymous criticism of their confidence or serious attention.

We must refer the communication of Mr. Salmon to the publication to which he refers.

We acknowledge the receipt of another letter from Dr. GLIG, but we believe we shall be considered by our readers as having brought to its proper close the controversy of that gentleman with Mr. LING.

Several Querists are informed, that we expect them to mention the authorities which have failed them, before we can obtrude their questions on the public, some of which may probably be answered by consulting the last new Cyclopaedia, or perhaps any good elementary treatise.

In compliance with the wish of our correspondent who signs COMMON SENSE, we shall be glad to receive information relative to the monopoly of farms, and to the description of manufactories to which he alludes in the last paragraph of his letter.

Communications will be particularly acceptable from persons resident on the Seat of War on the Continent.

Errata in the present Number: at page 262, col. 2, for Isaac W. Ids. Esq, read Isaac W. Ids, Esq.; and at page 269, col. 1, for Canover read Canova.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 156.]

MAY 1, 1807.

[4 of VOL. 23.]

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect, the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

AN ACCOUNT of the LONDON INSTITUTION.

THE chief purposes of the London Institution are, the speedy and general diffusion of science, literature, and the arts, by means of lectures and experiments, and teaching the application of scientific discoveries to the improvement of arts and manufactures in this country; the acquisition of a valuable and extensive library, consisting of books in all languages both ancient and modern, and giving an easy access to the use of it; and the establishment of reading rooms, where the foreign and domestic journals, newspapers, and other periodical works, and the best pamphlets and new publications, may be provided for the use of the proprietors and subscribers.

In the execution of this plan, the principal gentlemen and merchants of the metropolis, to the number of one thousand, subscribed the sum of seventy-five guineas each, towards forming the necessary funds; and appointed a committee to prepare a set of By-laws for the government of the Institution.

As these By-laws explain the nature of this establishment in detail, it will be necessary to give them in a classified form, in order that they may be more easily understood by those persons who may have it in contemplation to establish similar institutions in the large and populous cities, and manufacturing towns of the United Kingdom.

It may be necessary to premise that the London Institution is a body, politic and corporate, being so created by royal charter, granted to the managers and proprietors in January, 1807.

(Of the direction and administration of the Institution.)

All the affairs of the Institution are directed and administered by a committee of managers, consisting of the president, four vice-presidents, twenty managers, and the secretary, chosen by and from among the proprietors. One fourth of the presidents and managers annually

vacate their office, but are eligible to be re-elected to other offices of the institution.

Of the Proprietors.

The number of proprietors is limited to one thousand, and the whole property of the Institution is vested solely in that body, who have complete authority to control and dispose of the same, and no sale or mortgage of any real property belonging to the Institution, or of any stock of money permanently invested, can be made, but with the approbation and concurrence of a general meeting of proprietors convened for that express purpose.

Every candidate for election as a proprietor must be proposed by a manager at one of their meetings, and his name is then hung up in the managers' room, and at the next meeting he is balloted for. No person can be elected unless two-thirds, at least, of the managers are in favour of his admission.

There is a general meeting of proprietors annually, on the last Thursday in April, for the purpose of electing the officers of the Institution, and receiving the report of the managers, containing a general statement of the matters with which it may be necessary the proprietors should be acquainted, in order that they may form an opinion of the actual state of the Institution, in respect to its pecuniary concerns and the accomplishment of its objects.

The minutes of the transactions at every general meeting of the proprietors are entered in a book by the secretary, and read over at the next meeting for approbation as to their correct entry, and after being approved are signed by the president, or in his absence by the chairman.

Previously to the general meeting in April, printed alphabetical lists of the proprietors, and the names of the professors, lectures, &c. are to be provided at the house of the Institution.

The votes of the proprietors for the election of the officers of the Institution

are

are always given by ballot; and all business brought forward at any general meeting of proprietors, is decided by a majority present, unless a ballot be required on any specific question, by fifteen or more of the proprietors present, which ballot must take place on one of the five ensuing days after such general meeting.

No new law, alteration, or repeal of any existing law, can originate in a general meeting of proprietors, unless after special notice to the secretary in writing, by fifteen proprietors or upwards, at least fourteen days previously to such general meeting; nor can any new law, alteration, or repeal, be proposed by the managers to the proprietors, unless approved by two-thirds of the managers present at a meeting to be summoned for that special purpose.

If, at a meeting of proprietors, any question should arise during the course of an election, respecting the forms thereof, such question shall be decided by a majority of proprietors present.

Of Life and Annual Subscribers.

Every candidate for election, as a life or annual subscriber, must be proposed at a meeting of the managers, and his name entered in the list of candidates, and at the next meeting of the managers the question of admission shall be decided on.

Subscribers to particular courses of lectures, or to the library, shall be admitted thereto, upon the terms from time to time fixed by the managers.

Ladies are admissible as subscribers to the lectures only, under such regulations as may be fixed by the managers.

Rights and Privileges of the Proprietors and Subscribers.

The proprietors, life and annual subscribers, and honorary members, have right of admission to the library, lectures, reading-rooms, and all other public parts of the house of the institution, at all hours from eight o'clock in the morning until eleven at night, Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Fast and Thanksgiving days by proclamation, excepted; and on Saturdays the doors close at three o'clock.

The proprietors have each one transferable ticket, which admits the bearer to the library, the reading-rooms, and lectures.

Of the Mode of Proceeding at Elections.

The president, one vice-president, five managers, three visitors, the auditors, treasurer, and secretary of the Institution, are elected annually by the proprietors at the general meeting in April.

On the day of the annual election, after the president or chairman shall have taken the chair, and a balloting glass being placed on the table, two scrutineers are to be appointed to examine and declare the result of the ballot.

A complete list of all proprietors who may have signified their intention to the managers to become candidates for any office, and also balloting lists, containing the names of those persons recommended by the managers and visitors, for such office, are to be prepared and ready for delivery to each proprietor, at least eight days before the annual election.

Every proprietor who votes at an election is to deliver his balloting list, folded up, to the president or chairman, who, in his presence, is immediately to put it into the balloting glass, and the name of each proprietor, who so delivers in his list, shall be marked on a printed list by the secretary or clerk of the Institution.

When the ballot is closed, the scrutineers are to cast up the number of votes for each person, and report the same in writing, signed by them, to the chair, when the president or chairman will declare those who have the majority of votes to be the persons elected to the respective offices.

If the number of votes, in favor of two or more candidates, should be equal, the president or chairman is to decide by lots prepared by the scrutineers.

Of the Duties and Authority of the Managers.

The managers are to engage suitable persons as professors and lecturers, and cause courses of lectures in experimental philosophy, and on chemistry, and on different departments of literature and the arts, to be given annually or oftener at the Institution.

They are to take care that no subjects be treated of, at the lectures, but such as are connected with the objects of the Institution.

They are authorized, under certain restrictions, to elect and admit proprietors, life and annual subscribers, and also to elect honorary members of the Institution.

They are to elect and appoint, either annually or otherwise, the assistant secretaries, professors, lecturers, librarians, and other officers, and remove them when they see cause; and engage and dismiss the domestic servants of the house.

They have the direction of the house of the Institution, and make such regula-
tions

tions for the preservation of order and decorum therein as they may think proper.

They are to cause fair and accurate accounts and registers, in writing, to be kept of all receipts, payment, and transactions, by them, their officers, and agents respectively, and annually make up the same to the 31st of December in every year, and lay them, with the vouchers, before the auditors on or before the 25th of March following.

They have power to admit to the lectures, and to the library, and the other rooms of the Institution, foreigners of high rank, or of distinguished scientific acquirements, during their temporary residence in the metropolis.

Their meetings are to be held in the house of the Institution on the first Wednesday in every month, and no meetings are competent to the transaction of business, unless three or more members be present.

The president, or two vice-presidents, or any three managers, may, by requisition in writing to the secretary, call a special meeting of managers.

The president presides at all meetings of the managers, and in case of his absence, one of the vice-presidents, and if neither be present one of the managers.

When the votes at any meeting of the managers shall be equal, the president or chairman shall have the casting vote.

The Visitors.

A committee of visitors, consisting of the president and twelve visitors, such visitors not being members of the committee of managers, shall be chosen from among the proprietors at the general meeting on the last Thursday in April, three of whom shall annually vacate their office, but do not become thereby ineligible to the same, or to any other office of the Institution.

The visitors have authority to inspect, at all times, every department of the institution, and they make their reports, either to the managers, or to the court of proprietors, as they may prefer.

Any five of the visitors may convene a special general meeting of proprietors, giving eight days notice thereof to the managers.

The visitors meet quarterly in the house of the institution, and no meeting is competent to the transaction of business, unless three or more members shall be present.

Special meetings of the visitors may be held, as often as any three of the visitors, or managers, shall express in writing to

the president their request that such meeting shall be called.

Whenever a special meeting of the visitors shall be called, the object of such meeting shall be mentioned in the notice, which is to be sent to each member, at least eight days previously to the meeting.

The visitors elect their own secretary, and may make such regulations respecting the mode of transacting their business, as they shall think necessary or useful, provided such regulations are not repugnant to the charter, nor to the By-laws of the Institution.

Of the Treasurer.

The treasurer is elected annually at the general meeting in April, by and from among the proprietors. His appointment is honorary.

All monies belonging to the Institution shall remain in the hands of the bankers appointed by the managers; and all receipts and payments shall be entered in the banker's book, under the direction of the treasurer, which book is to be laid on the managers' table at all their meetings.

The treasurer shall order payment of such drafts as shall be made on him by the managers, as also of such bills and other disbursements, as they shall specially direct to be paid by him.

He shall enter into a bond with two approved sureties, in the sum of 5000*l.* on condition that he duly account and pay all such money or other property and effects belonging to the Institution, as shall come into his possession as treasurer.

He shall make up his accounts to the 31st of December in every year, and lay them before the managers, in order to their being prepared for the inspection of the auditors.

Of the Secretary.

The secretary is elected annually by and from among the proprietors. He is a member of the committee of managers, and his appointment is honorary.

He attends the general meetings of the proprietors and the meetings of the managers; and shall enter in a book, for that purpose, the minutes of the proceedings of those meetings; give instructions to the secretary of foreign correspondence, and directions to the assistant secretaries and clerks, in every thing relating to the business of his office, and see that due notice is given by the clerk of the general meetings of the proprietors, and of the meetings of the managers.

Of the Auditors.

At the general meeting in April, five auditors shall be appointed by and from

among the proprietors, who shall examine the accounts of the Institution, which shall be made up to the 31st of December following, and shall report thereon, with a general statement of the accounts signed by the major part of them, to the general meeting in the succeeding April; and their report shall be printed and ready for delivery at the house of the Institution, eight days previously to such meeting.

Of Honorary Members.

Persons of distinguished rank or qualifications, whether natives or foreigners, may be elected honorary members of the Institution.

Persons proposed as honorary members, must be recommended by three at least of the managers, and be proposed and balloted for, with the interval of one month at least, between the proposal and ballot, and two negatives shall exclude.

Of Receipts and Expenditures.

A sufficient sum shall be invested in the public funds, as a provision for the permanency and stability of the Institution.

All monies not permanently invested, and not wanted for defraying the current expenses of the Institution, shall, from time to time, be invested by the managers in floating public securities.

The annual income of the Institution shall be applied by the managers in discharging rents, taxes, salaries, wages, repairs, the purchase of foreign and domestic journals, periodical and other new publications, for the use of the reading-room.

The surplus income shall be applied, at the discretion of the managers, to the improvement and augmentation of the library, and apparatus for philosophical experiments.

Of Sub-Committees.

The managers have power to appoint as many committees as they shall think proper for the purpose of scientific and experimental investigations, and to admit into such committees any persons, whether proprietors, subscribers, or not, and to allow such committees to hold their meetings in the house of the Institution.

The president, the managers, visitors, and secretary, have a right to attend all such committees whenever they think proper.

These committees are occasionally to report their progress to the managers.

Of the Transfer and Devise of Proprietors' Shares.

Any proprietor desirous of transferring his right in the Institution, shall notify the same in writing to the managers, stating the name and residence of the person to

whom he is desirous of transferring the same, and such person (unless he be the legitimate son of such proprietor, in which case he may be admitted without delay) shall be balloted for at the next meeting of managers; and if such person should not be approved by two-thirds of the managers present, the proprietor shall be entitled, at his option, to propose another person for admission, or to claim from the funds of the Institution such sum as may then be fixed in the By-laws as the qualification of a proprietor.

On the decease of a proprietor, his executors or administrators may nominate such person as is appointed in the will of the said deceased proprietor, or in default of such appointment, or in case of the decease of the person so appointed, such other person as they may think proper, to be balloted for by the managers (excepting the legitimate son of such deceased proprietor, who is entitled to admission without ballot) and such nomination shall be referred by the managers to the solicitor of the Institution to examine into its legal propriety, who, on making a written report to the managers, shall receive one guinea as his fee, from the proprietor on his admission; and in case such person, reported by the solicitor as legally nominated, shall not be elected, the executors or administrators of such deceased proprietor shall, at their option, either propose another person for admission, or claim from the fund of the Institution, such sum as may then be fixed in the By-laws as the qualification of a proprietor.

The Library.

The library is open from eight o'clock in the morning till eleven at night, with the exceptions as before stated.

The books belonging to the library are under the care and custody of the librarian.

No person shall take down any of the books in the library, but a note containing the name of the person applying, and the title of the book, must be given to the librarian or the attendant, who will supply him with the book required.

No person shall take away any book belonging to the library.

A manuscript catalogue of the library is kept on the table.

Of the House of the Institution.

The temporary house of the institution, till the managers can procure a larger and more convenient one, is in the Old Jewry; but it is expected that the corporation of London will grant them either the whole,

whole, or a great part of the ground on which Blackwell Hall stands. In that case, a new house will be erected, containing every desirable accommodation suitable for an establishment of such magnitude.

It will be necessary to enter into a brief explanation of the internal economy of the house, and to give an account of the publications which are found on the tables of the institution; and also a short description of the library.

On entering the house, which was erected in 1677 by Sir Robert Clayton, is a large and spacious hall, the great staircase in which is finely painted, by Sir James Thornhill, with several subjects from the story of Hercules, as detailed by the Mythologists. On the top of the stair-case is a copy of Guido's picture of the Rape of Dejanira.

Behind the hall is the newspaper-room, which contains three tables, on which are laid all the London Daily Newspapers, viz. the Times, Post, Chronicle, Herald, Ledger, Crafts, Oracle, Morning Advertiser, Courier, Sun, Star, Traveller, Globe, Statesman, and Pilot; the London Gazette; Cobbet's and Redhead-Yorke's Weekly Papers, Lloyd's List, the Packet List, the Shipping List, and the London Price Current. In each table are drawers, in which the clerk of the Institution regularly files the papers every evening after the house is closed, and at the end of the month they are removed and preserved to be bound in volumes.

On these tables are also found Gazettes, Directories, and other books of reference. There are also the votes and all the reports of the various committees, printed by order of the House of Commons, which are presented to the Institution by one of the managers a member of the House of Commons.

Round this room is hung a collection of Arrowsmith's Maps, neatly fitted up on canvas and spring-rollers.

On each end of this room is another smaller room; that on the left is used for reading the reviews, magazines, the principal periodical publications, popular pamphlets, and modern books. In this room are found the Reviews, the Monthly, Gentleman's, European, Philosophical, and Botanical Magazines; the Athenaeum; the Literary Panorama; Censura Literaria; Repertory of Arts; Naval Chronicle; the Monthly Mirror; Lists of the Army and Navy; Sowerby's English Botany; Nicholson's Journal; Flower's Political Review; the Medical Journal;

&c. The room on the right contains the foreign papers and journals; on the table is *Le Moniteur*, *le Publiciste*, the Hamburg Correspondent; the Manheim, Francofort, and Leyden Journals; the *Magazin Encyclopedique*; *Archives Litteraire*; *Journal de Physique*; *Mercur de France*; *Bibliothèque Commerciale*; *Journal de la Litterature de France*; *Journal de la Litterature Etrangere*; *Annales des Arts et Manufactures*; *La Revue*; *Annales de Museum d'Histoire Naturelle*; *L'Esprit des Journaux*; and the *Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung*. There are also several modern French publications to be found in this room.

The library is arranged on the first floor, and is contained in five handsome rooms. It consists of nearly ten thousand volumes, selected with great care; about one half of which are in folio and quarto. In the fine arts, in natural history, in bibliography, in parliamentary history, in topography, and the history and antiquities of Great Britain, this library is extremely rich. Here may be found the valuable collection of books made by the deceased Marquis of Lansdown, relating to the French revolution, also a large Collection of Tracts, having reference to the Political and Commercial Affairs of these Kingdoms, in upwards of three hundred volumes. The library, including a good collection of maps, cost nearly 9000*l.* and considering that it comprises many works of great and increasing value, scarcity, and utility, this sum cannot be thought disproportionate to the extent and importance of the acquisition.

The establishment of the Institution, at present, consists of the principal librarian, Professor Porson, who has apartments in the house; the clerk, Mr. J. Savage, who has also the domestic management of the Institution; two sub-librarians; porter, book-binder, and two female servants.

The funds of the Institution arise from the payment of seventy-five guineas by each of the proprietors, and of twenty-five guineas, lately advanced to thirty-five guineas, by the life-subscribers. The total expense of repairs, alterations, furniture, and various necessary accommodations, have been about 3,800*l.* The total receipts are about 78,000*l.* which with the interest, will make nearly 82,000*l.*

The temporary committee of managers, on the commencement of their duties, appointed two sub-committees; the one for the purpose of obtaining temporary accommodations;

accommodations; the other for that of superintending and directing the formation of the library. The diligence and success of these sub-committees, will be best understood by an examination of the house of the Institution, and of the library. The state of the house and the accommodations given to the proprietors and subscribers, will speak sufficiently for the one, and the value; and the utility of the books selected for the library, will speak the industry, talents, and attention, paid by the other to the accomplishment of an object so truly desirable in the metropolis.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING long considered your work as the most eligible channel, from its respectability and great circulation, in which to circulate enquiries on meteorology, and through which to communicate any hints which may forward this science; I have regretted that none of your ingenious and observing correspondents have publicly noticed the memoir inserted in your last July Magazine (vol. xxi. p. 523) on the expedients resorted to in France, for dissipating or preventing storms of hail &c. and the important note at page 524; stating, that a plan for correcting and regulating the anomalies of the atmosphere in general, was announced at Leicester in the year 1794, founded chiefly on the application of electric conductors*. I am sure, Sir, that you would be performing a most acceptable piece of service to all those engaged in such enquiries, if you could procure information of the particulars of the plan last alluded to, and communicate the same in your Magazine.

In the mean time, I beg to call the attention of your readers to some curious investigations on this subject, by John Williams, esq. in his work lately published "*On the Climate of Great Britain*": this writer supposes it established by his experiments, that the leaves and projecting points of trees and vegetables, are principally employed by nature, in diminishing or altering the state of atmospheric electricity: at the same time that the aqueous evaporation from the leaves of trees, plants, grasses, &c. causes fogs, mists, and clouds, owing to the deficiency of electricity therein: it results from his experiments, that the leaves of

different kinds of trees, &c. are endowed with very different powers for evaporating moisture, and that the exotic trees and plants, so greatly increased and cultivated in this country in modern times, possess vastly greater powers of evaporating, even when naturalized here, and spread their leaves earlier in the spring, than our native trees and plants: and these circumstances he contends, joined to the general increase of plantations, hedges, and trees, and of permanent pasture and crops of exotic or highly evaporating plants, in place of arable land, formerly covered with vegetables only during a few of the summer months, and when in fallow not at all; together with the conversion of commons and wastes bearing low evaporating plants, to carrying increased quantities of such as possess this property in an high degree; have operated, and particularly within these thirty-five years past, a most essential and perceptible change in the atmosphere and climate of this kingdom: occasioning the damp, cold, and late springs, and summers, and the blighted crops, particularly of fruits and of wheat, of which complaints have been so loud and frequent of late.

Besides recommending the correcting the evil as far as may be, by a disuse of such broad and early-leaving exotic trees and plants as can be spared; substituting the oak, ash, and beech, in place of the elm: and the holly in hedges, in place of the hawthorn, (whose evaporation from the same weight of branches and leaves, is stated to be nine times as great as the former) and the lessening of the surface of permanent pasture, (a thing much to be wished for, in other respects), Mr. Williams suggests the propriety of attempting by art to supply the deficient quantity of electricity, in occasional blue mists, fogs, and haze, which now so often intercept the sun's rays and cause vegetation to languish; by which electrization, according to his theory, these vapours are rendered capable of being dissolved or rendered transparent in the air, by the heat of the sun.

The method he proposes is, to construct such a number of electric mills in different parts of the country, each containing many revolving cylinders or plates of glass, and furnished with rubbers, whose electricity is to be collected in an upright insulated bar, extending above the building, and terminating in a large lamp, or a series of lamps and points, for diffusing the electric fluid in the surrounding

* Vide also Skinner's *Present State of Peru*, p. 42.

rounding vapour. By a process the reverse of the above, Mr. W. imagines, that excess of electricity in the atmosphere, in seasons of unusual drought, might be drawn off to the earth, so as to precipitate the aqueous vapours, and occasion rain. Thunder storms he also hopes to prevent, or render harmless by these machines, when furnished with conductors to the earth, for use on such occasions. I shall not trouble your readers farther with these details, but conclude for the present, and am,
Westminster, Your's, &c.
11th March, 1807. J. FAREY.

used sometimes the singular and sometimes the plural number, in his charters; that Henry I. and II. and Stephen, invariably addressed themselves in the singular; and that from the commencement of the reign of Richard I. the custom of speaking in the plural number has been continued without variation, to the present time. The forms which obtained in France, on similar occasions, are exhibited by Mabillon, *De Re Diplom.* Your obedient servant,
Gloucester, W. M. MOSELEYER.
March 12, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your valuable Miscellany of February last, p. 25, a correspondent, "Inquirer," asks "what prince or potentate first addressed himself to his subjects in the plural number, as we always see in Proclamations."

With respect to this point, Bishop Nicolson, in his Hist. Lib. p. 146, says, on the authority of Coke's Instit. that, "the first of our kings, who wrote in the plural number, was King John; his predecessors writing in the singular. They used *ego* in their grants: and this king, with those that followed him *nos*."

I beg leave to observe, that upon investigation, I find this opinion to be incorrect: for in an edict of William the Conqueror (printed in vol. 1, of Rapin's Hist.) the plural number is used, throughout—*statuimus, volumus*, &c. But in another charter of the same king, inserted in the *Formulare Angl.* p. 36, the singular is used. All the charters of Hen. I. and II. without exception, appear to be addressed in the singular number.—See *Formulare Angl.* p. 37, No. 64, and *Monast. Angl.* vol. i, 782—"Scitis me desisse." King Stephen, also, in every instance uses the singular. See *Monast. Angl.* vol. i, p. 779, and *Form. Angl.* p. 40, No. 68. On the other hand, Richard I. seems invariably to speak in the plural—"Scitis nos concessisse".—See *Form. Angl.* p. 51; Rymer, vol. i, p. 65 and 80; *Monast. Angl.* vol. i, p. 782. With regard to the practice of King John, and that of the sovereigns who followed him, the observation of Coke and Nicolson is confirmed by the example of several charters inserted in the works to which I have above referred.

According to this statement, therefore, it seems that William the Conqueror,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your number for March, (p. 137) I am accused of misrepresentation. My whole apology shall be a simple statement of plain facts.

The blue cover of last November Magazine, (vol. xxii. p. 349,) announces a "Defence of Earl Stanhope's System of tuning Piano-Fortes." But in the essay itself the author proposes a fourth way of dividing the octave; in opposition to the great principle of Earl Stanhope, which is to make the key of C, as perfect as possible. This fourth system rejects the biquial third of E—G sharp, by making C—E one semibiquial third, and the E—G sharp another; leaving the A flat to C exactly as in the Stanhope system: and hence the beauty of C—E is entirely destroyed.

To find out, or to invent, are to me terms of similar import, and whether the four propositions I quoted (or misrepresented) contain real information, I shall, after fairly stating the senses in which I understand them, leave to the discernment of impartial readers.

I. *Earl Stanhope's System is clear and perspicuous.* It is so doubtless to those who are both mathematicians and musicians; but how many persons unite these two characters, is a question to which I can give no answer.

II. *It is a new discovery, Tierce Wolves excepted.* Kirnberger, like Earl Stanhope, makes his C—E a perfect third. How far the ditonic third A flat C of Kirnberger ($\frac{11}{4}$) and his flatter enharmonic fourth E—A flat, ($\frac{11}{2}$) differ from the two biquial thirds of Earl Stanhope; are questions I reserve for future investigation. I can, however, assure the public, that I never saw the four tierce wolves in their respective columns, before I opened Earl Stanhope's work; and I do

do therefore consider this arrangement of these defective intervals as new.

III. *The term Wolf is a reproach or stigma.* I have traced the origin of this metaphor as far back as Prætorius, who, in his *Syntagma* (1614) speaks of the *Wulf*. Not having seen this book myself, and depending wholly on the authority of a quotation in Adlung, I cannot say how, or to what defect it was originally applied.

IV. *Glee-fingers may sink without tempering.* This extraordinary assertion can only have arisen from some misapprehension of the expression *temperament*, I therefore ask—

1. Does this defect of keyed instruments exist in unaccompanied vocal music?

2. Can occasional depression (or even elevation) of pitch refer to any fixed system of time, except that of perfect intervals as fixed by the ratios, or divisions of the monochord?

3. If temperament signifies deviation from the just proportion of intervals, how can voices sink without tempering?

The Huygenian Theorem, (that of a single voice singing C F D & C) has been adduced as a proof that a melody may sink a comma every time it is repeated. Thus in five repetitions it would fall to B, and in four more to B flat. But Rameau has shewn, that the original impression of C would preserve the pitch, in defiance of the defective third D—F; and Mr. Maxwell (*Essay on Tune*, p. 218) has entered at large into the probable reasons, why vocal performers alter the pitch; which he attributes (I think with great appearance of truth) not to musical, but to anatomical causes. (see his *Essay*, p. 241.) Submitting my defence to the judgment of the public, and the candour of my adversary, I am happy to find he thinks well of my industry and research. Sorry I am that any incautious language of mine should have injured his feelings. My object was to attract his attention, and thus far I have succeeded. Temper, however, should be always preserved, and my conclusion shall be an extract from Pascal.

“Violence and truth have no power over each other. The former has but a limited and temporal course; while truth subsists for ever, and in the end must triumph over all her enemies, because she is eternal and powerful as God himself.” Your’s, &c.

March 16, 1807. J. W. CALLCOT.
Upper Grosvenor-street.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately, among other papers, become possessed of the two following, I take this opportunity of rendering them publicly beneficial, through the medium of your much read Magazine.

To keep Crows from Corn,

Take a quart of train-oil, as much turpentine, and bruised gunpowder, boil them together, and when hot dip pieces of rags in the mixture and fix them on sticks in the field. About four are sufficient for an acre of corn.

To Preserve Wood in Damp Situations.

Two coats of the following preparation are to be applied, after which the wood is subject to no deterioration whatever from humidity. Twelve pounds of resin, are to be beaten in a mortar, to which three pounds of sulphur and twelve pints of whale-oil are to be added. This mixture is to be melted over the fire, and stirred during the operation. Ochre reduced to an impalpable powder by triturating it with oil, may then be combined in the proportion necessary to give either a lighter or a darker colour to the material. The first coat should be put on lightly, having been previously heated; the second may be applied in two or three days, and a third after an equal interval, if, from the peculiar dampness of the situation, it should be judged expedient. Your’s, &c.

JOHN MORRIS FLINDALL.

March 6, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR valuable Correspondent, Mr. Pybus, having in your last number, requested one of your readers to inform him of a method of browning gun-barrels; I am happy (through the medium of your miscellany) to point out to him a way which has always proved successful. After the barrel is finished, to give it a brown colour, it is to be rubbed over with aqua-fortis or spirit of salt diluted with water, and then to be laid by, for a week or so, till a complete coat of rust is formed. A little oil is then to be applied, and the surface being rubbed dry, it is to be polished by means of a hard brush and a little beeswax.

Your’s, &c.

London,
February 11, 1807.

G. A. M.

THE ANTIQUARY.

No. XII.

To the Antiquary.

SIR,

I HAVE taken from my portfolio two or three little articles on curious books. The first relates to a work contemporary with Caxton: the second presents you with an account of Fabian the chronicler: and the third, though of comparatively modern date, with some singular illustrations of our native tongue. For my own part I consider them as rarities. Your's,

INDAGATOR.

Among the works which are not mentioned in Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities* is an ancient volume called "The Dialogues of the Creatures moralysed," evidently translated from the "*Dyalogus Creaturarum moralisatus*," printed at Antwerp 1491. The letter of the English version is of a date not far subsequent. The book is in quarto.

The following is a specimen of the Fables.

"Upon a tyme Gold went to Syluer and sayde, Be mery brodyr, for we twayne here the pryce amonge all othir metallys. And if we were conyngned togider, we shoulde be of grete sublymyte and worthype. Wherto Syluer gave this answere and sayde, Broder thowe spekiit charitably. But I counsydre wele that thy colowre is roede and myn is whyte. Also I remembre that thow arte of grete reputacyon and incomparable valowre. Wherfor I trow verely that lyke as we be deuydid and contrary in pryce and in valowre, so shall we be deuydid in owre wylls. It is bettyr therefore for vs not to begyane conjunccon than aftywarde to make separacyon and to withdraw us frome the thinge that is begon: and also Syluer sayd these wordis.

"No wysdom it is for any man to aplye To compare with his bettyr, nor to steppe to hye.

"As it is wryten Ecclⁱ. xiii. He chargith him self with an importable burdon that joynyth hymselfe to his bettyr; and also hit is wrytten in that same place, Be thowe no felowe to hym that is rycher than thowe; wherefore the philosoffe sayth, The poreman perisshith whan he begynyth to stryve with the ryche man, as Ioseph shewith in a fable and saith that the goate, the shepe and the asse uppon a tyme made a confederacye with the Lyon and compenyed wythe hym to goo on huntynge togyder, as felows and

neybowris, and all they togider toke an harte. But whan they shulde deuyde it, the Lyon spake and sayde, I shall be eyre of the first parte, for I am grettith of worlhippe here, and the first choyce shall yelde me the secounde parte, and the grettith labowre shall gyve me the thryd parte, and but if I have the forth parte I shall breke the conuenaunte of coucorde, and with these wordys he began to gryne with his teth, and smote the grownde with his tayle, so soore that all they for fere rane awaye, and left all the hoole harte to the Lyon. Wherby it aperithe that a man owith to be ware to assocyeate hym self with his bettyrs, for he shall euyr be put to the worfe parte, as it is sayde in a commune proverbe, I counsell not seruauitis to ete cheryes with ther bettyrs: for they will have the rype, and leue them the harde; and therfore saith Ioseph, By this example it is shewed that it is not good for the weke to be ioyned to the myghty, for he wyl not at all tymes be faithfull vnto hym."

The Translation of Æsop, however, appears to have superseded the publication of the "Dialogues."

Of Alderman FABIAN, but few particulars have reached us. Mr. Warton's account of him, in the *History of English Poetry*, is unfavourable.

"Among the many striking contrasts (he observes), between the manners and characters of antient and modern life, which these Annals present, we must not be surpris'd to find a mercer, a sheriff, and an alderman of London descending from his important occupations to write verses. This is Robert Fabyan, who yet is generally better known as an historian, than as a poet. He was esteemed, not only the most facetious, but the most learned, of all the mercers, sheriffs, and aldermen, of his time: and no layman of that age is said to have been better skilled in the Latin language. He flourished about the year 1494. In his Chronicle or Concordance of Histories, from Brutus to the year 1485, it is his usual practice, at the division of the books, to insert metrical prologues, and other pieces in verse. The best of his metres is the Complaint of King Edward the Second; who, like the personages in Boccacio's Fall of Princes, is very dramatically introduced reciting his own misfortunes. But this soliloquy is nothing more than a translation from a short and a very poor Latin poem attributed to that monarch, but probably written by William of Wy-

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cester, which is preserved among the manuscripts of the College of Arms, and entitled, *Lamentatio gloriosi regis Edwardi de Karnarvon quam edidit tempore sue incarcerationis*. Our authors transitions from prose to verse, in the course of a prolix narrative, seem to be made with much ease; and, when he begins to verify, the historian disappears only by the addition of rhyme and stanza. In the first edition of his Chronicle, by way of epilogues to his seven books, he has given us 'The seven joys of the Blessed Virgin in English Rime.' And under the year 1325, there is a poem to the Virgin; and another on one Badby, a Lollard, under the year 1409. These are suppressed in the later editions. He has likewise left a Panegyric on the city of London; but despairs of doing justice to so noble a subject for verse, even if he had the eloquence of Tully, the morality of Seneca, and the harmony of that *faire ludie* Calliope. As an historian, (Mr. Warton adds) our author is the dullest of compilers. He is equally attentive to the succession of the mayors of London, and of the monarchs of England: and seems to have thought the dinners at Guildhall, and the pageantries of the city-companies, more interesting transactions, than our victories in France, and our struggles for public liberty at home. One of Fabian's historical anecdotes, under the important reign of Henry the Fifth, is, that a new weather-cock was placed on the cross of St. Paul's steeple. It is said* that Cardinal Wolsey commanded many copies of this Chronicle to be committed to the flames, because it made too ample a discovery of the excessive revenues of the clergy. The earlier chapters of these childish annals faithfully record all those fabulous traditions, which generally supply the place of historic monuments in describing the origin of a great nation."

The following are the correct titles of the different editions.

1. "The Newe Cronycles of Englande and of France." Fol. Pynson. 1516.

2 "Fabyans Cronycle newly prynted, with the cronycle, actes and dedes done in the tyme of the reygne of the moste excellent prynce Kyng Henry the vii." Fol. Rastel. 1533.

3. "The Cronicle of Fabian, which he himself nameth the Concordance of Historyes now newly prynted, and in many places corrected, as to the diligent reader may appere." Fol. John Raynes. 1542.

4. "—————Fol. Bouham 1542.

5. "The Chronicle of Fabian whiche he nameth the Concordance of Historyes, newly perused. And continued from the begynnynge of Kyng Henry the seventh to thende of Quene Mary." Fol. Kingston. 1559.

Of these, the first is by far the rarest. In the Prologue he excuses his performance, begging his readers to correct it where it is amiss.

"For by hym that never yet any Ordre toke Or Greof Scole, or sought for great cunnyng, This werke is gaderyd, with small understandynge."

There is a copy in the public library at Cambridge.

As a favourable specimen of his talents, Mr. Ritson mentions an Elegy on Henry the First, printed in Mrs. Cooper's Muses' Library, which was in fact a translation from a Latin poem by Henry Archdeacon of Huntingdon, the contemporary of that monarch, inserted along with it, in our author's history.

On John king of England, Otho the emperor, and Philip of France, he has the following lines.

"O quam mirabilia, good Lord, thy workes been

In punysshment of synners by thy myght wonderly

As by old storyes yt is playnely seen.

One synner the other hath corrected vterly,
As Alexander, wyth Julius, Pompey, and Tholomy,

And many other whych as thy scourgyes were,
To punyssh the synners and theym self also dere.

"In lyke wyse nowe reader, yf thou lyfte take hyde

And well reuolve in mynde thys hystorie
Of these thre prynces, and loke well on theyr dede,

Thou shalt conceyve that they dyd wickydly.
I meane kyng John, Phylippe and Ottony
Whyche vnto synne made themselfe so thrall,
That of pope Innocent they were accusyd all.

"Wherefore god sufferyd that one the other to greue,

And warre and chafe wyth dedely hate and stryfe.

Glad that one the other to mischeue,
Manassynge eche other wyth spere sworde,
and knyfe,

Wyth cruell batayll duryng theyr synfull lyfe.

Wherefore

* Ejus chronicon exemplaria nonnulla Cardinalis Wolfius in suo furore comburi fecit: quod cleri preventus pinguis plus satis detexerit. *Bale. Edit. Basil. p. 648.*

Wherefore I may conclude, in factis horum,
That multa sunt flagella peccatorum."

As a specimen of Fabian's poetry this will probably be sufficient. He is more successful when describing antient manners. The following is the bill of fare at the coronation dinner for Henry the Fifth's Queen, 1420:—

"For the first course.

Brawne and mustarde.
Dedellys in Burneux.
Frumment wyth Balien.
Pyke in Erbage.
Lamprey powderyd.
Trought
Codlyng
Playes fryed
Marlyng fryed
Crabbys
Lecche lombard floryshed.
Tartys.

"And a fotylyte called a pellycane fytting on hys nest with her byrdes, and an image of saynt Katheryne holdyng a boke and disputyng with the doctours, holding a reason in her ryghte hande, sayinge *Madame le Royne*, and the pellycan as an answer *Ce est la fignie, et du roy, pur tenir joy, et a tout su gent elle mete sa entent.*

"The seconde Course.

Gely coloured wyth columbyne flowers.
Whyte potage or creme of almandes.
Brewe of the fee
Counger
Solys
Cheuen.
Barhyll with Roche.
Freshe Saimon.
Halybut
Gurnarde
Rochet broyled.
Smelth fryed.
Creuys or Lobster.
Lecche Damask with the kynges worde
or prouerbe flouryshed, *Une sanz plus.*
Lamprey fresh baken.

Flampeyne flourished wyth a selchon royall, and therein, iii. crownes of golde plantyd wyth floure de lyce and floures of cunenyle wroughte of confections.

And a fotylyte named a panter wyth an image of saynte Katheryne wyth a whele in her hande, and a role wyth a reason in that other hande, saying, *La Royne ma flic, in ceste ile, per bon reson, aucs renouunt.*

"The thyrde Course.

Dates in compost.
Crame motle.
Carpe deore.
Turbut.
Tenche.

Perche wyth goion.
Fyshe sturgeon wyth welkes.
Porperies roasted.
Mennes fryed.
Creuys de eawe douce.
Pranys.

Elys roasted wyth lamprey.

A leche called the whyte leche, flou-
ryshed wyth hawthorne leuys and redde
hawys.

A march payene garnysshed wyth dyuers
fygurs of angellys, amouge the whych
was set an image of saynt Katheryne
holdyng thys reason *Il est escrit, pur
voir et cit, per mariage pure cest guerre
ne dure.* And lastly a fotylyte named a
Tigre lokyng in a mirrour, and a man
fyttyng on horsebacke clene armed hold-
ing in hys armes a tyger whelpe wyth
thys reason *Par force sanz reson je ay
pryse ceste beste.* And wyth hys one
hande makynge a countenance of throw-
yng of myrrours at the great tygre. The
which held thys reason, *Gile the mirrour
ma fete distour."*

He died, according to Stow, who gives
his epitaph, in 1511: Bale says, the 28th
of February 1512: and differs as to the
place of his interment. Bale and Pits, says
Bishop Nicholson, subdivide his works,
but I presume the Concordantie Histo-
riarum is the sum of all. (See. Bale. viii.
62. Pits. 690. Tann. Bibl. Brit. Lib. p.
272. Nicholson Engl. Hist. Lib. p. 57.
Ritson's Bibl. Poet. p. 55.)

"Colloquia et Dictionariolum octo
Linguarum, Latine, Gallice, Belgica,
Teutonice, Hispanice, Italice, Anglica,
et Portugallice." 12. Antv. 1630.

In this little volume, the strong analogy
between the English and the Flemish lan-
guages is curiously illustrated. It seems
to prove that our vernacular tongue is a
nearer relation to the Belgic than the
German. The comparison is perhaps of
more importance, as we have but few if
any fragments of the antient Belgic to
assimilate with the Anglo-Saxon.

The following instances are given
without selection.

English.

He hath nothing to eat.
Let it go.
Make place there.
Methinks that it is good.
Make all good cheer I pray you.
How much hath it cost you?

Flemish

Hy en heeft t'eten.
Laet gaen.
Maect daer plaetse?

S : 2

My

My dunckt dat hy goet is.
Maectt alle good chiere Ick bids u.
Hoe veel hevet u ghecoft?

German.

Er hat nicht zu essen.
Gebt mir sie her.
Macht sie raum.
Mich dünckt das er gut sey.
Seydt alle fröhlich ich bitte euch.
Wie viel hat es euch gekostet?

A Letter, taken from the eight chapter of the first part, may perhaps exhibit the similarity in a stronger point of view.

English.

Peter, my good friend, after all recommendations, know that I am very evil content with you, because you will not send me your book. I can not think how I have deserved that towards you: now perceive I well that you will doo very little for me, when you deny mee so small a matter. Your wordes and thoghtes do not agree well one with another: if you had desired mee of thinges of much greater importance, I would not have refused you. It is most true that men commonly say: One ought always to prove his friends before hee have need of them; for to prove them in necessitie, that were too late. Therefore it is enough for me to have proved you.

Flemish.

Peeter myn goede vrient, naer alle ghehiedenissen, weet dat ick ben seer qualyck te vreden op u, om die sake dat ghy my niet en hebt willen leenen uwen boeck. Ick en kan niet peynsen hoe ick t'uwerts verdient hebbe: nu mercke ick wel, dat ghy soudt doen seer luttel voor my, als ghy my ontfeght soo kleynen duick.

Dwoorden ende ghedachten en ghelycken niet wel d'een den anderen: dat ghy my versocht haddet van dinghen van veel meerder importancien, ick en soude se u niet gheweygert hebben. Het is wel waer dat men gemeynlyc seyt: Men behoort altoos syn vrienden te proeven eer dat men se behoef: want die te proeven in den noot, dat waer te spade: Daerom het is my ghenoech u beproeft te hebben.

German.

Mein guter freund Peter, ich wunsch euch alles guts: wisset das ich nit wol zu frieden bin mit euch, das jhr abgeschlagen habt mir zu leyhen ewer buch. Fürwar ich kan nit gedenccken wie ich solches umb euch verdient hab: jetzt aber merck ich was jhr von meinent wegen thun würdet, dieweil jhr mir versagt habt so ein klein ding. Ewerm wort vnd gemuth bedüncken mich nicht zusammen stimmen: so jhr begert bittet von mir sachen daran viel mehr gelegen wer, ich wolts euch nicht versagt haben. Aber es ist wahr wie das gemein sprichwort ist; Man sol probieren einen freundt, ehe man syn bedarff: denn in der noth pro-

bieren, ist zu spath: Es ist mir avor genug das ich euch probiert hab.

The same passages in the Spanish, Portuguese and other tongues afford similar opportunities for comparison.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the NATURAL HISTORY of LEECHES.

THE history of these animals is rendered interesting from their well known use in surgery. One species, the Medicinal leeches, (*hirudo medicinalis* of Linnæus) are employed for the purpose of extracting blood from various parts of the human body, where the lancet would be of no avail; and from some parts, as the gums, to which even cupping-glasses could not possibly be applied. They are in such request in some districts of England, that the poor people derive a great part of their subsistence from collecting them for sale; and some plans have been projected of making ponds for the purpose of breeding them. Such ponds, if in good situations, and properly managed, would, no doubt, prove extremely lucrative to the owners.

The body of all the species of leeches, when extended, is long and slender, but it is capable of very considerable dilatation and contraction. It is composed of a great number of annules, or to speak more correctly, of circular muscles, which are the principal organs of motion. The surface of the skin, in the different species, is more or less rough with minute tubercles. To the touch, however, these tubercles are scarcely sensible, from the circumstance of their being always smeared with a viscous fluid indissoluble in water, which transudes from them. By means of this fluid, the progress of the animals, in swimming, as well as in passing through mud, or amongst the carices, reeds, and other aquatic plants, (about the roots and leaves of which they are chiefly to be found,) is greatly facilitated.

The head of these animals, in a state of dilatation, is considerably less pointed than their posterior extremity. They have the power of attaching themselves to any hard substance, both by their head and tail; but it is difficult to comprehend by what precise means this is effected. All we know is, that they form a concavity beneath each of these extremities; by which, in the manner of a cupping-glass, they adhere so firmly, that in some instances their body has been torn asunder, in attempting to detach them. The

structure

structure of the fleshy *discus*, which performs the office of sucker, cannot easily be ascertained, for when the skin which covers it is removed, we observe only some minute fibres interwoven in different directions. In consequence of the vacuum, formed by the contraction of the *discus*, the animals are fixed by the pressure of a column of air, corresponding to their diameter.

They swim like eels, by a serpentine motion. When they would change their place without swimming, they begin by fixing their body at one of the extremities, by means of the sucker that terminates it. The circular muscles of the skin then separately act, by which the body is elongated, by diminishing its diameter. When the free extremity has reached the place to which the animal is desirous of extending it, it is applied and made fast to that spot by the sucker, and becomes the fixed point of a new motion. The animal, having now removed the sucker first made use of, draws it, by the operation of the longitudinal fibres of the skin, towards the other sucker, and proceeds, in this manner, to fix each extremity alternately. These motions are executed with considerable rapidity.

The mouth is a triangular opening, having three strong and sharp teeth, which meet in the centre, and are capable of piercing not only the human skin, but even the tender parts of that of the horse or ox. At the bottom of the mouth there is a kind of fleshy prominence, in which the tube terminates that conveys the blood from the triple wound, formed by the teeth, into the stomach of the animal. The stomach consists of a great number of membranous bags, furnished with small valves, in which blood has sometimes been known to continue for many months without being coagulated. As none of the leeches have more than one principal orifice in their bodies, it is extremely probable, says Morand, who has published a Memoir respecting these animals, that all those particles of the blood they swallow, which do not assist in nourishing their bodies, may pass off by transpiration, and thus form the viscous fluid which exudes through the skin. This fluid may be observed in blackish filaments, in water in which leeches are kept.

It appears that leeches respire through their mouth. The greater part are furnished with organs of vision, varying in number, (according to the species,) from one to eight. In many of them, how-

ever, no eyes are to be seen, even with high magnifying powers.

If a leech be cut in two, that part which contains the head will continue in life, and, after a time, greater or less according to the season, will become a new animal, differing in no respect whatever from others of its species. It should appear from this fact, and from some other observations, that leeches increase in size, not only by the development of their parts, but likewise by augmentation, that is to say, that old leeches have a greater number of muscular rings than the young ones.

Leeches are furnished with the organs of both sexes; and are viviparous or produce their offspring alive. In the same manner as in the snails, their generative organs are situated near the oesophagus. They usually breed about the beginning of the spring, and as many as seventy young leeches have been counted in the body of an old one.

Some species of leeches are found in almost all waters; but the greater part of them prefer such as are muddy, and afford growth to numerous aquatic plants. They are common throughout the whole of Europe, but less so in the southern than the northern parts. The duration of their life has not been ascertained; but, besides the general causes of mortality to which they are subject, such as the drying up, but more particularly the putrefaction (during the heats of summer,) of the waters that they inhabit, they have many enemies, which are in continual pursuit of them for food. These are chiefly different species of fish and water-fowl; but there are also numerous larvae of water-insects, and even of perfect insects which prey upon them. Even the leeches themselves destroy one another. Those that have been long without food fall, without mercy, upon such as are gorged, and suck out of their bodies the juices with which they are replenished. This circumstance has been particularly remarked by Vauquelin and some other naturalists.

These animals will not only suck the blood of each other, and of quadrupeds and fishes, but will fasten upon the larvae of insects, and numerous kind of vermes, &c. that inhabit the same waters in which they live. Whenever they have opportunity, they gorge themselves till their stomach will contain no more. On the contrary, when food is not to be had, they are able to support life for many months without receiving any nutriment.

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This is particularly the case during winter, at the commencement of which they bury themselves deep in the mud; they continue in a semi-torpid state, till the warmth of the ensuing spring again calls them to life, vigour and activity.

Sea-salt, tobacco, and in general all kinds of salt and acrid substances, applied to the surface of their bodies, are fatal to leeches. Some of these are always adopted for destroying such as fasten upon a man or animal, that happens unfortunately to go into waters where they are in great numbers. When forcibly torn off, they almost always leave in the wound some part of their head. In this case the wound has often been known to fester and become a troublesome sore. We are informed by Pliny, that Messalinus, a person of consular dignity, even lost his life by an accident of this kind.

Of the leeches employed by surgeons, in phlebotomy, that called the medicinal leech is preferred to all others. It is, however, by no means true, that the black or horse-leech, as it is usually denominated, has any poisonous properties, notwithstanding the prejudices which, on this supposition, have long been entertained against it.

Leeches ought to be collected in the spring of the year, if possible, and should be kept in vessels of pure spring water, which must be changed very frequently, particularly in summer. If they are very numerous, they ought to have fresh water as often as twice a day; but if they are only in small quantity, once in two days may be sufficient. All the slime which accumulates upon their bodies, should be well cleaned away whenever they are kept in any abundance, otherwise the new water will be tainted, and become prejudicial to them from the moment they are put into it. Violent noises and powerful smells are alike injurious to these animals; and on the latter account, particularly, an apothecary's or druggist's shop, is one of the worst places in which they can be kept. The person employed in removing them from one vessel into another, should have his hands in every respect as clean as possible.

There is no great art in applying leeches to the body; but a person who is accustomed to it, will always do it better than one who is not. In the most experienced hands, however, they will sometimes refuse to fasten themselves, either from not being hungry at the time, or from the surface of the skin, or the

blood, on their making the attempt, being unpleasant to their taste. The wound they make out of water, is more sensible than what they make in water; but in the latter case, particularly when the water is somewhat warm, the blood flows more freely. When it is necessary they should cease from sucking before they have fully gorged themselves, a small quantity of salt, tobacco or snuff, will cause them to drop off in convulsions, and they soon afterwards die. On the contrary, when it is considered necessary that they should draw from the wound more blood than their stomach will contain, it is sometimes customary to cut off the posterior extremity of their body, out of which the surplus of blood will flow as through a tube.

For some years it has at different times been asserted, that by means of leeches it is possible to foretell the various changes of weather, both of heat and cold, of rain and fair. The means of doing this have been variously laid down. A French clergyman, who attended to this subject for many years, has asserted, that a leech kept in a decanter filled with water in a window, will continue at the bottom, without any motion, if the following day is about to be serene and pleasant. If rain is about to fall, before or after noon, he says, that the little animal will ascend the side of the glass, to the surface of the water, and there continue till very nearly the time, when the fine weather returns; and, previously to the commencement of high winds, that it will swim about in the water with great rapidity, and will not cease from this motion till the wind begins to blow. At the approach of a storm, he informs us, that it will continue entirely out of the water even for several of the preceding days, appearing all the time agitated and restless. The same person, in conclusion, asserts, that during frosty weather, the leech will continue almost motionless, and, as much contracted as possible, at the bottom of the decanter; and that always during snow and rain, it will fix itself near the mouth of the decanter, and there remain in a state of perfect tranquillity.

There can be no doubt, but that the variations which take place in the atmosphere, have considerable influence upon these animals; but this influence is by no means such, as always to produce the same effects upon them. An easy and satisfactory proof may at any time be had, by putting four or five leeches into different

different decanters. It will be found that their motions are very uncertain, and that even sometimes each will afford a different indication. No dependence, therefore, can be placed in them; and these living barometers can deserve to be considered as little better than playthings for children.

It may not be improper, at the conclusion of this article, to describe the specific difference which exists between the medicinal leech, and the horse-leech, since, from the circumstance of their inhabiting the same waters, and being nearly of the same size, they are frequently confounded by ignorant people.

The medicinal leech is of a blackish brown colour, marked along its upper part with several lines of yellow dots, extending from one end of the body to the other. The under part of the body is usually somewhat lighter, and marked with yellowish spots. The principal characteristic, however, consists in the dotted lines.

The horse-leech is nearly of an uniform black colour, except on the under part, which is of a cinereous green, and usually marked with black spots.

February, 1807.

W. BINGLEY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS of the PRESENT STATE of POLAND, by an ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, recently returned from that COUNTRY, after a RESIDENCE in it of TWO YEARS

THE price of provisions in Poland has more than doubled since the partition; but as money has increased in proportion, no complaints are made of dearth. The ordinary price of the best shambles-meat is about three-pence a pound, English money; whereas before the two last divisions, it was often at a penny, and never exceeded three half-pence. The most intelligible statement, I could probably give relative to this topic is the following:—The Count Zamoyki, when in England, three or four years ago, took over with him several English mechanics, and among the rest a porter-brewer of some respectability. Happening to see the last of these persons, when he had kept house in the country about six months, I enquired of him what were the average expences of his living? He said, it was difficult if not impossible to live so well in Poland as in England, though there should be no want of the means; but that, as nearly as he

could estimate, he could live for one half of the sum. Still, I am of opinion, that household expenditure may be more accurately rated at a third only of what it is in England: for new settlers can scarcely be supposed to have become familiar, in so short a time, with all the ways and means of getting things at the cheapest rate; particularly in Poland, where they must be continually liable to the extortion of the Jews. Besides, from my own observation, I must rate domestic expences lower. At respectable hotels in Warsaw, no more than about a shilling is paid for a dinner, though nothing be expected to be drunk afterwards. I speak now of a *commun table*, it is true; but it is well and abundantly furnished, is attended by people of respectability, and a billiard-table stands in an anteroom.

What I conjectured, or rather what I stated with a full conviction in my second paper relative to the difficulty of maintaining large armies in Poland, has been recently verified by a statement in one of the French *bulletins*, which affirms that beef is half a crown a pound at Warsaw; that is, it is risen to ten times its customary price.

The manufactures of Poland are very few and inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of the coarse linen cloth worn by the peasants. The late King established, in 1776, at Grodno, the principal of town of Lithuania, manufactories of cloth, camlets, linens, cotton, silks, stuffs, &c. Of the fate of these establishments I can give no distinct account: for, of Russian Poland, I know absolutely nothing from observation, and very little from report.

There is, in Galicia, one manufactory of earthenware and of porcelain; and the china it produces is sufficiently neat, though there is no approach to elegance. These are perhaps the only manufactories in Poland of any articles above what may be considered as absolutely necessary in every country, that has the smallest claim to the epithet of civilized. Hence the price of all manufactured articles is extremely high. A hat of the value of a guinea in England will cost an equivalent to a guinea and half in Poland. The same proportion takes place in the two countries, in the price of a yard of cambric, for which I have also paid a guinea and half. A coat, of which the cloth may be bought separately, and made by a dirty Jew in an insignificant Polish town, will cost little less than five guineas. Other articles of dress are in proportion.

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The manufactures of England are in great requisition, notwithstanding the prohibitions which existed, before the arrival of the French, against their importation. You cannot enter a shop in any large town, but every thing of this description is *English*, even to an ordinary silk purse. Of course, this cannot be always, though it is frequently, true. I had occasion to buy a hat at Lemberg. The name of the maker, of the street in London, and number where he lived, were all distinctly noted on a label; but from some particular and decisive marks, I could not hesitate a moment to conclude that the hat had never been in England.

Trade almost of every description is, for the most part, conducted by Jews. In all the large towns, and indeed in the small ones, their shops are not only the most numerous, but the best. These shops have their emissaries, who are inferior Jews, and whose business it is to loiter about the town, and particularly about the hotels and taverns to collect customers. A stranger no sooner arrives at an hotel, than he is accosted by some dirty Jew, who will even enter his apartment without ceremony, and is ready, on a favourable answer, to conduct him to the shop of his employer. It is curious to see the officious eagerness, the persevering importunity, the unceasing watchfulness of every motion of the stranger, which distinguish these emissary Jews, and the alacrity with which they lead the way, when they have gained their point. The shops even in Warsaw make but little exterior display. Those which are abundantly furnished with valuable goods, have windows of considerable dimensions.

There are many Jews, who have even obtained farms of the nobles. One of these was pointed out to me at Dantzic, who was resident there for a time to sell his corn. He had divested himself, however, of his beard, and of the black robe distinctive of his order.

The general population of Poland is stated at 15 millions. It was thus estimated before the last partition: but the nobles are fond of thinking that it has declined since that event. The accounts of others, however, who may be supposed less interested in the independence of the country, do not confirm their opinion; nor, from the various marks of improvement discoverable, particularly in the Prussian part, would a stranger be led to such a conclusion. Of this popula-

tion, the peasants constitute a large majority.

A Polish peasant is short in stature, and appears as if stunted in his growth. He has small grey eyes, a short nose, generally somewhat turned up; hair in general approaching to yellow, though it sometimes inclines to a darkish colour; his complexion is also of a yellow hue; his general aspect dull and dejected; his gait heavy and devoid of life. Still, the Poles assert that he may be drilled into a very good soldier. The peasant women are usually very short, and squat. From their extreme dirtiness and general unlightliness, nothing in the form of woman can be conceived less lovely. I have never seen in a young peasant girl, even when clean and neat, the slightest approach to beauty.

The dress of the peasants consists chiefly in a coarse upper garment of a dark reddish colour, more like a mantle than a coat, which reaches below the knee, and is confined round them with a girdle. This, in winter, is lined with sheep-skins. They have besides, a little fur-cap, and a few other articles of dress, all of the coarsest materials. The dress of the peasant women is scarcely to be analysed, at least by a man. When they are dressed on a Sunday, it is tawdry beyond description, consisting of a great variety of different colours, as in patchwork, of which, however, red is the predominant one. When thus attoured, they look as if made up for scarecrows. In summer, the women have nothing on but a mere shift and an under-petticoat, which extends scarcely below the knees; and are commonly without shoes or stockings.

Their diet is very scanty. They have rarely any animal food; their best things are their milk and poor cheese, which they have in sufficient abundance; but the staple of their diet is the coarse rye bread I have before mentioned, and which I have attempted in vain to swallow.

The political condition of this wretched race of beings, is still more degrading to human nature. I have before given some account of a Polish farm; and have now to add a few particulars, as connected with the subject of the peasantry. When a farmer rents a farm, the villages situated on it, with their inhabitants, are considered as included in the bargain; and the farmer derives a right to the labour of the peasantry for the cultivation of that farm. The relation between the peasant

peasant and the landholder is this—On the marriage of a young peasant, his Lord assigns him a certain quantity of land, sufficient for the maintenance of himself and family, in the poor manner in which they are accustomed to live. Should the family be numerous, they have some increase of land. At the same time they obtain also a few cattle, as a cow or two, with steers to plow their land. These are fed in the stubble, or in the open places of the woods, as the season admits. In consideration of these grants, the peasant makes a return to the landholder, of one half of his labour; that is, he works three days in the week for his Lord, and three for himself. If any of his cattle die, they are replaced by the master; a circumstance which renders him negligent of his little herd, as the death or loss of some of them is a common occurrence.

Thus, though the Polish boors are not attached to the soil, in the feudal sense of the term, and absolutely subject to the will of the Lord like brute beasts; yet, they are still transferred as a part of the stock of the estate on which they live to every fresh purchaser or tenant. They are not privileged to quit the soil, except in a few instances of complete enfranchisement; and if they were, the privilege would be merely nominal: for whither should they go? No landholder would admit a fugitive peasant, through fear of encouraging a spirit of dissatisfaction. It is not in their power, from the circumstances of their condition, to sell their labour indifferently to this or that master; and if such obstacles did not oppose, the very extent of the Polish farms, and the consequent want of a second contiguous employer, would suffice in most cases to preclude a change of masters.

It is said, that a few of the peasants improve the little stock which is committed to their management, accumulating some small property; but their conduct is far more frequently marked by carelessness and want of forecast. Besides, it does not appear, that their allowance of land and cattle either is, or designed to be, more than enough for their scanty maintenance. I was once on a short journey with a nobleman, when we stopped to bait at the farm-house of a village, as is common in Poland. The peasants got intelligence of the presence of their Lord, and assembled in a body of twenty or thirty to prefer a petition to

him. I stood at a distance, and perceived that he did not yield to their supplication. When he had dismissed them, I had the curiosity to enquire the object of their petition; and he replied, that they had begged for an increased allowance of land, on the plea that what they had was insufficient for their support. He added, "I did not grant it them; because their present allotment is the usual quantity; and as it has sufficed hitherto, so it will for the time to come. Besides, (said he) if I give them more, I well know, that it will not, in reality, better their circumstances."

Poland does not furnish a man of more humanity than the one who rejected this apparently reasonable petition. But it must be allowed, that he had good reasons for what he did. Those degraded and wretched beings, instead of hoarding the small surplus of their absolute necessities, are almost universally accustomed to expend it in that abominable spirit which they call *schnaps*. It is incredible what quantities of this pernicious liquor is drank both by the peasant men and women! I have been told, that a woman will frequently drink a pint and even more, at a sitting, and that too in no great length of time. I have myself often seen one of these poor women led home between two men, so intoxicated as to be unable to stand; there can be no question, that the excessive use of this *whisky* (were it not to libel whisky thus to stile it) ought to be enumerated among the chief proximate causes of the deficient population of Poland. It is indeed so considered by the Poles; and Count Zamoycki has lately established a porter-brewery in Galitzia, in the hope of checking eventually so hurtful a habit, by the substitution of that wholesome beverage.

The farmers are intermediate between the nobles and the peasants. They are a respectable class of men; and have free access to the noble's table. Hence, they sometimes acquire a degree of polish superior to what is usually found among English farmers, though tenfold more opulent. The situation of a farmer, therefore, has some peculiar advantages; and it is accordingly, the highest object of ambition to a young Pole, not of independent fortune, to get the lease of a good farm; when he establishes himself in life, in the best manner which Poland admits. As a first step, however, to the obtainment of a farm, it is often the case,

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that a young man becomes connected with a nobleman's family in some official capacity, and turns farmer only when he marries. But even his marriage does not necessarily preclude his continued connection with the family; for should his services be deemed of sufficient consequence, a contiguous abode is provided him.

The houses of the farmers are commonly built of wood, and have merely a ground-floor. On the exterior, they are, in every point of view, humble, very often mean in appearance; the interior is occasionally somewhat better; though an Englishman looks in vain for any thing like comfort. There are usually two or three ordinary rooms whitewashed, though one only serves, for the most part, as a sitting-room. The floors are sometimes of earth only, but more frequently planked. A bed almost always stands in every room, sometimes though rarely with curtains. The only double bed, however, is that for the master and mistress of the family; and which stands in the principal room; the others are mere couches for single persons, placed in the corners. In the midst of all these homely appearances, you are much, though equally, surprized at seeing the table set out with considerable neatness, and abundantly supplied with good things. Every plate is furnished with a napkin and a silver fork; the courses are almost as numerous, and follow the same order as in the house of a nobleman, from which the whole is obviously imitated. There is some little incongruity in all this, it must be owned; but incongruities of this description are abundant in Poland.

To give the reader some idea of the value of land in Poland, I shall mention a purchase, with the particulars of which I happened to be made acquainted. The manufacturer of porcelain, above-mentioned, had become rich enough to have a quantity of superfluous capital, which he was desirous of vesting in the solid property of land. Accordingly, he purchased an estate, for which he gave about two thousand pounds sterling. The exact number of acres it is not in my power to state; but from the information of a gentleman present who had been in England, I learnt, that the whole must be about two thousand acres, half of which, however, was in forest. The house on this estate was the largest and the best, exclusive of those of the nobles,

I had seen. There were several rooms larger than ordinary, well whitewashed, and the furniture and general appearance sufficiently neat and commodious; yet it was built solely of wood. It had also a spacious garden, fenced by a wooden enclosure, and laid out into walks, &c.

I have been thus particular in my account of this purchase, because this single instance furnishes a striking proof, how certainly manufactures are followed by opulence and improvement.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your very useful and entertaining Miscellany, under the head Literary and Philosophical Varieties, I observe announced, *certain* booksellers of London have undertaken to publish a *splendid and costly* edition of Hollinshed, which they intend to follow by similar editions of others of the early Chronicles of England. It strikes me as very singular, that they should have made such a grand mistake, as to begin at the wrong end, and *prefer Hollinshed*, who was only a *compiler*, and not an original author (except what he relates in his own time.)

It has been long lamented we have had no Gibbon to translate our Saxon authors or manuscripts; all our modern publications on antiquities are most miserably poor, and extremely unsatisfactory.

The whole Society of Antiquarians have never dared to publish our Saxon Chronicles, but continue to go on working like *moles blindfold* for the good of the general readers of English history. I wish you would recommend through your useful Magazine, the early translation into English, of all our Saxon manuscripts now lying *dead and useless* in the *British Museum*.

I am fully persuaded, Sir, were they translated into English, and printed in a neat, but not *splendid or expensive* style, that 6000 copies would be sold before a twelvemonth.

In every gentleman's house I go into in the country, it seems to be the general wish and desire. The foundation of our history at present is so obscured and clouded, that no man can tell whom to believe on the subject of our history prior to the Conquest.

Apologizing for the trespass on your time, I remain with great respect,

AN ENGLISH READER OF ENGLISH HISTORY.

To

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,
WE read so frequently of persons being burnt to death, or maiming themselves by leaping out of window when a house is on fire, for want of the means of escape, that I feel it my duty to mention a simple contrivance which I have for many years adopted, and which enables me to sleep in security.

I provide two or three of my chambers with a moderately stout rope, such as may be bought for a shilling or eighteen-pence; I tie knots in them, and fasten one end either to a bed-post, to a strong staple, or any other suitable fixture. In case of fire, and of my inability to escape from the lower part of the house, either of these ropes thrown out of a window, would enable me or my family to slip down it. The knots would afford us resting places for the hands and feet; and children and infirm persons might be let down by means of a running noose, with which I always provide the lower end of the rope.

If from inattention, for I cannot suppose the practicability of the means will be doubted, or the expence of the ropes be begrudged, houses on fire are unprovided with this simple means of escape, it is the duty of all the neighbours, without delay or solicitation, to bring out and fire under the windows of the house on fire, all their feather beds and mattresses, till the family are in security.

In communicating these precautions to the public, relative to the means of escape from fire, I consider it very important to make known to the world a means of escaping suffocation in a room filled with smoke. It is practised by the firemen in the metropolis, with a degree of success and address which has entitled them to the name of Salamanders. If a house were on fire, so that no ordinary person could venture into any part of it without suffering immediate suffocation, and its owner wished to rescue from the flames any precious object, an experienced London fireman will extricate it without hesitation or hazard.

He effects this by means of a principle well known in the science of pneumatics, but which the intellectual powers of man would never apply *a priori* to such a combination of circumstances. The heat, smoke, and unrespirable air, ascend to the upper parts of the room, and a stream of pure air

occupies the space in immediate contact with the floor. The fireman crawls then into the house on his hands and knees, and keeps his face, in his progress, as close to the floor as possible; and in this manner he will go and return to any part of the premises not actually in flames. A knowledge of this practice cannot but be of extensive use to the community, and I know no means of conveying it with such effect and authority as the *Monthly Magazine*.

COMMON SENSE.

London, March 28, 1807.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

CONCERNING A WAR-WHOOP.

THERE are not words in our language which have so often been written in letters of blood, as *No Popery*.

Henry VIII. put to death Sir Thomas More, Fisher, the bishop of Rochester, and numberless inferior victims, that we might have *No Popery*.

Under Edward VI. Cardinal Beaton was assassinated in Scotland; Tostad, and other English bishops, were imprisoned, persecuted, plundered, and reduced to misery, that we might have *No Popery*. Least this barbaric zealotry should be called anti-religious; Joan of Kent was burnt alive for denying the miraculous conception, and Vanparis for denying the divinity of Christ. Not from antipathy against intolerance had the cry been raised of *No Popery*. Bucer was the grand contriver of the doctrine, the liturgy, and the discipline of the church of England. He fired from a double battery at Papist and Unitarian, declaring from the pulpit, that Catholicism ought to be exterminated, and that Servetus ought to have his bowels torn out. Yet this man, whom our lawgivers employed to accommodate their statutes to *No Popery*, was born a Jew, and died a Jew.

Queen Mary had the spirit and the power to retaliate on the reformers. After the victory of her adversaries, she acquired the epithet *bloody*, for rivalling Catharine dei Medici in cruelty of intolerance. Her motto was *No Bucerism*.

Elizabeth was not bloody. She preferred stifling and strangling to beheading and burning. She stopped the breath of one hundred and seventy-five Catholic priests, and of five Catholic women, whose crime was no other than teaching their hereditary religion in England.

The act against papal supremacy having put the magistrate above the church; what was formerly called heresy, was now to be called treason. These victims were hypocritically said by the church to suffer for treason. No destruction of a hostile priesthood so extensive ever took place in any Catholic country. It has been rivalled in our own times by the atheistic persecution of the French Convention. The names of the priests executed by the Church of England, between 1570 and 1602, may be read in detail in Caulfield's History of the Gunpowder-plot. Thus Elizabeth realized her will for No Popery.

James overlooked with magnanimity the inferior ramifications of the powder-plot: with such a pretext for intolerance, there was virtue in his forbearance. He left to the vulgar the cry of No Popery.

The vulgar took it up; and under Charles I. used the cry of No Popery, to bring a king into disrepute, who felt liberally toward the Catholics. All the seditious efforts of the Puritans, which produced so long a civil war, and so conspicuous a judicial regicide, were covered by that Protestant shield which Elizabeth had inscribed with the deadly words No Popery.

After the Restoration, the religion of Bucer, and the double intolerance of the magistrate, returned. Popish plots were invented or detected. An act of uniformity plundered the dissenting clergy of an opposite description.

James II. was expelled by the cry of No Popery: all the civil wars of the Revolution had for their most specious pretext the preservation of No Popery.

William III. and the two first Georges, not having been brought up in the religion of Bucer, acquired the tolerant spirit of foreign Protestantism. Under them, the temper of the English people was much softened and liberalized.

In this present reign, the American war seems first to have revived from their long slumber those hierarchic divisions, which had agitated and disgraced our ancestors, and desolated our common country. The cry of No Popery was still understood by the multitude to be an expression of abhorrence against that high-church party, which had protected Charles I. and opposed the Revolution. Hence, during the riots of 1780, which were in fact the work of a whig mob, and were inspired more by hatred of the ministry than of the Catholics, No Popery was the popular watch-word: and it was

again, as of old, an animation to injustice, to plunder and to violence. About 1790, the Irish Catholics began their applications to the legislature for a repeal of the laws to their prejudice.—The refusal of this emancipation, again accompanied with the outcry of No Popery, has occasioned, before our own eyes, a long and bloody civil war in Ireland, distinguished for inhumanities more atrocious than even the crusade against the Albigenes. Irish Catholics have been half-hanged, half-dogged to death, pushed with the pike-staff indiscriminately from the bridge into the river; shut up in barns and burned alive in bands; and still the whoop of savage triumph was No Popery.

If there be men, who glory in such deeds, who would again arouse similar passions, and make Ireland once more the slaughter-field of religious massacre, let them pronounce aloud, and write upon our walls, these words of death; but let society beware of such—If they should be found too numerous and too strong to be ruled by the civil power, and chastized by the courts of justice; the friends of humanity and tolerance must again resort to such a social interdict, as Saint Ambrose of Milan carried into execution against Theodosius, and the barbaric rustians who obeyed him. The smile of greeting must be withheld in the street, and the cup of hospitality denied at home to the partizans of a murderous intolerance. Those churches and conventicles must be stunned with public solemn indignation, where the preacher is heard to justify any partial oppression of the common children of Christ. It is in the power of public opinion, would it pronounce itself with energy, if not to atone for its long injustice, at least to prepare a more equitable futurity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING, by your last Magazine, that you rather invited discussion on Mr. Whitbread's new Parochial Bill, I cannot help mentioning a few particulars, that, in reflecting on the heads of the intended bill given by that Gentleman, have struck me; and though I would not be thought to have a worse opinion of the lower classes than they deserve, nor would I favour that system of oppression and inhumanity so often employed in houses of industry, yet as labour ought to be enforced among the poor, and this

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being impossible in large parishes where they are dispersed over several miles of country, surely it is desirable that there should be some spot, where employment may be had for them, and where their united labours may produce something towards their own support, which can seldom be done unless they are collected; and therefore I think that a law preventing any new houses of that sort from being established, which I fear is a part of Mr. W.'s plan, will be wrong. No doubt such institutions have been established where there was no need of them, and many of them are badly managed, but no man of understanding will urge this as an argument against their general utility: undoubtedly parishes ought well to consider the necessity, propriety, and probability of success of such an institution, before they proceed to petition the House for leave to incorporate, and erect. Such is the state of the poor in some parishes where no such houses are, that unless their employers will give them their price for such labour as they choose to engage in, the answer has been, "No, we will not work at that price, we will sooner go to the parish." This was an answer made in this borough by a woman to an offer of 1s. per day to plant beans; now, where houses of industry have been established, the poor are glad to be employed, and receive their wages with thankfulness.

The prosperous state of the manufactories in some of those houses, and the improved morals of the poor in others, might fairly be urged in the behalf of such institutions; but I think that there exists a stronger plea for them than those, namely, necessity; for till by education, or some other mode, that spirit of independence heretofore existing in the breasts of the lower classes can be again infused into them, houses of industry will be found absolutely necessary, especially in large towns where there is no established manufactory; even if they were only erected in *terrorem*, or by way of stimulant to exertion; and to aid in preventing that system of fraud and speculation, so successfully carried on by the more crafty among the poor; in which the parish officer is the dupe of their too often feigned tales of misery and distress: for in many parishes it is utterly impossible for the overseer, during the short period of his office, to get acquainted with half the poor he has to superintend; or to understand their real situation, unless he entirely neglects his own business:

and this knowledge, so necessary to a due execution of the office, is rendered more difficult by the prevailing mode in most large parishes of electing to the office of overseer, every new comer into the town; who is doubly unqualified for it, both on account of his utter ignorance of the situation of the poor, and the plans of his predecessors if they had any: add to this, that he must be busily occupied in arranging and improving his new situation, and consequently can afford little time for his parochial labours; so that a permanent directory, such as is established in many parishes where there is a house of industry, in which nine or twelve directors are chosen, three of whom go out of office annually, and three more are chosen, would be infinitely preferable.

Another subject intimately connected with the parochial system, is the great abuse of the charities which have been left from time to time, to various descriptions of poor. Let a foreigner go into our churches and read the tablets which record the various benefactions and donations left for the poor, and he will be astonished that any complaint should arise of the heavy burden of the poor's rates: but let him attempt to trace those charities from their source, and he will find them make a very devious course, and, instead of reaching at last the necessitous cottage, and administering relief to its inhabitants, he will find them pampering the rich.

Whether a revision of the Charities should, or can with propriety form a part of Mr. W.'s bill, I leave to that gentleman; but certainly it is a matter that needs revision, and regulation, as much as any part of the parochial system whatever.

Evesham,
March 5, 1807.

Your's &c.
J. COLLETT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
MR. Whitbread's bill will naturally excite the attention of humane people, of which number, no doubt many of your readers are; indeed it seems, by its being printed and circulated, that it was intended so to do. No people, Mr. Editor, see more of the condition and sufferings of the poor than medical men, of which profession I am; and if they have had the regular education they ought to have, there are few people who are better qualified to investigate the cause of them than they are. There is a propriety too in treating the subject of

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Mr. Whitbread's bill in the manner physicians usually treat diseases. His subject matter is the disease of the constitution of the state, as theirs is the disease or defect of the constitution of the individuals of it.

The general method of writing among physicians, is first to ascertain the cause of the disease, and then to direct methods, suitable to that cause. Now what is the cause of the wretched situation of the poor, which Mr. Whitbread is so meritoriously employed in endeavouring to alleviate? It is confessed to be a scarcity of the necessaries and common comforts of life; that is, an insufficiency of animal and vegetable food, of warm and clean clothing, bedding, houses, &c. Mr. Malthus, who is not altogether an unsuspected friend of that order, asserts that this scarcity produces want, misery, and mortality, in so great a degree, as to destroy some hundred thousands annually, even in England. Many more, no doubt, who have escaped with their lives, suffer in the struggle, and have their constitutions impaired. Here then is the cause of the disease, or rather the disease itself, which we are to lessen or remove. But this scarcity must have some cause; we must, therefore, enquire what it is that occasions this scarcity of the necessaries of life. We know that the necessaries of life are the joint produce of the land, and the labour bestowed on it, and the latter is as necessary as the former to the production of them: the spontaneous produce of the earth would sustain few inhabitants. In all cases of scarcity where the land is in sufficient quantity, the requisite quantity of labour must be wanting, and be the cause of the deficiency. It is allowed, that there is land more than sufficient to sustain its inhabitants in great Britain; the labour only therefore that is employed on it, must be deficient there. The cause then of this deficiency must in the next place be sought for.

In every civilized nation, the people of it may be divided into three classes; the first class contains those that labour on the land in producing the necessaries of life; the second those who work on the manufactures; the third, those who do nothing. The manufacturers may be subdivided into those who work on the manufactures which are subservient to agriculture, and the other coarse ones, such as the poor themselves make use of; and as to those who work on the refined manufactures used only by the rich. Now

it is evident, that the husbandmen produce the necessaries of life for themselves and the other two classes; and in proportion as their number is sufficient or not, so are the whole people well or ill provided. It is natural to suppose that the people, if no cause preventing them interfered, would in the first place apply labour sufficient to produce the necessaries of life, a want of which occasions much greater sufferings to them, than the deficiency of the other productions of their industry. We must therefore, enquire into the cause of this unnatural diversion of the industry of mankind from the production of those the most indispensable of all human things.

"For this purpose it is to be observed, that in the hands of some persons in the last class in the above division of the people, all the lands of the nation are vested; in others, the cattle and corn raised on them; in others, the raw materials, tools, machinery, &c; in others, the goods now manufactured, and stored for sale; and so on. In the hands of those, or of some other class of the rich, all those things are collected, and by the laws there firmly secured, which the poor man stands in need of, and are necessary to the support of his existence. The persons in possession of those things, hold them out to the poor labourer, saying, If you will labour for me in such and such a way, I will give you out of those things such as you stand in need of: but unless you will do those things which I require of you, you shall have none of them. Hence there is an absolute necessity, under the penalty, the heaviest of all penalties, namely, the privation of such things as are necessary to his and his family's existence, for his submitting to do the things thus imposed on him to do.

"And as the quantity of the necessaries of life that are or can be consumed by the rich are limited, and in the purchasing of which a small part only of their wealth can be expended; the surplus they are naturally inclined to lay out in procuring the conveniences, the elegancies, and the luxuries of life. These are the produce of the more refined manufactures of different kinds; and for those they are inclined to give a greater price, considering their wealth would be of little use to them, if it procured only the necessaries: hence a much greater proportion of their incomes is expended on those refined articles; of course a greater

greater proportion of the labouring hands are forced to apply their industry in the various fine manufactures in which only they can get employ. By these means, hands are drawn off powerfully from agriculture, and such coarse manufactures as produce the things which they themselves make use of.*

We have at length arrived at the whole cause of the evil, namely the diverting of the people from working on the land and the coarse manufactures; by which only can be produced the necessaries of life, and other things, the want of which, even according to Mr. Malthus, who is so much applauded by Mr. Whitbread, causes all the misery and mortality we see; and it need not be observed that, if this truly be the real, sole, immediate and efficient cause of the evil, nothing short of the removal of it can produce any considerable amendment in the condition of the poor. Other methods, if attempted, may amuse and quiet the people for a time, but they cannot be proposed by a man, who acts with sincerity and uprightness, as radical, or in any degree material remedies for the evils of the poor. The means proposed by Mr. Whitbread have no direct tendency to remove them; their operation is circuitous, weak, and of inconsiderable effect; and, what is worse, they seem to give us to understand, that they are the only remedies that the case admits of; and that no more effectual ones are within the reach of human power: the real cause and obvious remedy of the evils not being brought forward.

The wants of the poor being so great as they are allowed to be, nothing short of physical obstacles to the removal of the cause of them; or the want of physical means for supplying them; ought to prevent immediate and effectual endeavours for their relief. We have fertile land in sufficient quantity; and there are no physical obstacles to the employment of a sufficient quantity of labour on it. That these physical remedies for the sufferings and mortality of the people are present and in our power, is a solid and rational ground of consolation, and should be a motive of gratitude to their author; but that it should be rendered ineffectual by man, is a ground for grief and complaint to those who are the sufferers by it.

In medical practice we can some-

times palliate the sufferings of individual patients, when we cannot affect the cause of them; but in the case of the diseases of society, we can act only through the medium of the cause. What but the necessaries of life can supply the want of the necessaries of life? I know of nothing that can give a temporary relief even to the craving of hunger, or the faint and uncomfortable feelings in the stomach, occasioned by a meagre and watery diet, but snuff, tobacco, and spirituous liquors; and whether these should be prescribed, may be left to the judgment of other people as well as to physicians.

I shall not go to any length in my observations on the particular means Mr. Whitbread has proposed. Some of them seem to be calculated rather for the easing the contributors to the poor-rates, than for the benefit of those who stand in need of their contributions. The rewards proposed to be given to the poor people who bring up a family without the assistance of the parish, ought, in my opinion, to have no influence on the poor parents. The poor man should endeavour to get what he can by his labour for his family; and besides that, should get what he can from the parish; both being by far too little to bring up his children in health and vigor, and to preserve them in any great proportion from premature death. If he abstains from applying for parish assistance, out of pride, or with a view to the reward offered, he greatly injures his offspring. To save can only be done properly, where there is a superfluity. If the poor save, they save for the rich, to the prejudice of themselves and their children. If there are no savings, there will be no occasion for banks; to that proposal therefore I say nothing.

I have no very great expectations from the education of poor children, which Mr. Whitbread recommends. The learning to read when young, is of very little advantage, if, in after life, they have not leisure to read sufficiently to improve their understandings.

CHARLES HALL.

Tavistock, March 14, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SCARCELY any subject involving the general interests of mankind has occupied so large a portion of attention, and been attended with so little success, as that of making provision for the poor and

* Effects of Civilization on the People in the European States. 8vo. Orell.

and aged. The only advance hitherto made is, that all persons agree in the simple and abstract conclusion, that something must be done. Ages have rolled over ages, and every expedient has so completely miscarried, that the difficulties are greatly increased by the labour that is now required to repair the mischiefs, and to restore things to the state they were in when the task was first entered upon. In England, at least as far as pecuniary exertions could be necessary, they have been cheerfully given, and both the legislature and people have patiently watched the operations of this kind of aid. Discussions of the most critical and judicious ability have rivetted the mind to the subject during the long interval, and the result of the whole inquiry seems to be, that a great proportion of all classes are now determined to agitate the practical and important question. What it is that ought to be, and can be done?

A subject of greater magnitude cannot be suggested, and even the mode of managing the inquiry is of material consequence. To determine without a recapitulation of all the ascertained facts, will be to slight the advantages of experience, and to postpone the decision, until the mind becomes confused amidst a variety of considerations, will perhaps be to follow an error already too prevalent, and to adhere to a systematic course of evils which can hardly be aggravated by any sort of mistake.

It must afford general satisfaction to see the matter taken up by persons whose talents and respectability will give weight to their recommendations; but it is one of those cases which call for the energies of the whole population, and should be aided by the most diligent and extensive research. A few auxiliary questions may also be agitated with very considerable advantage—as, Whether the wealth and happiness of society be increased by the poverty and wretchedness of its members? Whether the principle of justice may not be too much relaxed, and the principle of charity too extensively adopted? and, Whether in the foundation of previous institutions, sufficient care has been taken to distinguish between natural and social poverty? Upon a careful investigation of those points, the success of any new system will in a great degree depend; for it is impossible that in the present improved state of society any establishment can be of long duration, unless it be formed upon

an equitable basis; and if it be so formed, it can hardly fail to promote the general good, unless there be some radical defect in the order and constitution of things, which renders human diligence and ingenuity unavailing.

The nature of the theories hitherto acted upon may be examined in detail by tracing the effects of the numerous institutions that they have given birth to. Whatever special facts it may be necessary to ascertain relative to each individually, it would be necessary with regard to them all, to inquire into their objects, their means, their management, and their progress; whence it would be easy to determine the exact value of the comfort dispensed, and the proportion it bears to the sums expended in procuring it. Such a subject is suited to the community at large. Whether influenced by the calculating spirit of commerce, the speculative spirit of philosophy, or the frank and generous spirit of man—all must consider themselves somehow or other interested in the fund of national comfort, and be desirous of knowing whether the sums employed in its purchase have been so applied, as to have procured as much as if they had been directed any other way.

With a design to place the subject in as clear a point of view as possible, every degree of information should be laid before the public that can be obtained relative to the different benevolent establishments, and the most impartial publicity given to every fact calculated to solve the difficult problem—How can the general welfare be increased, without the comfort of individuals being sacrificed?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM fully aware that the odds are greatly against me, in contending in your Magazine with your correspondent, "Common Sense;" but there are some positions in his letter on Mr. Whitbread's plan, (see *Monthly Magazine* for April, 1807, page 219,) which, I think, are fraught with so much mischief, that, notwithstanding the popularity of his opinions, and the esteem in which he is held by the greater number of your readers, I must beg your permission to state a few objections to him.

The introductory observation of your correspondent I pass over as irrelevant to the subject; for whatever light he may have derived from Mr. Whitbread's speech, he certainly has not reflected a single ray of it, by his letter to you; I must

must therefore rank him with the "enlightened" multitude whom I have already found to be wonderfully edified by that performance, merely because they had not found leisure to investigate its merits.

The direct object of "Common Sense," if I understand him right, is to prove that the distresses of the country arise principally from the occupation of extensive, instead of small, farms; and this is an opinion so prevalent, that if it be not true, it may be attended with consequences not less fatal to our future welfare, than our former errors have been destructive of our future comforts. It is importantly true, that no folly can be greater than "to create and continue an evil, for the pleasure of attempting to cure it;" and the public will be greatly indebted to your correspondent for commencing this discussion, if it should lead to such an examination of the subject, as will make it understood. Till it shall be taken up by some abler inquirer, I beg leave to suggest three reasons for believing, that no part of our distresses arise out of the engrossing of farms.

First, because we have no satisfactory data to determine the proportion that the number of agricultural poor of the present day, bears to the same class of poor at the time when farms were not so engrossed; and without such data, there is great reason to believe that the increase of paupers is principally among the dependents upon commerce and manufactures.

Secondly, because the occupation of extensive farms, has tended to improve agriculture, and to increase the produce of the soil.

Thirdly, because since the period when the practice of engrossing farms commenced, the manufactures and commerce of the country have increased to an extent that has found employment for a much greater number of persons, than those who have been discharged from agricultural employments.

There is one omission that most persons seem to be guilty of, who form opinions relative to the poor; they do not distinguish real, from artificial poverty; and until that distinction become the basis of the inquiry, it is of little consequence whether we compliment ourselves as "wise statesmen," "profound philosophers," or "patriotic senators;" we shall only ape the "wisdom of our ancestors," whilst we create as much confusion for posterity, as their "wisdom" has prepared for us.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 156.

I take it that there is no real poverty, but that which arises out of the sterility of the soil, or the imperfections of nature. Artificial poverty is of two kinds, one arises out of the injudicious arrangements of government, the other out of the vices of the people. It would be an insult to the understanding of your readers, to attempt proving that we have no complaint to make on account of sterility, or even for any temporary scarcity connected with bad seasons. We have abundant proofs of the liberality of our resources; and the increasing extent of our granaries and our flocks, serves to shew that the value of our land does not diminish with the number of those who farm them. The poverty of which we complain then is wholly artificial, and our attention should principally be directed to ascertain what portion of it is to be attributed to the government, and what part of it the people create for themselves.

I have in a Tract lately published, entitled "The Wants of the People, and the Means of the Government," offered a few desultory hints upon this subject; but it would be improper in this paper to wander from the immediate inquiry as to the effects of engrossing farms. Your correspondent has expressed himself very clearly, when he says, that, in consequence of one hundred and twenty farms being reduced to sixty, sixty families have been reduced to depend on the parish-rates; but is there any man of reflection in the kingdom, who does not see that this is a mere sophism? If sixty persons out of a hundred and twenty become dependent upon their parishes, it is because the other sixty have found means to do the work of a hundred and twenty; and it is to the dexterity and skill which contrives to cultivate the soil with half the number of hands, that they must attribute their poverty. This is the only rational mode of accounting for it; for if the dispossession of their farms were the only change in all the relative circumstances, the simple amount of the mischief would be, that one man possessed of sixty farms, with his family, would be added to the population of a spot in addition to the former inhabitants, whilst the sixty occupants of his farm would be reduced to live as labourers, instead of farmers. Now supposing the condition of the labourers of the district to have been precisely such as it ought to have been prior to the change, the ejected farmers being in no worse situation than their own labourers had been in, when they worked with them as

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superiors instead of equals, can be under no necessity for becoming burdensome to parishes.

The supposition of "Common Sense," that of uniting two farms into one, instead of a hundred and twenty into two, renders the evil still less; for if each farmer was fully occupied before in attending his one hundred and ten acres, he cannot now attend his two hundred and twenty, without availing himself in some shape or other of the service of his ejected neighbour; and then upon what pretence can that neighbour become burdensome to the parish? It is evident that the simple engrossment of farms has no tendency to encrease paupers, and that the distresses of the people are to be attributed to some other cause.

This cause may be faintly traced in the Narrative of "Common Sense's," "Intelligent Farmer," where he represents one man "who already manages five hundred acres by means of a single shepherd," and another man "already possessed of nine farms, yet taking six other farms," to divide between them; for, if these five hundred acres had continued divided into four farms, there must have been four shepherds employed, as one shepherd could not have served four masters; and therefore, four men would have found employment instead of one. Now, with submission to "Common Sense," I beg leave to suggest, that the real cause of his complaint is not against the engrossment of farms, but against the skill and improvements which have devised the means of diminishing labour. To regard this change as an evil, would, however, evince a want of diligence highly culpable in any person desirous of forming a correct opinion upon the subject. Labour is in itself an evil, and the very first article in the Christian religion teaches us to regard it as such; "Because thou hast done this, in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." To diminish labour, therefore, is a positive good; and if it be made productive of mischievous consequences, it is because we have adopted an erroneous mode of appropriating the advantages we acquire.

Suppose the position of "Common Sense," were incontrovertibly proved, that "our definite extension of soil furnishes employment and independence to not more than half the number of persons, which it did twenty years ago; and that this number is annually diminishing," it gives no rational cause for the increase of poverty, unless it be proved at the same

time, that the soil cultivated, has been less productive in consequence. If such a position should be advanced, I should be glad to learn the grounds upon which it might be maintained; but if it should appear that there is no reason for such an opinion, it will be proved beyond all kind of doubt, that the consolidation of farms is advantageous, rather than injurious, by raising an equal quantity of produce with half the labour, and consequently at much less expence.

The evil arising from the diminution of agricultural labourers, is again met by the increased quantity of labour, demanded for manufacturing and commercial purposes, which has engaged a number equal to that of the cultivators discharged; and this circumstance peremptorily calls upon every person, to inquire whether the manufacturing and commercial paupers be not much more numerous than the agricultural paupers, before he gives a decisive opinion upon this subject.

To the inquiry suggested by your correspondent, there can be no objection; the House of Commons would be as innocently employed in catering for the facts, that he is desirous of knowing, as it most likely will be in any other way; but I cannot see the necessity for it, because, it is already notorious enough, that the number of farmers has very greatly decreased within these twenty years, and we have not only an admission of the fact, but an illustration of its consequences, in the improvement of Sir John Sinclair's estate in the north of Scotland. That eminent agriculturist, to whom the country is under inexpressible obligations, states, that he was desirous of increasing a flock of five hundred ewes, by various annual augmentations, until it should amount to ten thousand; and for this, and other purposes, he found it necessary to enlarge the farm he already held, to twenty-five thousand acres. This design was opposed by the circumstance of the land being occupied by eighty farmers, whom it became necessary to dispossess. They were however ejected, and with their families, to the number of five hundred, were obliged to submit to quit their habitations. Here then is an inconvenience to eighty families, but what are the effects upon the public? Why, that, instead of an "inconsiderable number of cattle and a few red deer," that were raised by these small farmers, and which supplied them with a bare subsistence, the proprietor was enabled to produce food for a population so great, that, to in-
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duce them to come and eat it, he builds a new town, that they may be ready upon the spot. "Wherever a number of inhabitants are collected together," says the patriotic baronet, "they become a market for the agricultural productions of the neighbourhood, which, of course, increases the demand." From this consideration he was induced to build the new town of Thurso on his own estate, which he says, "on account of the cheapness of provisions," added to certain "other conveniences," must induce persons of moderate incomes to settle there." In this instance the ejected farmers were not injured, for the proprietor had occasion for all their services in his extensive improvements, and, to attach them to his employ, built each family a cottage, to which he annexed a garden and two Scotch acres of land. The increase of agricultural produce gave spirit to the general improvements, and the consequence was, that employment was found for a great number of other labourers, who were invited to come and people the new colony.

Whether the inhabitants of this settlement be affluent, or indigent, I do not know; but I will venture to affirm, that if there be the slightest tendency to pauperism among them, it does, not result from the engrossment of the farm. Whilst, however, I differ with "Common Sense," as to the cause of the evil, I am painfully obliged to acknowledge at once its existence and its magnitude; and I wish I did not at the same time see reason to fear, that it will rather increase than diminish, unless we take a much more enlarged view, than any persons seem, at present, disposed to take of the subject.

This paper is already too long to warrant my going into my own opinions upon the evil; yet I should not be dealing fairly by your correspondent, if I were to content myself with merely contradicting him. It is an affair in which we are all interested, and the poorer we are, the greater our interest is. Every degree of frankness should therefore be encouraged that has a tendency to dissipate the confusion, in which discussions upon the pauper system have hitherto been involved. Should this introduction to the subject meet a favourable reception, I will in a future paper endeavour to prove, that though the vices of the people, and the injudicious arrangements of government, both instrumentally tend to create a great number of paupers, the true cause as well of the pauperism complained of, as of the system by which its evils are at-

tempted to be palliated, is to be found in a fundamental error in the order of society, which makes every step that the country advances in improvement and plenty, injurious to the labourer, in exact proportion as it is advantageous to the other classes of the community.

April 4, 1807.

Your's, &c.

Office of Tranquillity, JOHN BONE.
Albion-street, Blackfriar's Bridge.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the paper communicated by me in the last Monthly Magazine, page 236, under the title of "*Prepositions are merely used to avoid questions likely to be put for the sake of obtaining circumstantial statements*," (and which is only a small part of a very interesting correspondence, on the mechanism of language, with which I have been favoured by the author of the "*Evenings of Southill*,") there is an important omission, occasioned probably, by haste in transcribing, which I am very desirous should be supplied as soon as possible.

The purport of that paper, is to explain, how the preposition *by*, placed before any of the reflective pronouns, as *by myself*, is used to denote *exclusion*, in regard to all other individuals not mentioned, and that it may sometimes not only denote *exclusion*, but stand for *near*: thus, *by myself*, may mean *near myself*. The former of these significations is fully explained in the paper in question, but the latter is not even alluded to, owing to the omission of the following paragraph:

"The reader of the '*Evenings of Southill*' is to recollect that I only professed to investigate every one of the examples which Dr. Johnson adduced to his several divisions of *by*. I have, however, in the pages of the investigation, introduced here and there some examples on circumstances which the Doctor had not noticed. The division 6 (*Evenings of Southill*, p. 80) and the examples adduced, would sufficiently shew, that the sort of *by*, therein elucidated, might introduce a pronoun of the class, generally considered as reflective, such as *myself*, *ourselves*, &c. as well as any other pronoun or any noun: but, as not one of the passages, quoted, presents any of those pronouns generally called reflective, I am going to discuss an example of the kind. Let us consider this combination of words, '*Come and sit by myself*,' with an emphasis upon *myself*, instead of, '*Come and sit by me*,' with an emphasis upon *me*.' I shall con-

sider either of the two constructions as used to one or several, by a person, who wishes the *sitting* not to be *near* or *by* some other person in the company, but to be *by* or *near* him in preference to any one else. On the least reflection, it will be evident, that, in *by myself* or *by me*, the word *by* is, as to value, different from the *by* which I have discussed before, and that *by myself* is something more than a redundant expression, however emphatically uttered, in regard to *myself*, by the person. It is evident also that *myself* is not here a reflective pronoun, and yet it excludes every one, who is not the person that utters the above combination of words. Indeed, if the person had said: "Come and sit *by THAT TABLE*," (pointing to it) every place not about that table would have been excluded, since I have proved, (see Monthly Magazine, p. 236) that every sort of preposition may introduce a noun or pronoun to be viewed, as excluding all individuals, that are not represented by that noun or pronoun."

Considering the detached form in which the above paragraph appears; it seems proper to add a few explanatory remarks. In the first place it should be observed, that it was Dr. Johnson who considered *by myself*, &c. as excluding every other individual; but the author of the *Evenings of Southill* has given to that sort of *by* the value of *associate*, and, anticipating objections to this meaning, is desirous of removing them. It may be asked, how, in the phrase, *I shall dine by myself*, *myself* can be considered as an *associate* to *I*. This objection is easily removed by the author's grand principle, "Prepositions are merely used to avoid questions likely to be put for the sake of obtaining circumstantial statements." Now, after having said, *I shall dine*, if any person were to ask me with whom? *I*, having no companion or associate, should be forced to reply *nobody*, or *I alone*. Therefore, as *by myself* is equal to *I alone*, it follows of course, that though *by myself* is presented as an associate to the individual *I*, yet *myself* becomes a sort of negative associate, or no associate at all, merely because *myself* means here the very individual already represented by *I*, and is introduced in the very place where a real associate might have been mentioned; having *with* for its prefix, as would be the case in the phrase *I shall dine with my brother*, instead of, *I shall dine by myself*.

It may also be objected, that in such a combination of words as *by myself*, &c. the preposition *by* is not always equal to

associate, since *by* may mean proximity of place, and *by myself*, may stand for *near myself*, which does not seem to imply exclusion. This objection is also removed by the grand principle already mentioned; for it proves, that in the phrase *Come and sit by myself*, every individual not myself would be excluded in regard to the manner in which I requested him to come and sit; and, at the same time, it shews that Dr. Johnson had attributed to *by alone* a force of exclusion, to which every preposition was really entitled. And indeed, if any person should remain silent, after saying *Come and sit*, he would be asked, where? or, how? and his answer would probably be, *here* or *there*, (pointing to the place); or he would reply, *by me* or *by myself*, *near me* or *near myself*, &c.

To conclude, it must be granted, I think, that my friend Salmon was the first who discovered the principle, that *whatever is, in a sentence, presented as governed by one and the same preposition, actually excludes every individual not mentioned as an associate*. And, I trust, it will also be allowed that he is free from the blame which attaches to Dr. Johnson and other philologists, for having imagined that *by*, and all other prepositions, had not always the power of excluding from their adjuncts, all the individuals not implied in the adjuncts themselves.

Epping, 1807.

J. PAYNE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNAL of a VOYAGE performed in the INDIAN SEAS, TO MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, &c., &c., in HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, in the YEARS 1803-4-5, interspersed with short DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES of the PRESENT STATE of the principal SETTLEMENTS of the INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE by an OFFICER of that SHIP.

WE started from Malacca on the 16th of September, and shaped our course for the Straits of Singapore, where we arrived in two days with a light and pleasant breeze; we came to an anchor in the middle of these Straits for the purpose of collecting the convoy, a part of which we had left behind at Malacca, to repair the damages they had received in the Straits by lightning.

The Straits of Singapore are formed by a cluster of innumerable little islands, lying off the most southern part of the Malay peninsula. They are covered with

with woods, have a great variety in their shapes, and indented on all sides with pleasant little bays and handy coves, where the finest turtle is found in great plenty. The passage between these islands is in some places so narrow that we might have almost chucked a biscuit on shore; yet the water was deep, clear, and smooth as velvet. There can scarcely be a more beautiful picture, than the sight of a fleet of ships winding through this romantic group of islands. The natives came off in their canoes laden with turtle, some of which weighed three or four hundred pounds, and these they sold for a dollar or two a-piece; we of course had *alderman's fare* every day while we continued in these straits.

At length having got the ships all together (on the 22d), we hurried away, fearing that the north-east monsoon might set in, or at least that we might be baffled between the two monsoons. The next day passed to the northward of Pedra Branca, a rock lying off point Romania, and so called by the Portuguese, on account of its being covered with the white excrements of birds; it has some resemblance to the Bass rock in the Firth or Forth. Here the Chinese seas commence, and ships generally take a departure from this rock, or point Romania, when proceeding to China.

Next day (twenty-fourth of September) passed Pulo Aore and Pulo Timon, two islands lying in 101° of east longitude, and of considerable height; at this place we expected to fall in with Linois, when we would have surprized him a little with the force we now had (a seventy-four, a fifty-gun ship, two frigates, and a sloop of war): as there were no appearances, however, of an enemy, the line of battle ship here took leave of us, and returned to India.

We this day lost sight of land, and stood for China with a pleasant breeze and compact convoy; the weather continued uncommonly fine for the next five days, when we made Pulo Saputa, a very singular rock standing up like a pillar in the middle of the Chinese seas; it is perpendicular all round, and white like Dover cliffs, with innumerable flocks of birds hovering round it, and seems as if placed here by Providence as a mark to guide mariners through those seas, where so many hidden dangers abound.

Hitherto we had been sailing on velvet, and with winds much more favourable than we had reason to expect at this late period of the south-west monsoon: the

scene, however, now began to shift, and our misery to commence.

On the 2d of October, the sky assumed a very unusual appearance; the skirts of the horizon seemed as if they were tinged with blood; the black portentous clouds that hung over us, looked as if surcharged with electric fluid, and ready every instant to burst on our heads!

In the evening the lightning gleamed with such vivid flashes through the air, that it was painful to look around; still, however unaccompanied with thunder. The rain now began to pour down in such torrents, that it actually appeared to be precipitated from the heavens *en masse*, deluging every part of the ship:—

“ Mean time in sable cincture, shadows vast,
Deep ting'd and damp, and congregated clouds,
And all the vapory turbulence of heaven,
Involve the face of things.”

It had now continued calm for some hours, but soon the gale commenced; and lasted, with some interruptions and various alterations, for four successive days. The wind was first from the westward, but in the course of the typhoon it blew from every point of the compass! As it was, however, generally in our favour, we scudded great part of the time, and of course made a most rapid progress.

It is impossible to describe the unpleasantness (I may say misery) of our situation during this period. The first twenty-four hours of the gale demolished tables, chairs, crockery-ware, and almost every cooking utensil we had on board, so that we could scarce get as much sustenance as would keep soul and body together!

To add to our *conforts*, we had generally a quantity of water washing about our legs in the gun-room; while the seams of the ship (coming from a hot country) were so open, that the water came pouring down through the decks on our heads!

The frequent shifting of the wind raised such a cross tumultuous sea, that it broke over us in all directions, causing the ship to labour with undefinable violence—

“ Through the black night that fits immense
around,

Lash'd into foam, the fierce conflicting brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn!
Mean-time the mountain billows to the clouds
In dreadful tumult swell'd, surge above surge,
Burst into chaos with tremendous roar!”

On the 4th, we experienced a considerable intermission of the gale, and to-
wards

wards noon it so far cleared up, that we saw one of the men of war and two or three of the convoy: about this hour, however, and at no great distance from us, one of the frigates (*La Dédaigneuse*) was completely dismasted, and nearly sent to the bottom by the violence of the typhoon.

Our progress had been so rapid during the typhoon, that we made *Pedra Branca*, a perpendicular rock, near *Haerlem bay* on the coast of China, about two P. M. on the fifth, and hove to, to the westward of it, till the next morning. In the course of the night the gale increased almost to a hurricane, and that too, dead on shore!

The situation of several of the convoy was now extremely perilous, as they were much to leeward of us, and completely embayed, without the ability of carrying sufficient sail to extricate themselves; and one of them indeed was obliged to run in at the utmost risque, and take shelter under the lee of a small island, where she lay in safety till the gale was over.

The gale somewhat abated on the 6th, though still blowing with considerable violence; we were therefore obliged to carry a great press of canvas to keep us from settling down too far in the bay, expecting frequently indeed, that some of the masts would go over the side.

A favourable slant of wind enabled us, next day, to run in between the Great Lama, and a cluster of islands called the Nine Pins, where we were soon surrounded by swarms of fishing boats, out of one of which we got a pilot, who offered to take us to *Lintin* for eighty dollars; this being refused, he asked fifty, and ultimately came down to forty, but would on no account accept a smaller sum: this being counted out to him, he very leisurely marched forward to the galley-fire, where he sat down to smoke with the utmost composure, leaving the *pilotage* entirely to ourselves! On being roused up on the quarter-deck, however, he made some trifling signs with his hands respecting the adjacent shores, which we could not well comprehend; in short, we were obliged entirely to trust to our *lead*, while winding in among those islands; and there seems to be little danger, the shores being so bold that a ship may run close to them.

In the evening, while passing the high peak of *Lantou*, the pilot made signs to drop the anchor, which we complied with: this is the highest mountain on this

part of the coast, and may be seen at an immense distance. In every direction that we now could look, nothing presented itself but the wildest assemblage of mountainous islands that it is possible to conceive, all having a barren inhospitable appearance.

We next morning got under weigh, and kept working up for *Lintin*, close to which we anchored in the evening, abreast of the principal village on the south side of the island, and about a mile from the shore.

Lintin lies in the mouth of the river *Tigris*, about thirty miles above *Macao*, and is remarkable for a very high peak in the centre of the island; which may be from fifteen to twenty miles in circumference.

It contains three villages, besides some straggling cottages, and is frequently the rendezvous of two or three of the fishing fleets, that are scattered in such numbers over every part of the coast. The principal village is (as I have said before) on the S. W. side of the island, where there is a pleasant bay (called "*Lintin bay*,") and good anchorage, completely sheltered from the north-east monsoon by the peak. Near this village, at the foot of a little hill, we pitched our tents; one for the surgeon and another officer, one for the sick, and a large tent for the artificers.

When we first arrived here, the weather was so hot and sultry, that we generally slept outside of the tents at night, without any danger of catching cold, there being little or no dews, but the most beautiful serene skies imaginable.

The villagers were a little intrusive at first, from curiosity alone; for they never, during the whole of our stay, attempted to plunder or steal the smallest article from our tents, nor to molest us in any respect whatever! an example which, I am sorry to say, all our exertions could not induce our own men to imitate. The proximity of a potatoe field to our tents, was the cause of many complaints from the natives, and it required all our vigilance to prevent the sailors levying contributions, during the night, on this favorite root. As our presence on this island excited the curiosity of every man, woman, and child belonging to it; and as our artificers and sick were no less curious, in viewing the grotesque and novel appearance of the Chinese villagers; we were forced to draw a line of circumvallation round the tents, and give orders to the centinels not to permit any communication,

nication, but at certain stated hours, when they might negotiate as much as they pleased. We here got fish in abundance, long potatoes, and a few other vegetables, the produce of the island; but our principal supply was from *Alchon*, the wine-peddler at *Macao*, who has the contract for supplying his Majesty's ships with fresh beef, and every description of vegetables, which he sent up to us regularly by junks; independent of these we had an extra supply for the use of the sick alone, who here became more numerous every day.

There is a watering-place about half a mile from the village, at the foot of the peak, where the stream runs through a bamboo into the casks on a little sandy beach. The water, though none of the best, is as good as any on the neighbouring isles. It may here be remarked, that the water in this part of China, is, generally speaking, of a very inferior quality; we were obliged to start some of it overboard after leaving China.

As we wished to have a commanding view of this little *Chinese Cyclades*, a party of us set out early one morning in order to ascend the peak, which is very abrupt, except on the northern side, where it is of somewhat easier ascent. On our way up, we had opportunities of seeing several pictures in miniature of Chinese industry: every little rill of water that trickled from the summit, was led in zig-zag directions along the sides of the mountain, and made to pass over innumerable little terraces of *paddy* or *rice*, that were formed on every spot that would bear the slightest cultivation. The other parts of the mountain served to feed their goats, &c. The goat-herds' cottages, surrounded with beautiful little bowers, peeping out here and there from among the rocks and precipices. The peak itself terminates in three craggy eminences, or huge fragments of rock, that seem to have been severed from each other by some stroke of lightning; and as the earth has been considerably washed away from about their bases, they appear as if resting on a perfect pivot: that fragment particularly, facing the S. W. impends over a most frightful chain of precipices, which we could not look down upon without shrinking back with horror.

From this elevated situation, we could count between twenty and thirty islands scattered around in all directions, and exhibiting a peculiar wildness and variety in their features.

We could barely make out *Macao*, on which the Portuguese settlement of the same name is built, and which we afterwards visited. In the contrary direction we could see the celebrated strait, called the Bogue, or *Bocca Tigris*, where H. M. S. *Grampus* was then lying. The north-east view presented the high blue mountains in the interior of the country.

Towards the middle of November the weather began to get cold; the north-east monsoon coming down from the bleak mountains of China and Tartary, felt very sharp and biting to people just arrived from the burning skies of India.

As we expected some bad weather about this time, we prepared to move up to the *Bocca Tigris*, where ships are well sheltered by the surrounding mountains. On the 15th of November, therefore, we struck our tents at *Lintin*, and removed the sick on board, who now amounted to 50 or 60, mostly *agues*, fluxes, and colds. We lost one officer and one man while lying here, whom we buried with the usual ceremonies, on the side of a little hill; the whole of the islanders eying the process with the utmost curiosity. The villager to whom the ground belonged, did not fail to ask me the next day for *two dollars*, pointing to the grave where the young officer was buried, and whom he had observed me frequently visit while lying sick on the island.

We now unmoored, and proceeded up towards the Bogue; the *Master* having been sent some time before, to take a survey of the passage, and in two days came to an anchor in *Anson's bay*, so named since the time Lord Anson rehit the Old Centurion in this place.

It lies just without, and on the eastern side of the Bogue, between *Annanboy* and *Chumpee* forts. The shore all round the bay is so shallow and muddy, that there is no landing except at high water and that close under the *Annanboy* fort, among some sharp black rocks,

The last-mentioned fort stands on the eastern side of the *Bocca*, or mouth of the *Tigris*. It is a small semicircular battery nearly level with the water's edge, mounting twelve or thirteen old guns, of different calibre, seemingly about the size of 4 and 6 pounders, placed on dead carriages, and apparently in a wretched state. On the opposite side, are two small forts situated on two little islands; the distance across, I think, is about two market-shots, or thereabouts.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I RELY on your candour and impartiality for the insertion of the following observations on Mr. Belsham's letter, in your last Magazine, containing some remarks on the first volume of the *Magna Britannia* published by my brother and myself. It must be sufficiently obvious, that an unqualified assertion that our History of the County of Bedford "is deemed by persons who possess the best information respecting multifarious subjects treated in it, to contain a considerable number of errors and inadvertencies," and a charge of "*risquing random presumptions*," especially when brought forward through the medium of a publication so extensively circulated as your Magazine, must be very injurious to the credit of a work "whose essence (as Mr. Belsham justly observes) is to exhibit plain matter of fact." That in a volume of such extent, comprehending a great variety of matter, collected from such numerous sources of enquiry, errors should be found, arising in some instances from misinformation, in others from inadvertency, cannot be deemed extraordinary; we are sorry when any such come to our knowledge, yet thankful to those who give us an opportunity of correction, by pointing them out with candour. Those persons therefore whom Mr. Belsham alludes to, as possessing the best information respecting the history of Bedfordshire, will do us a great favour by transmitting such errors, as they may have discovered, to our booksellers, that we may insert corrections of such as are of importance at the end of our second volume. We have expressed our acknowledgements to some gentlemen of the county of Bedford who were pointed out to us as most conversant with that kind of information, which was wanted for our work, and we can confidently appeal to those gentlemen, when we assert that we were not remiss in our enquiries; and hope they will find that we have faithfully stated the substance of their communications. If there were others who possessed better information than our correspondents, it is our misfortune they were not also pointed out to us. We can most confidently assert, that where the means of acquiring information have been within our knowledge or power, presumption has never been substituted for matter of fact; better after letter has been written, to ascertain a single date; and we can safely affirm, that there are individuals living

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in, or connected with, every parish within the several counties comprised in our first volume, and in such part of the second as is ready for the press, who can bear witness to the extensive circulation of our queries. Nor have we been less anxious to avoid errors, than diligent in our endeavours to procure information; and where we have had reason to suspect inaccuracy, either in written communications, or printed authorities, we have never ceased inquiring till our doubts (as far as possible) have been satisfied; therefore, although an erroneous date may have crept in, or south by inadvertency have been written for north, or north for south, we trust that the work will not be found, generally speaking, to deserve the character of inaccuracy. In those departments which consist chiefly of figures, we have been particularly careful; in the abstract of the population of each county, every figure was collated, as it went through the press, with the original report printed by authority of parliament; the same care was taken with the Index, every reference of which was in the same manner collated with the text. Your readers will excuse my having enlarged on these general heads, as it is not only of importance to the author, but to the public, to have it known whether a work whose chief utility depends on its accuracy, be or be not upon the whole accurate.

With respect to Mr. Belsham's corrections we admit that he has pointed out a few errors; they are not of much importance; and might (with about two exceptions) be defended even from the charge of inadvertency on our part, and most of them had been noted for correction, before we read that gentleman's letter. We were certainly misinformed or misunderstood our information, if the *Single Brethren* of the Moravians did not reside in community at Bedford in the year 1800. The same may be observed as to the *Garnows* possessing Caldwell priory; the Gardiners certainly were in possession in the year 1682, and I understood that they continued to possess it till the time mentioned in our work; but was deceived no doubt by the similarity of sound in the two names. As to the increased population of Bedford, I cannot help doubting whether our information was erroneous. Browne Willis, in the last edition of his *Notitia Parliamentaria*, speaks of the total number of voters in the borough, as being somewhat more than 600; at the last contested election

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in 1790 they were 1148, of whom above 600 were resident. As Mr. Belsham speaks from his own knowledge as to a late appointment to the benefice of Eltow, I suppose he is right in stating it to be a perpetual curacy, or donative; but as it is described as a *vicarage* in Bacon's *Liber Regis*, printed from official documents, by the principal of the office in which they are deposited; we could not hesitate to describe it as such, unless we had been possessed of proof to the contrary. Mr. Belsham accuses us of '*risquing random presumption*,' respecting the site of Bedford Castle, when we might have obtained matter of fact. Now the truth is that we felt particularly interested in tracing the history of the Barony and Castle of Bedford and took no small pains in our enquiries on that subject; as must be apparent to any one who shall read the account of it in pages 46 and 47. In our endeavours to trace the descent of a portion of the Barony, which we considered as attached to the site of the Castle, we could obtain no information from the Duke of Bedford's professional agents, who were extremely liberal in affording us every assistance, that could be derived from his Grace's muniments; and we flatter ourselves that the history of his numerous manors will be found to be accurately traced to the present time, with the exception of its being inadvertently stated, in the instances pointed out by Mr. Belsham, that Goldington and Ravenstien were purchased by John Duke of Bedford instead of the Trustees under his will: the date is correct and the whole is accurately stated in the account of Knotting, which was purchased at the same time. Had our enquiries been directed to the title of the Swan Inn, instead of the Castle and Barony of Bedford, we should in all probability have obtained what we were in search of; or had we known that Mr. Belsham was in possession of the desired information, we should undoubtedly have applied to him for it; but not having an opportunity of ascertaining the fact, we freely own, we risked a conjecture; and when it is considered that we knew that the Goswick family possessed lands which constituted a third part of the Barony of Bedford; that the Duke of Bedford then possessed the whole, or the greater part of those lands; and that he possessed also the site of Bedford Castle; the conjecture that they passed by the same title will not perhaps be generally deemed a very *random presumption*.

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Since our account of Bedford was printed, we have found a document, which proves that the site the Castle belonged to the family of Snagg, who possessed another third part of the Barony in the reign of King Charles I. We shall endeavour to trace the possessors of the Castle, from the Snaggs to Mr. Henry Horton, whom Mr. Belsham mentions as its owner about half a century ago.

Mr. Belsham observes that we are not perfectly correct, in affirming that the Duke of Bedford's estates form what may be considered as by far the largest landed property in the county. The difficulty of obtaining that information, which could enable us to divide the proprietors of the principal landed property into classes; and the certainty of giving offence by incorrect statements, has deterred us from any attempt of that kind; but we thought, and cannot but still think ourselves perfectly safe, in the casual observation, which was thrown out respecting the Duke of Bedford's estates. Although the number of Manors of which a person is owner, cannot be deemed a sure criterion of the extent of his landed property; yet as the proprietor of the principal manor in a parish, generally has a considerable estate in it, we may conclude that the possessor of many such manors in a county has an extensive landed property there: now it appears that the Duke of Bedford (including three which he holds on lease under the crown) possesses the principal manor in no less than twenty-two parishes, being more than a sixth of the whole number in the county of Bedford, besides 13 subordinate manors, and several impropriate rectories. I cannot tell what the extent of Lord St. John's or Mr. Whitbread's estates in Bedfordshire may be, and certainly can have no wish nor motive to depreciate their value: but though their united possessions in that County may be as large as Mr. Belsham states them to be; still, as the number of manors possessed by both, bears a very small proportion to those of the Duke of Bedford, I cannot but think we are sufficiently justified in the expression we have made use of. The estates of Lord St. John and Mr. Whitbread may be much more extensive than we were aware of; and this very circumstance justifies our caution in not having entered into any further comparison of the respective extent of property amongst the present land-owners of the county.

Had we meant to pursue the method

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of estimating the extent of property throughout the county by the number of proprietors manors, we should have named Lady Lucas next after the Duke of Bedford, her Ladyship having the principal manors of nine parishes. It is evident that in estimating the proportions of ancient property by the Domesday Survey, where the number of hides attached to each manor is specified, this method must be satisfactory and conclusive; and had we thought it so with respect to the present state of property, we should have made more use of it.

With respect to the residence of Sir Samuel Luke, I am really at some loss to discover what Mr. Belsbam means to find fault with. He says "we are informed (by Mr. L. p. 3.) that, Sir Samuel Luke's house was either Hawnes or Wood-end. But this was never before supposed to admit of a doubt. Sir Samuel Luke's house was unquestionably situated at Wood-end in the parish of Cople." There certainly is no doubt, as we have asserted in p. 71. that Wood-end was the seat of the Luke family; however, though neither Mr. Belsbam nor we doubt this, yet in the *Magna Britannia* of 1720, Wood-end near Toddington (in the parish of Harlington) is said to have been the seat of Sir Samuel Luke, and this error has been copied into two or three subsequent works. The note in p. 3. is perfectly correct: we could not affirm that Wood-end was the seat of Sir Samuel Luke, which Sir Lewis Dyve enjoyed in 1649; because Sir Samuel had at that time two houses, namely, Hawnes (now the seat of Lord Carteret) and Wood-end, and I have reason to believe that he resided chiefly at Hawnes; the entries of births and burials of the Luke family from the year 1626 to 1654 having been principally made in the register of that parish; Wood-end was certainly their ancient residence, they did not possess Hawnes more than 50 years. Here we are again charged with supposing instead of ascertaining: Mr. Belsbam, I dare say does not want to be informed, that if even the title-deeds of every manor were open to our inspection, in many instances they do not go beyond the middle of the seventeenth century, in some not beyond the beginning of the last: were the rolls of Chancery, which contain the grants and alienations of manors for the three last centuries, as open to our researches as those of a prior date pre-

served in the Tower, we should have had less difficulty in ascertaining this and several other points. The sum of what we could clearly ascertain with respect to Hawnes, was, that Sir Roger Newdigate possessed it so late as 1603; Sir Samuel Luke at least from 1626 to 1654; and that Lord Carteret purchased it of Sir Humphry Wynch in 1667: your readers will judge therefore whether our conjecture, that the Lakes purchased of the Newdigates and Sir Humphrey Wynch of the Lakes, was very improbable.

Mr. Belsbam says, that "the only son of the Duke of Kent was not known by the title of Earl of Harold but simply Lord Harold, his father being Duke Marquis and Earl of Kent and Baron of Harold." I still maintain on the contrary, that we were perfectly correct in calling him Earl of Harold, and refer Mr. B. for our authority to the Herald's books in the College of Arms, where he will find that the father was in 1706 created Viscount Goodrich, Earl of Harold and Marquis of Kent: the son bore the title of Earl of Harold; his eldest son is described as Earl of Harold on his monument in Flitton Church, was always so described in writing, but in conversation was no doubt, according to common usage, called unceremoniously *Lord Harold*.

Your's, &c.

April 11, 1807.

D. LYONS.

Hempsted-Court, near Gloucester.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
FROM my earliest remembrance I have been, though no performer, an enthusiastic lover of music, which I regard as one of the purest sources of consolation in the miseries of life, and one of the sublimest heightners of its happiness, as the universal language of the elevated and most benign affections. With these sentiments I should be particularly happy had I much information to offer on the subject of your correspondent's* interesting and respectable enquiry concerning the authors who composed the words of the music of Handel, that great and venerable name, who applied this art with an energy the most sublime, a science the most admirable, fertility and extent of invention which seems

more than human, to the most delightful, the best, and the noblest purposes.

That Gay was the author of the *Acis and Galatea*, is well known, as it is published among his works. Shentone, in one instance at least, composed poetry, which was set by Handel. Hughes, I think, wrote the poetry of some of the oratorios, though I cannot at present ascertain which. Not much (so far as I recollect at the distance of several years) has been ascertained on the subject, by the researches of Dr. Burney, or of Sir John Hawkins, in their *Histories of Music*: I fear therefore, that little can be learnt. Handel was too incessantly occupied (and happy it is indeed that such was his application, and such the fruits of it) as a composer in music to have written the words; even had he been more familiar than he appears ever to have been with our language and verification. But in general they are excellently adapted to the music, and I think it pretty evident that the writers must have had considerable taste in music themselves, and habit in the adaptation of words; the difficulty and delicacy of which art rises in proportion to the excellence of the music itself. Probably the late Mr. Melmoth, of Bath, and Mr. Aviton, the author of the excellent *Essay on Musical Expression*, might have both occasionally contributed.

But harmonious prose seems to be yet more suitable than poetry to accompany music of the highest order:—at least, if our old translation of the poetic part of the Bible can be called prose, and not rather blank verse in a variety of the free measure of the dithyrambic kind; into which I think it might with the utmost propriety, be resolved.

Accordingly, in that unrivalled composition the *Messiah*, the alliance between words and music appears with a divine lustre; both in the selection and arrangement of the whole, and in the appropriate transcendent beauty of every kind and species of expression which sacred music appears to admit.

With the exception of one word, I agree in the merit of the instance which have been quoted, both as excellent in moral and pious sentiment, and in all respects suitable for music. And one circumstance is most truly remarkable, that so little of false accent in relation to the words, should be found in the amazing quantity of the most exquisite vocal compositions, by this illustrious and ever memorable foreigner; while in numerous and striking instances, the

musical emphasis of the recitative air, and chorus, is the speaking emphasis itself, preserved with the most perfect propriety, and heightened to the most consummate beauty and effect; an effect which words alone are not capable of conveying.

With Mr. Marshall's character of the music of Handel, I entirely and warmly coincide; and in the wish that the works of this glory of the art may become more extensively known throughout the island. Nothing more is wanting to secure to them the most extensive, permanent, and beneficial influence.

To this end what has been already for some time in progress, will assuredly much conduce: the adapting of his music to the piano-forte. The heavenly composition of the air in *Solomon*, which Mr. Marshall has quoted, is wonderfully suited to that instrument. And indeed the *Pathos* of Handel is not inferior to his sublimity. He is, like Homer, Milton, and Shakespeare, equal in both these excellencies.

And undoubtedly the taste and voice, the ear and the heart of our fair countrywomen, merit that an instrument of such perfection as the piano-forte now is, should be rescued from frivolities; unworthy of itself, and equally unworthy of them, to whom, when their pursuits are not perverted, we are as much indebted for the insloration of our hearts, as for all which most enlivens and adorns society.

Still I would not make a general condemnation of the modern practice of music in this country, till Purcell, Arne, Jackson, Haydn, Pleyel, and Clementi, are forgotten, and some other composers, whom it might be invidious or impertinent in me to enumerate, and till Handel sinks into oblivion; and into such barbarism I trust England will never fall. Music cannot cease to produce the most perfect gratification to the ear, and to interest in the highest degree the noblest powers of the mind, and the best affections of the heart; yet I do acknowledge that there are symptoms, and I fear increasing symptoms, of a decline of taste. Nothing is more likely to resist that decline, than whatever may bring the music of Handel, not only into our cathedrals, where it places all heaven before our eyes, but into our houses. It has the unfading freshness of an immortal youth: very little comparatively is of a nature ever to be obsolete, or to charm the

ear and heart less at present, or in ages to come, than when first composed. Should this contribute to advance such a design, I shall indeed rejoice that it has been written. Your's, &c.

Bury,
3d of April, 1807.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN No. 155, p. 235, of the Monthly Magazine, I find certain observations on the etymology and nature of prepositions. These, it appears, are intended to militate, in some respects, against the justly admired, and almost universally adopted theory of the learned Mr. H. Tooke; but, it seems to me, that, as far, at least, as the writer has thought fit to develop his own or his friend's ideas, they are neither satisfactory in themselves, nor explanatory of the author's system. In attacking Mr. Tooke's theory, it does not avail, merely to state a few particular derivations in which philologists may differ, but it is incumbent upon the assailant to shew in what essential parts that theory or system is, as a whole, unfounded or erroneous. Mr. Payne's remarks are confined to two heads, the derivation of *by*, and the general object or intent of prepositions.

"N. Salmon", he says, "has endeavoured to prove that in many circumstances, *by* derives its name from words that do not merely denote *existence*, but which actually signify *operating*, *creating*, &c.; and that it appears as a forerunner to whoever or whatever is causing, has been causing, or will be causing, any thing to happen; for example, Darius was vanquished by Alexander: i. e. Darius was vanquished: (the) OPERATOR (of this state of Darius was) ALEXANDER".

It would, I am convinced, afford great satisfaction to your readers and correspondents, if Mr. P. would plainly state, through your Magazine, that origin of *by*, according to which it actually signifies, instead of merely implying, *operation*, *creation*, and the like, since many of your readers have not an opportunity of perusing, nor, perhaps, an inclination to purchase, philological treatises, which are often very expensive. According to Mr. Tooke, *by* denotes only *existence*, and, by implication or inference, primary agency or causation. In conformity with this derivation, we find it generally applied to the primary cause or doer of

an action, or to words *considered* as such; as "Darius was vanquished by Alexander". The subject naturally denotes the sufferer, the predicate, the nature of the suffering, and *by* points out the *existence* of that which the mind will naturally suggest, as explanatory of the subsidiary circumstance of the affirmation, the first cause of the suffering.

The preposition *with* has two derivations; one of which, like that of *by*, denotes *existence*; and hence, in many instances, we find *this with* used in the same way as *by*, but generally with reference to the secondary cause, or instrument; as "He was killed by him with a sword"; i. e. he *he* the primary cause or agent, be *a sword* the instrument or secondary cause; the origin, import, and use of the one preposition undoubtedly tending to corroborate those of the other.

In both equally, the *instrumentality* arises from inference and the nature of things, and not from the intrinsic meaning of the prepositions employed. According to the other derivation, it denotes *join* or *concomitancy*; as "He went *with* me"; i. e. *join* me. This explanation of *by* and *with* seems so natural, and so satisfactory, that I must continue to acquiesce in it, as I suppose the majority of your readers will, till Mr. P. favours the public with stronger objections to it, than those which he has as yet communicated through your Magazine.

I am fully aware of the difficulty which exists, to prove with what degree of truth or propriety, certain remote *etymons* are assigned to many words in our language. Yet, in general, the preference will naturally be given to that derivation which presents to us such a *single* leading sense or clue, as may the best explain the *various* meanings which we are accustomed to attach to many English words. This, Mr. H. Tooke's theory, be it right, or be it wrong, effects in a most wonderful degree; and this is not the least reason which conciliates to his system persons not thoroughly acquainted with the various languages which he has rendered subservient to his etymological labours, and, therefore, not fully competent to decide upon the justice of all his derivations.

To the *new* service or intent of prepositions, as explained by Mr. P., or rather Mr. Salmon, I feel as little inclined to assent.

"*Prepositions*", says he, "*are merely used to avoid questions likely to be put for*

the sake of obtaining circumstantial statements".

Is not the object of every part of speech the same as this? Does such an office belong exclusively to prepositions? Does it not belong, in the same degree, and in the same way, to the only essential parts of a sentence, the subject and affirmation, the noun and verb; and to the object, whether noun, pronoun, or any thing else? When I say spontaneously, "I love her", does not *I* prevent the question's being asked, "*Who* loves her"; does not *love* prevent the question, "*What* do I"; and does not *her* prevent asking "*Whom* do I love"? In the same way it certainly is, and in no other, that prepositions avoid questions and give their information; for, if I say "I went with John", I communicate in the same way two circumstances, and the meaning is "I went—join John"; or, if, giving a passive form to the preceding example, I say, "She is loved by me", does *by me*, a preposition and pronoun, express any relation different from that which, in the active form, is denoted by *I* the simple pronoun? In the writer's own example, "Darius was vanquished by Alexander", does *by Alexander* express a different relation from that which is expressed by the mere noun or name in "*Alexander* vanquished Darius". Indeed, if Mr. Tooke's theory be true, according to which prepositions are chiefly nouns and verbs, is it possible that they can have any other essential nature than that which they possess as nouns and verbs? It is true, that, when I say, "I went", I may abstain, if I please, from adding more, and the reason is, that "I went", being a complete affirmation, constitutes a complete sentence. The other part is merely subsidiary, or an adjunct to the affirmation, and I may either mention it at once, to prevent a question, or, afterwards, in answer to a question. But this circumstance is merely accidental or optional, and nowise connected with any peculiarity in the nature or service of prepositions; for, in the same manner, it is optional to me either to declare or to suppress, with or without a question, the whole of the information contained in the affirmation itself, "I went". The truth, I believe, is, that the intention of all language is to communicate thought; that, for this end, only two parts of speech are indispensably necessary; and that all the parts, whether reduced to two, or distributed, for the sake of con-

venience, into ten, contribute alike to this purpose. Whether the information communicated be given spontaneously, or to anticipate or prevent questions, or in answer to previous questions, are circumstances merely accidental or optional, and nowise connected with the intrinsic nature either of the essential or the convenient parts of oral or of written language.

These few remarks refer merely to the observations of Mr. Payne, and not to Mr. Salmon's works, either published, or unpublished, which, as a whole, may not be liable to that kind of *ex parte* animadversion, to which they are exposed, with, I am confident, no such illiberal intention, by being laid before the public in partial or imperfect extracts.

Crouch-end,
April 4, 1807,

Your's, &c.
J. GRANT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the Isle of Wight has of late excited considerable attention, some of your readers who have no opportunity of visiting that delightful spot, or of reading elaborate descriptions of it, may be amused by the following imperfect sketch. Should you deem it worthy a place in your Miscellany, it is very much at your service.

Leicester.

I could rove

At morn, at noon, at eve, by lunar ray,
In each returning season, through "yon isle"
— Could visit every dell,
Each hill, each breezy lawn, each wandering brook,

And bid the world admire; and when at last
The song were closed, each magic spot again
Could seek, and tell again of all its charms.

GISBORNE.

TO the inhabitant of an inland county, who has been little accustomed to marine excursions, sailing down the Southampton river affords new, varied, and highly interesting enjoyment. The scenery on the borders of this expansive branch of the sea, is uncommonly rich and diversified. The country is well wooded, agreeably irregular, and highly cultivated. Mansions of various orders give cheerfulness to the landscape view, and heighten the interest of the woods with which they are ornamented. Netley Abbey rises from its shaded vale with solemn grandeur. The majestic woods with which it is surrounded, open sufficiently

ciently to admit highly interesting views of its hallowed arches, and venerable towers. The mind insensibly retraces the long lapse of ages, and imagination repeoples the scene with its former inhabitants. Although these abodes were often the residence of indolence, superstition, and vice, yet they doubtless were sometimes the refuge of refinement, and the sanctuary of piety, from the pollutions of a wicked world, and fancy whippers,

Here the still dead their holiest hours have given.

A long range of the New Forest extends on the opposite side with its little towns, and villas dimly seen, the whole forming a grand boundary to the view. The prospect of Spithead and Portsmouth excites, as we approach nearer the island, a different interest, and the little cheerful town of Cowes, with its busy harbour, is to the fresh-water sailor, arriving from the continent of Britain, a novel and pleasant scene.

The magnificent castle of Lord Henry Seymour, recently erected, near East Cowes, is a very prominent object, and powerfully arrests the attention. It is situated on a considerable elevation; its tall towers, and embattled walls, have a very grand and striking appearance, and in a few years, when time and tempest have tinged the stone with a sombre grey, and the ivy, which is rapidly creeping up the sides, shall have shrouded some of its angles, and shaded parts of its windows, it will assume additional interest. East Cowes was preferred by our party as a sleeping place, and here we found an excellent hotel, clean and quiet, commanding a good view of the ocean, and of the neighbouring harbour, without being incommoded with its bustle. Lord Seymour's is the most interesting object in the vicinity of Cowes; the solemn shades of the evening were drawing around us when we approached to take a nearer view, and considerably heightened the effect of this novel curiosity, a modern castle. This building, although not completed, has an air of grandeur, and produces a sentiment of awe, and of durability, which it is impossible for mansions built in the taste of modern times to awaken. But the mind wants some connecting link between the past and the present, it reverts to distant ages; we listen to the bard, we contemplate the tournament, and fancy the lofty halls to be hung with armour, and the long galleries clothed with tapestry,

while the stately brocaded dames are employed at their looms, and the puiſſant knight and esquires are recounting their valorous exploits. Alas! the spruce beau of modern days would with difficulty throw open the massive doors, and the delicate gossamer-clad belle could scarcely endure the fatigue of ascending one of the turrets, to look out at her window. When the owner of every mansion expected a siege, it was natural that he should erect a fortress; but when so total a change of time and manners has taken place, why we should again resort to habitations only suited to the feudal system, is an enigma not easily solved.* Fine woods sloping to the sea, greatly enrich this scene; and should the plantations flourish which are now struggling for victory against north-west winds, the approach to the castle will be rendered still more interesting, and the whole domain considerably enriched.

Ryde had been recommended to us as an agreeable station, and thither we bent our course. The roads through this lovely island are sweetly varied, and in some parts highly interesting. They are not open and spacious like those of the mother kingdom, but are narrow, winding, and often shaded; sometimes leading through forest scenery, and assuming the appearance rather of a path to a private dwelling, than the mediums of pub-

* The writer of the present article, would be gratified by seeing the reasons assigned, why our nobility chuse to erect castles for dwelling-houses. They were appropriated to the times of danger in which they were formerly built; the dungeon had its victim, and the subterranean passage its escaping fugitive: but why imitations to the entrance of these recesses should be made merely to cover a dust-hole, or to conceal a pump, is unaccountable. One of these fortress-abodes is now building by a nobleman in the midst of a considerable town; it is on the site of an old castle, but the ground is so circumscribed, that there is not room to plant a single tree around it, and the eye is obliged to look down on all the chimneys of the place! Vaulted roofs, and gothic windows, ought to be appropriate to the apartments with which they are connected. Large folding gothic doors, massy, and thickly studded with iron, must excite attention, and will be opened with interest; but what is the result, when they disclose only a scullery? Perhaps no object ought to be so constructed, as intentionally to excite false ideas. This is never the plan of nature, and whenever it is adopted in works of art, disgust succeeds to disappointment.

lic intercourse. They are not unfrequently so narrow, that two carriages cannot pass each other: when such meetings occur, it is a universal rule, and seems generally understood, that the vehicle which has proceeded the least distance, shall back to a convenient opening. The spot attracting most attention in this ride, is Wootton-bridge; the tide flowing into a small river here, forms a beautiful lake in the valley, the borders of which are ornamented with hanging woods, and the rising grounds beyond are enlivened with detached cottages and farms.

Ryde is a neat, cheerful, little town, built on a pleasant eminence, with a fine command of prospect towards Portsmouth and Gosport. It is the principal port on this side the island, whence embarkations are daily made for Portsmouth. The shore is of beautiful sand, and the bathing good. Had a crescent been here formed, as was intended, facing the sea, the accommodations for company would have been much more agreeable than they now are. The modern buildings are so arranged, as scarcely to afford any view of the ocean, and from many of the lodging-houses it is too fatiguing a walk for the invalids often to reach it. Although Ryde is one of the principal towns of the island, there is no resident clergyman in the place; and a gentleman who was there on the sabbath, went at the call of the bell to the chapel; but as neither parson, clerk, nor congregation attended, he entered the desk and read prayers for his own edification.* On the sea-shore, very near the town, is a large piece of waste ground, over which the traveller passes to some of the most interesting scenery in the neighbourhood. A vast number of apparent graves arrested attention; but the desolateness, the exposure of the spot, would not suffer us to believe it to be the consecrated rest of those who had left the tender relative, or the partial friend. On enquiry we found, that here the bodies of

the unfortunate persons who are drowned and thrown ashore, are buried, and here part of the crew of the *Royal George* are interred. When money is found about the person, the body is deposited in consecrated ground, and the funeral service is read; when otherwise, a hole is dug in this general repository, and without coffin, and without ceremony, the dust is consigned to its native element.*—(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCAEUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. V.

OF THE ODYSSEY, AND SMALLER POEMS OF HOMER.

IT will not be necessary for us to detain the reader long on the subject of the *Odyssey*; it has by no means so much engaged the attention of the Critics as the *Iliad*. Criticism is in general produced by admiration, and both seem to have been exhausted on the latter poem, while the other has excited much less discussion. This, of itself, may be considered as a sufficient proof of inferiority. Whoever, indeed, peruses the *Odyssey*, will be convinced of the truth of the remark made by Longinus, that in this poem, Homer may be compared to the setting Sun, whose grandeur still remains without the heat of his meridian beams. It contains none of those sublime pictures, heroic characters, of those lively scenes and animated passages, of that impassioned eloquence of sentiment and language, which succeed each other in the *Iliad* with so much energy and vigour. The *Odyssey* is perhaps a more amusing work, as possessing greater variety. It contains many interesting stories and some beautiful passages. The same descriptive and dramatic genius, and the same fertility of invention are still observable. But the fables of the *Iliad* are calculated to strike and exalt the imagination, while the other, by descending from the dignity of gods and heroes, are more likely to disgust and degrade it. The wildest fictions and the boldest flights of the *Iliad* have yet a character of grandeur and sublimity which please the fancy of the reader though they may not in-

* Amidst all our difficult and very expensive attempts to convey the light of christian knowledge to the most distant parts of the globe, it is much to be lamented, that more attention has not been paid to our own families. Even in the Isle of Wight it is not uncommon to meet with whole families who cannot read. Sunday-schools are unknown, except amongst a respectable society of dissenters, at Newport, and the poor in the villages are in a deplorable state of ignorance.

* It was with concern I learned that the Humane Society has not extended its benevolent auspices to the Isle of Wight. I was assured by a person on the spot, that a body retaining some warmth, had very recently been washed ashore; but there is no apparatus, no society, no houses of reception for the recovery of drowned persons in the whole island!

fluence his judgment. But the many low descriptions in the *Odyssey*, the indecent broils in which the hero is engaged, so unworthy of his character, the long and tedious details in many of the latter books, betray the old age and declining vigour of the poet. The circumstance, to mention only one instance out of many that could be cited, of Ulysses and his companions thrusting a tree in the eye of the sleeping Cyclops, who reposes after having swallowed two men alive, is not the most puerile and ridiculous idea in the poem. In meeting with these marks of faded genius, it is difficult to avoid thinking that Homer after having, by the force and majesty of the *Iliad*, suggested so many lessons for the conduct of men, condescended in the decline of life to compose a poem, which assisted by apposite images, and clothed in his beautiful language, he intended for the instruction and amusement of children.

The march of the *Odyssey* is besides feeble and languid. The last 12 books, after Ulysses is landed in Ithaca, are tedious and uninteresting. The poem proceeds from one adventure to another, without a single incident that either arrests our attention, or excites our interest. After the arrival of the hero, there is nothing which answers the expectations of the reader. He assumes an ignoble disguise, and is either occupied in the meanest offices, or disgraced by inglorious disputes. Homer seems here to have violated all the laws of contrast, and to have entirely lost sight of the dignity of the *Epopea*. Admitting it was necessary that Ulysses should experience scenes of distress, that he might extricate himself with greater glory to confound his enemies, he should have been preserved from the abject degradation in which he is often sunk, and by means more worthy of his character. The destruction of Penelope's lovers is more poetical, but the interest of the combat is weakened by the too sudden interference of Minerva with her ægis, by which the danger of Ulysses is too visibly diminished and his victory rendered too certain. The discovery which he makes of himself to Euryclæa, his nurse, is tender and affecting, but we think that in the *anagnorisis*, or the interview between Ulysses and Penelope, the poet has failed. This meeting, so long and so anxiously expected, is cold and formal, and produces none of those emotions which such a scene was calculated to inspire. Penelope is too cautious and distrustful, and the discovery is at length effected, not, as

we might have supposed, in consequence of the valour of her husband or the intervention of some favouring deity, but by a stratagem very unworthy of the Epic, the description of the nuptial bed, the structure of which is known only to themselves.

Though the consideration of the smaller poems attributed to Homer, do not properly come under the head of *Epopea*, we shall say a few words respecting them here; as they are too trifling and of too uncertain origin, to make it necessary for us to recur to them in any other place. The *Batrachomyomachia*, or Battle of the Frogs and Mice, though disputed by many, has been most generally assigned to Homer. According to Statius, he composed it, as Virgil did his *Culex*, as a trial of his strength before he began his more important poems. It is a beautiful piece of railery, such in which indeed a great writer might delight to unbend himself. But it must be confessed that the reasons which induced the ancients to give it to Homer, are not very satisfactory; and they appear to have ascribed it to him, because they knew no other to whom to assign it. The *Hymns* also are suspected not to be his, and have been by the scholiasts attributed to Cynæthus, though Thucydides, Lucian, and Pausanias have cited them as the productions of the bard of Smyrna. It is observable that Virgil has taken from the hymn to Venus several lines which he has inserted in the first *Æneid*, in the interview between Æneas and his mother. But whether Homer's or not, they are supposed to be of great antiquity, and are probably coeval with the *Iliad* itself.* The *Epigrams* are extracted from the *Life* said to be written by Herodotus, but have been more decidedly rejected, as having no better foundation than the authority of a book, which we have already remarked is itself so doubtful, Aristotle † mentions a poem called *Margites*, which he asserts to have been written by Homer in iambic verse. It appears to have been a satire upon the female sex, and took its name from Margites who was the subject of it. From the account preserved in Eustathius, it seems to have been founded on rather an indecent story. The *Cercopes*, the destruction of *Æchalia*, the *Cypriacks*, and

* An hymn to Ceres, attributed to Homer, was discovered by a German at Moscow, and published by Rhunkenius in Holland. The diction of this hymn is beautiful, but more polished, and elaborate than that of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

† Arist. Poet. cap. 4.

the *Iliad* Minor, have also been attributed to the great Father of Poetry, though Aristotle has expressly denied the last to be his. It contains the story of Sinon, which Virgil has adopted in the second book of the *Æneid*. There are many other poems, some ludicrous, others serious, ascribed to Homer; but it seems at length admitted that the only incontestable works of his, are the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

We shall close this account of Homer and his works, by a rapid review of the manner in which they were first collected, and of the different editions, ancient and modern, through which they have successively passed. It has been generally supposed that Lycurgus, the great legislator of Lacedæmon, was the first who introduced these poems into Greece. It is pretended by Plutarch,* that he had the first sight of Homer's poems while travelling in Asia, and that he obtained them from the descendants of Creophilus, a supposed contemporary and companion of Homer. Lycurgus, in the view he entertained of giving a new system of laws to his countrymen, might probably suppose that poetry would have great effect in influencing and civilizing their minds; and this idea had already engaged him to patronize the songs of Thales the Cretan, which inspired obedience and concord. As the constitution he meditated was to be entirely of a martial nature, the poems of Homer might be of considerable use to him:—they encouraged his design, the moral they inculcated was unity, the air they breathed was military, and their story had this particular recommendation to the Spartans, that they shewed Greece in arms, and Asia subdued, under the banners and conduct of one of their own monarchs, who commanded all the Grecian Kings. For three centuries after the time of Lycurgus, we collect nothing concerning them. Athens at length claimed the honour of rescuing the father of letters from the injuries of time, and of restoring Homer to himself. In the days of Solon his works were divided into two distinct poems, and received the arrangement in which we now behold them. This division of the two poems into one, and of each into books, has been attributed by Plato† to Hipparchus, the son of Pisistrates, though Cicero‡ gives the honour entirely to Pisistrates himself; and this is confirmed by § Pau-

sanias, Josephus, Ælian, and Suidas. From this period, we are enabled to speak of them with historical certainty, without having recourse to conjectures. The works of this great poet now became the care of kings. Alexander* assisted at a strict review of them by Anaxarchus and Callisthenes, either because he probably considered them as a treasure of military knowledge; or, as has been conjectured, he promoted the propagation of them, as a book, which, treating of the sons of the gods, might make the intercourse between them and mortals become a familiar notion, at a time when he himself was ambitious of being thought the son of Jupiter.

Egypt under the Ptolemies was the country which afterwards held the works of Homer in the greatest esteem. These kings were descended from Greece, and retained a passionate veneration for their original country. Its customs and language prevailed in their court. They encouraged letters and erected the greatest library in the world. A number of learned men were appointed to revise the writings of Homer. The first of these was Zenodotus, librarian to the first Ptolemy; and, as a poet and grammarian, well qualified for the undertaking. But, according to Suidas, Aristarchus, the preceptor of Ptolemy Euergetes, not being satisfied with this copy, nor with that of his disciple Aristophanes, determined to begin another. He restored some verses to their former reading, rejected others, which he marked with obelisks as spurious, and proceeded with such industrious accuracy, that, notwithstanding there were some who wrote against him, posterity has generally acquiesced in it.† So highly esteemed was this copy, that the name of Aristarchus was applied to every candid and judicious critic—

*Arguet ambiguum dictum—mutanda notabit—
Fiet Aristarchus—*

while that of Zoilus, who about the same time wrote many envious and ill-natured criticisms on Homer, has been consigned to infamy and contempt. It was not only in Egypt, but, says Suidas,†

* Plut. in Vit. Alexandri.

† “Habemus nunc,” says Wolfius, “Homerum, non qui viguit in ore Græcorum suorum, sed inde a Solonis temporibus usque ad hæc Alexandrina mutatum, variè interpolatum, castigatum et emendatum.” WOLF. Proleg. 264.

‡ Suid. T. 1, p. 309. et Auct. vet. Vit. Arati in Petavii Uranol. p. 270. A.

* Plut. Lycurg. † Plato in Hipparcho.
‡ Cic. de Orat. l. 3. 34.

§ Vide Paul. 7. 26, p. 594, Joseph. C. Apoc. l. 2. Ælian. V. H. xiii. 14.

Syria and other parts of Asia became familiar with the name and poems of Homer, which at length, according to Aelian,* extended even to Persia and India.

But these poems, so long and so highly valued and esteemed, suffered a material depreciation on the appearance of Christianity. The idolatry which had infected the globe, was now to be destroyed, and the system of mythology, of which Homer appeared to be the father, was equally to be abolished. Not only was his fame in a great degree impaired, but he was considered by the rigid fathers of the Christian church, as the man by whom the world had been betrayed into folly and error. He is accused by Justin Martyr,† of having wilfully superinduced his own fables on the inspired writings of Moses. The rebellion of the giants was thought to be taken from the presumptuous erection of the tower of Babel, and the casting of Ate, or strife, out of Heaven, was compared with the fall of Lucifer. His finest beauties were considered only the more pernicious, as favouring those errors which had so long misled the minds of men, and derogatory to that purer faith, which it was intended to establish. Thus the reading of Homer was discouraged or forbidden, and himself reprobated as the great master of heresy and fable. It has been remarked that St. Austin, in applying the expression *dulcissime vanus* to Homer, parted with regret from the perusal of an author who had probably been the delight of his younger days, and that, though his zeal urged him to reprobate the heathen writers, his understanding was not blind to the superior beauties of the poem he condemned. But when every religious dispute had ceased, and the nations of the earth bowed with submission and reverence to the superior efficacy of the Christian faith; after many ages of darkness, when literature seemed extinguished, and science lay dormant, the name and poems of Homer again revived. The effect of his fables and fictions on the sentiments of mankind was no longer dreaded. His mythology came to be considered as only a beautiful machinery by which any poet might be allowed to enliven the obscurity, or obviate the sterility, of his subject. They were no longer viewed in a religious light; but were valued for their principles and

maxims of civil government and life, which might be applied to every age. And, notwithstanding the mild censure of Plato, the extravagant abuse of Scaliger, and the impotent attacks of more recent critics, they appear to have re-assumed their dignity in the world, and fixed themselves on a basis which it is not in the power of time to injure or remove.

In enumerating the editions of Homer, we shall only mention those which include the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, and those only which are considered the best. The first in priority is the *Ilias & Odyssæa*, Gr. fol. *Editio Princeps*, 1488, in the British Museum.

Another copy, with the Greek Scholia, 4to. Basil, 1535, 1543, 1551.

Ilias & Odyssæa, Gr. and Lat. with the Scholia, 2 vols. 4to. Amst. 1656; a very beautiful and correct edition.

Ilias & Odyssæa, by Barnes, 2 vols. 4to. Cantab. 1711. Dr. Barnes spent his whole fortune on this publication, which maintains its distinction, not merely from its magnitude and the erudition of the editor, but from the complete Greek Scholia subjoined to the text.

Homeri Opera, Oxon. Gr. *Ilias*, 8vo. 1714; *Odyssæa*, 1705. This is one of the most correct editions of Homer.

Homeri Opera, Gr. and Lat. cum nova versione & notis Sam. Clarke, London, 2 vols. 4to. 1739-1740. If this edition had the Scholia, it would be preferable to that of Barnes.

Ilias & Odyssæa, Gr. 2 vols. fol. Glasgow, 1758. One of the most splendid editions, as well as the most correct. Mr. Lunn, of Soho-square, has a superb copy of this edition, with designs by Flaxman, and magnificently bound by Staggemeier.

Ilias & Odyssæa, Oxon, 1780, 5 vols. large 8vo. with the Hymns and Index complete, also some of the more valuable Scholia: a beautifully printed book.

Iliad and Odyssey, with notes, by Wakefield, 11 vols. Lond. 1796.

Homeri Opera, cura F. A. Wolfii, Hal. Sax. 1794-1805, with the excellent Prolegomena.

Homeri Carmina, cura C. G. Heyne, Lips. 8 vols. 1802.*

* Most of these editions may be had at Mr. Lunn's Classical Library, in Soho-square, which for its collection of scarce and splendid copies of the Greek and Latin Classics, is not excelled by any other in Europe, except the public libraries.

* T. 12, C. 48. † Admon. ad Gentes.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LITERARY CONFESSIONS OF
VOLTAIRE.

(Continued from p. 252.)

[The *Soirées de Ferney*, printed at Paris in 1802, has not received an English dress. It appears to be the work of some French Boswell, who has been as successful in exhibiting Voltaire in conversation with his friends, as our Boswell has been, in the same respect with regard to his friend Johnson.

From this publication, which may be called Voltaire's Table Talk, have been selected such articles as cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.]

Volt.—HE lived at Brussels with Medina. If that banker's letters may be credited, he found him a viper which he cherished in his bosom till he was mortally stung by him. It was through the means of Rousseau, this banker, at whose table he had been fed for six months, was that up in a prison. Rousseau acted as a spy upon Medina; and upon Rousseau's information, that friend and benefactor, whose house had been his home when none other would receive him, was dragged out of it at midnight. If *what* Medina charged him with be truth, Rousseau was the greatest monster France ever rid herself of. Such an example of ingratitude shocks all feeling; we must suppose there has been some exaggeration on the part of Medina: a man, whilst struggling with misfortune, is but too apt to form suspicions, and even grow jealous of his best friends.

Friend.—Did not Rousseau publish a letter in print against you; in which, after his manner, he related the particulars of your journey to Brussels, and residence in that city? I believe you had the better of him in your reply to it.

Volt.—That was no very difficult matter. The letter was ill written, and the thoughts were trivial. Amongst other idle observations, I recollect that he says, referring to me, "I would have been to know, that a man who has a house full of glass windows ought not to throw stones against another's dwelling." He discovered by this production, that, though he took great pains with all he wrote, he was not an author whose diction was chaste and correct. As he had been for a length of time the outcast of society, his evidence went for nothing; and in this letter he entered into a dull romantic story of the manner in which

we became first acquainted. With all his genius, he was deficient in the skill how to direct it; and I own to you, that without this abatement he would have proved a dangerous man. He wrote verses against me; they were insipid; and in an Epistle against Calumny, I could not help speaking of a man who was so guilty of it. You have all, I dare say, seen the poem; and you may remember I call him,

Ce vieux rimeur couvert d'ignominie.

That hoary rhymester loaded with disgrace.

In this description I had only given in verse what the public said of him. I did no more than copy La Motthe, the most temperate man alive, who had said of Rousseau before me:

Connais-tu ce flatteur perfide,
Cette ame jalouse, où préside
La Calomnie au ris malin;
Ce cœur dont la timide audace,
En secret, sur ceux qu'il embrasse,
Cherche à distiller son venin?

Know'st thou this fawning subtle cheat,
Whose jealous heart swells with deceit;
That coward heart, where sits malign
Sly Calumny, with dark design;
And secret, o'er devoted heads
Of those the smiles on, venom sheds?

Rousseau, to carry on his designs with more effect, had associated himself with the Abbé Desfontaines, who compiled a periodical work, which doubtless is not unknown to you. Desfontaines sent to Holland, from time to time, several little scurrilous pieces, which he had written against me. It is proper that I should tell you, this Desfontaines had been shut up in the Bicêtre about the year 1724, and that I was the means of releasing him from thence. This is a fact as generally known as the crime which caused his imprisonment; I have letters from him, which acknowledge his obligations to me on that account. I confess to you, my friends, that my repentment of the injurious character given by Rousseau of the *Henriad* carried me too far. I was strenuous in the prosecution of my revenge, and I succeeded in it. I have repented, since my animosity has subsided, that I was so exasperated against him; and now see Rousseau only in the light of a man who has been unfortunate.

Friend.—Misfortune might likewise have sowered Rousseau's disposition. However, the suit is ended, and both

parties sit down with costs. There was ground for complaint on either side. This is an additional proof that men of genius have their extravagancies.

Volt.—So, so, you are pleased to moralize upon the subject. You are right, my friend, the wisest of us have our weaknesses, and we ought to suffer for them. Moreover, did not Rousseau make his recantation? He sent me one day an ode, which smelt strong of apoplexy. I think it was about the year 1738. He gave me to understand, that it proceeded from Christian humility; that he had always esteemed me, and that I might have been his friend if I would. I returned for answer, that there was certainly a degree of humility in the composition of the ode, and much more in the transmission of it to me; but whether it was Christian humility I did not know, for I understood nothing of such matters. I added, that I understood better what honesty was; and that, in order to be humble, it was first necessary to be just; that as he entertained a regard for me, he ought not to have calumniated me; and since he had done so, he ought to retract his calumny: and that I could only grant his pardon upon that condition. Such were my sentiments, as I delivered them upon the occasion, and I think I made him a proper return for his ode. By the bye, I have a curious circumstance to relate to you respecting him. I received a letter from Brussels, acquainting me that the Sieur Rousseau, in a confession he had made to a Carmelite priest, had declared he had no relations at Paris: though, he has a sister living there, and a cousin, a shoemaker, in the Rue de la Harpe. Being attacked with a serious fit of sickness, he caused three masses to be said for his recovery, and made a pilgrimage to an image of the Virgin. He recovered from his illness, and composed an ode upon the Virgin Mary's miraculous intervention in his favour.

Mad. Denys.—My dear uncle, let us hear no more of Rousseau's conversion, nor of his pedigree, but proceed with your own confession.

Volt.—Well, then we will leave Rousseau amongst the marshes of Brussels; and I will now convey you to Maitons, a charming retreat on the banks of the Seine, and near the forest of St. Germain. It was the seat of science, and there I hoped to partake of every felicity which an agreeable society is capable of producing. But how vain and delusive are hopes! On the very day of my ar-

rival I found myself indisposed; a fever attacked me, and the most malignant sort of small-pox declared itself. Thanks to the skill of Gervasi, I got the better of my illness. He was looked upon as a quack; I undertook his defence, and I stood forth in justification of his practice, of the emetic he gave me, and the hundred quarts of lemonade which I drank during the cure. At the end of a month, weak as I was, I had a desire to go to Paris. I had scarcely left the villa, when a fire broke out in the apartment I had quitted. It would seem as if I came to my friend's house to fall sick in it, and afterwards set it on fire by way of recompence for his kindness. The tragedy of Marianne was produced during my convalescence. Old Baron performed the character of Herod. Marianne is presented with a bowl of poison, which she drinks upon the stage; and this caused some unlucky merriment. However, you will allow such a scene could not but produce a theatrical effect, and must excite the emotions of pity and terror.

At length my *Henriad* made its appearance. A bastard of Scarron's took upon him to travesty that epic poem. A pretended wit, and a college pedant, set themselves to work, and said all they could to decry it. However, it was eagerly read all over Europe; a king wrote a preface to it, and it was translated into all languages. You will suppose that my poem underwent the ordeal of criticism every where: but I armed myself with epigrams, and stood the brunt against all the critics that decried it.

I had at first inserted some epigrammatic strokes against the court of Rome, from which, however, I received a considerable present; in imitation, no doubt, of the ancient Romans who sacrificed to the Fever. I suppressed these sarcasms afterwards; and good judges have acknowledged that there are a number of very fine lines in my poem.

I have been accused, in some scandalous writings, of having been the ruin of a dozen booksellers at least. This was one of the grand engines which my enemies set to work to bring me into disgrace. Who can think without indignation upon such black designs? It is horrid, it is dishonourable to the human understanding, that science should be liable to be thus infected by cabals, malice, and treachery. Through these disputes often arise open wars. There is a printed book, *de Morbis Artificum* (of the Diseases of Tradesmen.) The most incurable

curable of all of them is jealousy. The venom of calumny, the filetto of satire, the rust of envy, have degraded a profession which has something of divinity in it. It is absolutely false that I have been the ruin of any bookseller.

Friend.—And suppose you had ruined some booksellers that I could name, you would have done no bad action; for they are the pirates of literature. Authors are at perpetual war with them, and to rob such is but making reprisals.

Volt.—This reasoning is more acute than honest. However, I had to contend with a combination of booksellers, printers, hawkers, publishers, and subscribers; and some of these, when vexed and tormented, I have sent to the dogs, and with them they may growl and bark for all I care for them.

About this period of my life, if my memory serves me, I strove to become a member of the French Academy. I was refused admission into the society, but all I regretted was the emoluments of it. My *Temple of Taste* (*Temple du Goût*) seemed to give disgust to every reader; yet every body read it, and many readers even committed it to memory. As to my works upon physics, (I know not by what fatality it is,) none of the editions are correct, but abound with errors of the press. You will agree with me, that my *History of Charles XII.* is a pleasing book. There is much amusement in it, and it may be set in competition with the *Alexander the Great* of Quintus Curtius. A Swedish clergyman wrote a long dissertation to prove, as he said, that I was an arch liar; but he gave the most stupid reasons for it that could be given. My answer to his work was all that was read upon the matter. The same charge of want of veracity was brought against my *Universal History*. I confess that I did not lose my time in enquiries about the truth of a number of events of little consequence; but I took particular pains to set out in a proper light the faults of men of science, of princes, of churchmen, and of popes. My good friends, I have written operas, and I hope heaven will forgive me for having done so. They were wretched performances, and I have been ingenuous enough to confess they were so. I was drawn into this species of composition, in order to have the satisfaction of doing something for the celebrated Rameau. I was never able to cry down that compilation of apophthegms, or rather sophisms, set forth by Pascal; and my efforts have been as ineffectual in that respect as

those of that geometrician to darcy poetry.

It was whilst I was in exile in England, that I said the severest things against France. It was necessary for me, my friends, that I should strive to curry favour with the English; but I have ever loved my country, though my country has proved so ungrateful to me. The Age of Lewis XIV. is, I think, my best work in prose. The catalogue of celebrated writers, which is placed at the end of the last volume, made a great stir, as you well know. It was said to be a satire from beginning to end, and this because I did justice, and dared to be impartial. I do not retract a syllable of what I then said; and I do declare to you, that, were I to undertake writing my opinion concerning the merits of the French writers of the present day, I should be as bold in the execution of such a work as I was at that time. I had been collecting materials for this work for a length of time. It was my endeavour to form a well-proportioned whole out of the scattered parts, and to represent, in proper colours and at one stroke, what others had spread over volumes.

In writing the *History of the Reign of Lewis XIV.*, I did not confine myself solely to give the life of that prince. It was not the history of his reign that I meant to write, but the history of the human mind during the age when the human mind appeared in its greatest glory. I drew a picture of the great events of that time; the principal persons of that time are brought forward on the canvas, whilst the multitude are placed in the back-ground. Away with trifling narrative! posterity will disregard it. It is through this minuteness of description that many a great work is spoiled. It was my design to characterize the age, to shew the rise of the revolution that took place in it, and to give what it would be interesting to know for a century to come. This was what I was desirous to write, and what I have written. I took Dangeau's *Memoirs* for my guide as to the private life of Lewis. This work is comprized in forty volumes, and I extracted from it about forty pages in the whole. I profited by the information I derived from certain old courtiers, servants about the royal person, great lords, and others; and I set down the facts in which they agreed. The rest I left to compilers of anecdotes and conversation.

I was well informed concerning the history

history of the Man with the Iron Mask, who died in the Bastille, as I conversed with some persons who attended upon him. With respect to the arts and sciences, I had only to trace the progress of the mind in philosophy, in eloquence, in poetry, and in criticism; to mark the steps of painting, sculpture, music, and the improvements in jewellery work, in the manufactures of tapestry, glass, gold stuffs, and clocks and watches. I sketched, as I went on, the men of ingenuity in all these branches. Heaven forbid that I should have employed 300 pages in giving the history of Cassendi! Life is too short, and time too precious, to be trifled away in such a manner. Do not think, my friends, that whilst I sometimes praise my own writings, I wish to avoid speaking of their faults, or to excuse my own deficiency. To whom should I acknowledge them, if not to my own friends, and to those who with their happy talent of criticism unite indulgence? Whose hearts should I wish to inspire with tenderness, but yours? In these, my confessions, I open to you my whole mind, and I consider that my ingenuities will be looked upon as the tribute due to your friendship.

Friend.—But what hinders you now from giving us a specimen of your excellent criticism, your opinion of the works of some of the authors of the eighteenth century? This will furnish an elegant digression, and prove an agreeable amusement.

Volt.—I want no solicitation for that purpose. I am ready to give you an impartial unstudied judgment of the greater part of the authors of the present age.

Friend.—Begin then by telling us what you think of Crébillon.

Volt.—Judge of Crébillon by this single circumstance: he was twenty years in writing a tragedy, which is never now performed.

Chateaubron obtained great reputation by his *Philoctetes*, which is little more than a translation from the Greek.

Gressier, it must be acknowledged, has distinguished himself by some little pieces, full of inaccuracies, like those of Chaulieu. There is an Epistle upon Happiness, which is attributed to him—but what is this trivial poem? This man writes about happiness like other poor devils, who make a great pother in their garrets, and sing in praise of pleasure and idleness.

Mad. Denis.—And Lefranc, uncle, I beg you will not forget him.

Volt.—Lefranc is a laborious writer. He got himself banished through his vanity of making the Court of Aids of Montauban a Parliament of Paris. Should he not rather have known that persons like himself and me ought to unite and oppose every Piron? But his Dido, indifferent as the piece was, turned his head, and caused him to write a preface to it, as impertinent as a preface could well be; and for this he merited banishment, much more than for his Discourse to a Court of Aids. I have felt much concern for him ever since. I heard that he had cuckolded a governor, and I have been told that contributed to his exile. In truth, such things as those are much to the honour of polite literature, but they do no credit to *lettres de cachet*. I have told Thiriot twenty times, that I was sorry I had not formed a strict connection with Lefranc. They say, he is not only a man of learning, but really a good citizen and a warm friend. I own to you, that I have read with pleasure his Dissertation on the *Pervigilium Veneris*. He has given us some good specimens of translation. I have defended all he has said of the *Æneid* of Virgil: he was capable of feeling Virgil's beauties, and he has dared to speak of his faults.

Friend.—What do you think of Piron?

Volt.—Piron is the author of the *Metromania*, and of a famous little ode. Piron had a mind to laugh at me in his *Metromania*, and has succeeded in a great measure.

I am now going to anticipate your questions.

I give you my opinion of Diderot in two words. He was born a poet, but had no head for metaphysics. As for Montesquieu, the character of his principal work, *L'Esprit des Loix* (the Spirit of Laws), may be given by a play on the words of the title: *Esprit sur les Loix* (Wit on Laws). He laboured at this work during fifty years of his life. He was persecuted, and celebrated. His book is excellent, but of no use. D'Alembert is a perfect geometrician; he maintained, before the French Academy, that there was no such thing as poetry, and he has only to write verses and prove his problem. I have but one word to say of Desfontaines, and that is what a magistrate said very coldly to him, "And what does it signify whether you live?" He is the Anti-Christ of literature. The Marquis de Mirabeau has written a Treatise upon Population, full of ideas; but as to style!—I must own, I love good

French. D'Olivet found every thing in Cicero, as Mallebranche saw every thing in the Supreme Being: however, I think his extracts from Cicero are very elegantly translated. I do not know that his Detached Thoughts will do much in time to come; they are pithy, but they are mere common-place. They want that precision, that brilliancy, which it is necessary for maxims to have, in order to their making an impression on the memory. Cicero was diffuse; and such prolixity is necessary in popular speaking, and addresses to a multitude of hearers. We cannot form a Rochefoucault out of a Roman advocate, an orator of Rome. In detached thoughts there is a necessity for fact, figure, and laconicism: Cicero does not appear to me in his right place in them.

Mad. Denis.—Uncle, you have made no mention yet of philosophers, metaphysicians, and soepics.

Volt.—My dear niece, there are many small wits, without industry, who conceal their ignorance under the mask of Pyrrhonism. Scepticism requires a cultivated genius. Descartes, by advancing too far, found himself in the region of possibilities. From the eloquent Plato to the profound Leibnitz, of whom I shall presently speak, all the metaphysicians appear to me to be like those curious travellers who have visited the seraglio of the Grand Signior; they have seen eunuchs there, and pretend to have conversed with them; and proceed to inform us about the favourite sultana, whilst, in fact, the grand signior has no favourite sultana at all.

Friend.—I do not like that decisive tone in which Descartes delivers his Fairy Tales.

Volt.—You are very justly displeased with it: but I beg you not to find fault with his algebra, nor his geometrical calculations, for he gave them up altogether in his works. He has built an enchanted castle, without condescending to take a single dimension. He was one of the greatest geometers of the time he lived in; yet he gave up his geometry, and even his geometrical spirit, for the spirit of invention and a system of romance. It is this which ought to lessen him in our opinion; yet, to our shame, it is this to which he owes his success. It must be owned, that his theories are all a tissue of errors; false laws of motion, vortices, which have been proved impossible, are to be found in his system, which Huygens has laboured in vain to bolster up and amend. His

anatomy is false, his theory of ironious; he has magnetic matter in channels, a thing in three elements to be placed in a biaz Nights Entertainment; variations of the course of nature, covery.—This is all that is to be Descartes.

Friend.—There was living in a Galileo, who was a real inventor, attacked Aristotle with genuine experimental philosophy, whilst Descartes only opposed new chimeras to old reveries.

Volt.—You are right: but this did not take upon himself to a world, as Descartes did; he confined himself with examining the universe. There was no imposition on the vulgar, or the small, in that. Descartes was an egregious quack, Galileo a great philosopher. But I promise something about Leibnitz. Leibnitz is a pleasant kind of a man, he says, in his Miscellanies, that melancholy led his reason astray, and he says it rather harshly too. After all, what is there surprising in matter?—is it to be wondered at a man like Pascal, of a delicate body, rather disposed to melancholy, should from the effects of a bad cold lose his senses? Such a disorder more a subject for humiliation and derision, than the head-ach, or a fever. The great Pascal had an attack of nature, he was a Samson lost strength. Have you remarked his works, where he says our life is short, compared to that of a raven? His nurse had told him, that stags live three hundred and ravens nine hundred. Hesiod too, in all probability, had told him the same thing. But our doctor had asked the question of some hunter who would have told him that the stag does not exceed twenty years.

He is highly ridiculous, too, what tells us that we are wretched, mania, absolute frenzy: I hate a man that would make me believe I am in order to vend his pills. Keep pills, my friend, and let me enquire of your present state of health. But, why do you load me with abuse and guile? Is it because I preserve my mind and do not take your Panacea?

This is my opinion of Descartes. He labours to prove that matter is immaterial: I am willing to let him say so; but, in truth, he gives poor reasons to confirm it. He

give Mr. Locke a slap on the face over my cheek, because this philosopher has said, God has sufficient power over matter to cause it to think. The oftener I read Locke, the more I am desirous such gentlemen as these should study him. It appears to me that he has done what the Emperor Augustus did, and has issued out an *edict de coercendo intra fines imperio*. Locke has prescribed bounds to science, in order to concentrate its strength. What is the soul?—I cannot tell. What is matter?—Matter is I know not what. But here is Doctor Leibnitz, who has discovered that matter is a collection of monades: it may be so; but I do not comprehend what these monades are, nor he neither. Well then, my soul shall be a monade:—how much now I am enlightened! But, says our doctor, I will prove to you that you are immortal. Will he? that will be doing me a pleasure; for I have as great a desire to be immortal as the doctor has: I wrote my *Henriad* for no other purpose. But this good man thinks himself more sure of immortality from his doctrine, than I do from my *Henriad*. *Vanitas vanitatum, et metaphysica vanitas!*

Friend.—What do you think of Gassendi? Do you not perceive that he weakens the strength of all his arguments?

Volt.—I think so; but a greater mischief than that is, that his arguments fail him. He has guessed at many things which have been proved since his time. It is not sufficient, for example, to conquer the plenum by the strength of argument; Newton found it necessary to shew, by examining the path of comets, in what proportion they are forced on more swiftly at the height of our planets; and consequently are not moved by a pretended vortex of matter, which cannot move slowly at one time with a planet, and swiftly at another with a comet; and that in the same space. It was necessary that Bradley should discover, that light, in its progress, is not stopped betwixt a star and us; and, consequently, that there is no matter there to effect such stoppage. This is truly metaphysical. Gassendi is a man who tells you simply, there is a gold-mine somewhere; but these are the men who bring you the ore worked and refined into pure gold. I own to you, my friends, that I have rather been an enthusiast with regard to Newton; but it was because I found in him something divine. I am not apt to give way to enthusiasm, especially in

prose. You know that when I wrote the History of Charles XII. I found him to be a common man, whilst others looked upon him as a hero. But Newton appeared to me a man of an uncommon sort: all he told me carried with it such an appearance of truth, that my lips were shut, and I had no resolution to open them. Besides, you know what Frenchmen are; do but speak with diffidence of what you offer to them, and they take you on your word. In fact, it is by address that you can pass counterfeit money with positority for good specie; and if Newton has discovered the truth, that truth and its discoverer merit to be announced to his age with confidence. In short, Newton has set out philosophy just as she ought to be: he did not affect a stile of humour and pleasantries, to shew you he kept good company; there was a necessity for clearness and method, and he is clear and methodical.

Friend.—Here you have given Fontenelle a little rap on the knuckles.

Volt.—Granted. Fontenelle has enlivened his Plurality of Worlds. So pleasant a subject admitted of being decked out with garlands of flowers; but thoughts of a deep and serious nature are masculine beauties, which you must cover with the drapery of Poussin. The Dialogues of the Plurality of Worlds, from which no great matter of instruction is to be derived, and which besides are founded on the wretched hypothesis of Vortices, are notwithstanding very pretty. It is an agreeable book; there is no depth of metaphysical learning in it, nor any minuteness of disquisition. When Algarotti read me his Dialogues on Light, I gave him the praise he merited, of having displayed an infinite degree of wit, and clearness of thought, upon the finest part of physics: but, at the same time, he had not founded the matter very deeply. Wit and lively expressions answer well enough for such truths as we do but skim the surface of. I have not the least intention of saying a word to the discredit of the author of the Plurality of Worlds, whom I look upon as one who has done great honour to this world which we inhabit. I have made a public declaration to the same purpose, in some papers which I sent to all the journals. Newton has the advantage, that he has gone to the very bottom of his subject; and it is absolute quackery to give out such a title as this, "*The Elements of Newton's Philosophy made easy to every one's Capacity*." He must be a very weak man indeed, who sup-

poles that the philosophy of Newton is within the comprehension of every one. I am of opinion, that whoever has gone through a tolerable course of study, and who has been accustomed to reflect a little, may easily understand my book; but if it is supposed to be a book which any one may take up and read betwixt the opera and supper-time, it is a gross mistake. It is a book which must be studied.

My friends, it has long been the practice to charge me with things to which I have been a perfect stranger. I could never learn precisely who the *Sofia* was who disgraced me in verse, whilst I was vexed and tormented in prose on account of my *Newton's Elements*: but I have no doubt it is the same *Sofia* who was the author of that tedious and unequal epistle to *Roussseau*. I knew who that was, and I was acquainted with his tricks. He hated *Roussseau* and *Desfontaines*, but he wished to make a cat's paw of me. I never granted his pardon for suffering me to be suspected of having written that wretched epistle; he might have peaceably enjoyed his temporary success, and have established his reputation by means of his cunning, but he ought not to have laid his handling at my door. My dear friends, this world is full of perplexity; it envies the tranquillity of men of retirement; the peace which they enjoy is matter of jealousy for the generality of mankind, and I have never less regretted Paris than I do at this moment.

Friend.—Your *Newton's Elements*, notwithstanding all the malicious tricks that were played you, were exceedingly well received.

Volt.—Doubtless; but their great popularity was a real injury to me. The quick title, which some ignorant book-sellers gave the work, was a matter that gave me the least inquietude.

Mad. Denys.—Was not that title, *Elements de Newton, mis à la portée de tout le monde, par M. de Voltaire*?

Volt.—It was. I begged of my friends to undeceive all those who could suppose me capable of placing such a ridiculous title to the book. I am persuaded this will only have its use; and I shall esteem it a happiness if I teach the human understanding to flammer forth those truths, which *Maupertuis* has taught the learned to speak eloquently. He is the preceptor of men, I have undertaken the instruction of children only. *Algarotti* had the fair sex for his pupils; but

not *Madame du Châtelet*, who knew at least as much of the matter as he did, and who corrected many things in his book. I am unwilling to dwell upon the subject of self-praise, but I will maintain that, with a little application, any good understanding may comprehend these elements. The errors which have crept into the work ought not to be imputed to me: the edition is very fine, but I prefer a single truth to a hundred head and tail pieces.

My friends, you all know my turn of mind; you know how much I am attached to truth; I have sometimes stretched virtue to the length of imprudence, and yet, by an inconceivable fatality, I have met with a great deal of ill usage. I have been the reputed author of epistles, which I certainly never wrote; and that in the verses which are said to be the composition of the daughter of a minister of state. It drove me into despair; I had a thousand obligations to the minister; I had a friendship of five and twenty years standing with the mother of this young lady, against whom this wicked charge has been brought: her husband, whose loss I still lament, died in my arms. Through what frenzy, by what folly could I have given her offence? upon what ground has this unjust imputation been laid? did she ever write two lines against any person whatever? If innocence is to be thus injuriously attacked, we must renounce verse, prose, and even life itself.

Mad. Denys.—You ought to think no more of such calumnies, you have been fully revenged.

Volt.—I comforted myself under this misfortune, by working at a corrected edition of *Newton's Elements*, which is neither intended for the use of ladies, nor of the public in general. It is not a book to be turned over like a catalogue of new publications: it is a book to be well considered, and which *Desfontaines* can no more be a judge of than he can of a manly action. I have just received *Algarotti*, and have had him unpacked. He is engraved in the front of his book with *Madame du Châtelet*: she is there the real marchioness; Italy could not have produced one more capable than she was to give him advice. The little that I have cursorily read of his book*,

confirm

* It is intitled, "*Newtonianismo per le Dame*;" and was translated, in 1739, by Miss Elizabeth Carter, under the title of "*Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy explained*"

confirm me in this opinion; it is in Italian what the Plurality of Worlds is in French. It has the appearance of being copied from that work; and there is, moreover, a great deal of unnecessary wit. The work is not more profound than the Plurality of Worlds. I believe there are more truths to be met with in ten pages of my work, than are to be found throughout his whole volume; and that is just what will sink and carry me to the bottom, whilst his work will swim down with the stream of time and make a fortune. He has gathered the flowers, and left me only thorns. Maupertuis, the man who of all France understood these things best, was very well pleased with my Newton's Elements, and you will allow that his opinion ought to have great weight. I know well enough, that, in spite of all the demonstrations I have collected together to oppose the chimera of vortices, the philosophical romance of Descartes will maintain its ground for some time with many grey-beards, who are unwilling to forget the lessons of their younger days.

for the Use of Ladies, in Six Dialogues of Light and Colours, from the Italian of Sig. Algarotti." See Monthly Magazine, for July 1806, p. 534.—*Translator.*

After all, I am the first in France, and I may say in Europe, who have made these matters plain to the understanding. St. Gravesende addressed himself to mathematicians only; and Pemberton has but made Newton more difficult to be understood. I am not surprised, that at Paris they would give a better reception to lampoons and scurrility, than to such an useful work. It cannot be otherwise, for scurrility and lampoons are the soap-bubbles which delight the froward children of that great capital. And again, you ought to know the furious jealousy of the Zoili, and the infamous arts of some men of letters. But I promised you to make mention of authors of reputation only, and here am I talking of myself, and have already said a great deal too much on that subject.

Friend.—And why not talk of yourself? We beg you to be pleased to take notice that we are not Freronians.

Volt.—I will not say a word of my Maid of Orleans: it is a work fit only for the jakes. From the perusal of my *Candide*, little more is to be collected than that the world is a sink of impurity and abomination. I was troubled with fits of spleen at the time I wrote many of the chapters of the *Optimist*.—(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE BUTTERFLY AND MAGGOT.

A TALE.

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

INSCRIBED TO A LADY.

Harriet, for you I pen the tale,
Who, dove-like, seek the silent vale!
Rich in the virtues, rich in pow'r of mind,
Content, where Wisdom points the way,
In modest solitude to stray,
And leave a bustling frenzied world behind.

A BUTTERFLY, of plumage gay,
Descended on a hazel spray,
Where dwelt a maggot in his ant,
Contented in his humble hut.

The coxcomb pertly now pres'd in,
Exclaiming, with satiric grin,
"Who's here that bids the world farewell?
Hoh! master Maggot, are ye dead?"
The maggot heard—popp'd out his head
Just like a hermit from his cell.

"What, Friar Maggot! alive and moping;
Amid the dark for ever groping?

Why, what a horrid life is thine!
I range at will the hill and vale,
I face the sun, enjoy the gale,
And on the hoarded blossoms dine.

"Amid the fields of air I stray,
And, tell me, who dares stop my way.
Not of proud man the crawling nation.

Why, thou art e'en beneath the Mole!
Heavens, how I pity thee, poor soul!
Thy birth disgraces the creation."

"What insolence (the grub replies);
Alas! how vain are Butterflies.
Know, then, that Heaven my wishes grants,
Contented with my humble food,
I know that Providence is good,
And feel his bounty in my wants.

"Blaspheming creature learn, O learn
What thy dull optics can't discern;
The hand which gave the Sun its form,
Fram'd ocean, bids the winds arise,
Displays its pow'r on earth and skies,
Displays a world within a worm."

The

The Maggot ended—now behold !
The begu, with plumes of glitt'ring gold,
Was, with a grin, prepar'd to treat him ;
When forth a sparrow hopp'd, unseen,
Spoil'd monsieur's meditated mien,
In triumph bore him off, and ate him.

How few simplicity endears !
Ah ! who would lose, for sighs and tears,
The charms of friendship, love, and calm se-
curity,
To grandeur's giddy heights to climb ?
The happy state, and true sublime,
Live in two words—Contentment and Obscu-
rity.

January 27, 1807.

VERSES WRITTEN BY WILLIAM CON-
GREVE, THE DRAMATIC POET.
[NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.]

FALSE tho' you've been to me and love;
I ne'er can take revenge,
So much your wond'rous beauties move,
Tho' I lament your change.

In haues of bliss we oft have met
They could not always last;
And tho' the present I regret,
I still am grateful for the past.

But think not * * tho' my breast
A gen'rous flame has warm'd,
You ere again can make me blest,
Or charm, as once you charm'd.

Who may your future favours own
May future change forgive,
In love the first deceit alone
Is what you never can retrieve.

VERSES ON THE BILL FOR THE AB-
OLITION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

HAIL, woo-worn Africa! let grief no more,
In sorrowing strains, her numbers plain-
tive pour;

But joy throughout thy num'rous nations
reign,

And gladness gay pervade thy alter'd plain !
Let all thy sable sons and daughters hear,
Beninnia can see Afric drop a tear ;

Yes, let the waters of the western wave
Bear them the charter, Britain's senate gave ;
Wait the glad tidings ev'ry wind that blows,

From equinoctial heat, to polar snows ;
From Barbary's strand to distant India's sea,
Let ev'ry breeze declare that Afric's free !

On blood-stain'd pinions, Rapine flies the shore,
And the fell traffic shews his guilt no more ;
Slav'ry, with savage sternness, leaves the
plains,

Oppression ceases, and fair Freedom reigns !
Long dumb'ring Justice resumes her seat,
And Afric's injur'd sons protection meet,—

Mercy and Peace benignant hail the day,
Which gives to Liberty her pristine sway.—
Come, mild Benevolence, the verse inspire,

And let the poet catch thy heav'n-born fire,

Teach him aloft to soar on tow'ring wing,
And of thy sons, their deeds sublime,—to
sing—

Without thy aid, vain were his feeble lays,
And weak the voice that tries to sound their
praise,

Who, led by thee—(the friend of human
kind—

That seeks in peace the warring world to
bind)

Struck the foul fetter from the suff'ring
slave,

And by one act, did sable millions save.

O Wilberforce, 'twas thine that path to tread,
To point the place where Slav'ry rear'd his
head,

To follow still where'er the demon trod,
And from his iron hand to wrench the rod—
Afric's pure incense at thy name shall rise,
And fraught with fragrance fill the ap-
proving skies.

And shall the blessings of the sable train,
The mem'ry of the virtuous Smith retain,
For Grey and Grenville shall the pray'r as-
cend,

And rescu'd thousands shall their voices lend.
Accept, O Clarkson,* 'mid the honor'd throng,
The simple tribute of the Muse's song—

For tho' no splendid rhetoric marks thy name
On history's page, and hands it down to fame ;

Yet shall a life, spent in a heav'nly cause,
Receive a nation's thanks, and loud applause ;

Long shalt thou live rever'd among the wise,
Afric shall laud thee, and Britannia prize !

And far renown'd thro' time, to latest age,
By Fame inscrib'd on Mem'ry's clearest page,

By meek-ey'd Pity school'd, on Wisdom's
plan,

Fox stands immortal, as the friend of man,
For it was his—Britannia's brightest boast,

To banish slavery from Afric's coast,
To drag th' oppressive monster from his den,

And tell the sons of Guinea, they are men !
While his lips trembled with his latest

breath,
That just resolve† made smooth the path of
death !

E're yet the accents quiv'ring left his tongue,
Still on th' unwearied theme the patriot

hang ;
The wrongs of Afric long his breast had
fir'd—

He broke her chains exulting, and exph'd !—

* Thomas Clarkson, AM. a gentleman who,

although *out of the house*, has perhaps done

more than any other individual, towards the

abolition of this abominable traffic. His phi-

lanthropy in devoting the last 20 years of his

life, in vindicating the rights of the African,

will secure him a place in the hearts of the
wise and good of the present and future times.

† Resolution of the House of Commons
moved by Mr. Fox, 10th of June 1806, de-
claring the Slave Trade inconsistent with jus-
tice, humanity, and sound policy, &c.

Z & A

Hail

Hail ye his friends for freedom truly dear,
Ye who to mercy lend the willing ear,
Go on, the righteous path humane to trace,
And be where'er Oppression shows his face,
Rememb'ring still that o'er th' Atlantic deep
Still Afric's sons expatriated weep;
That man beneath the planter's goad,
Is doom'd to bleed and bear dire slav'ry's
load,

Stay not your hand till, midst Jamaica's fields,
Emancipation just her blessings yields,
Till equal rights the White and Negro guide,
And equal laws alike o'er all preside.
No more let England, on whose hallow'd
ground

No slave can breathe, where never slave is
found,

The rights of men so sacred e'er degrade,
Or in their species dare the impious trade.
Detested traffic! which, to Britain's shame,
So long has tarnish'd her commercial name;
Long has her av'rice Virtue prostrate laid,
And fordid interest war with justice made;
Her mercy now proclaims a lasting peace,
Virtue's restor'd, and Afric's insults cease!—

Now, shall Atoneament lift her grateful
head;

And o'er the peaceful land her influence shed;
Example pure, with Christian precept join'd,
Undaunted now, shall teach the heathen
mind.

The Muse prophetic views a future time,
When all the virtues live in Afric's clime;
In Guinea's groves so long o'erspread with
guile,

The honest arts, and commerce useful, smile,
Amid the tranquil Congo's happy vales
The holy lamp of sacred truth prevails;
And mild Angola, unto Virtue known,
Religion, Science, both shall call her own:
While Gambia's streams that thro' the val-
lies range,

And Nile and Niger speak the joyful change,
Metsambique's distant isles shall catch the
sound,

And Truth and Justice reign supreme around.
Sunderland. R.

MASTER MOWBRAY.

O! little did his mother dream,
Proceeding to the fair,
Her darling, by a cruel team,
Would meet disaster there!

And little did his father dread,
Whom cares at home detain,
No more, till number'd with the dead,
To see his son again.

Up Portsmouth*, in his mother's hand,
Th' exulting boy ascends:

Fairings invite on ev'ry stand—
He meets with troops of friends.

* Portsmouth is a hill in the neighbour-
hood of Portsmouth, where there is an an-
nual fair. The calamity which gave occa-
sion to these verses, happened the 29th July,
1806.

Adown the hill, as Pleasure leads,
He bounds with nimble heel,
But swifter run yon frightened steeds—
Ah! faster rolls the wheel!

All mangled is that lovely form,
Which shone with grace before;
And, like the ruins of a storm,
That face is fair no more!

And fault'ring is that tuneful tongue,
And dim that closing eye;
And ev'ry nerve is now unstrung,
And death is in that sigh.

"O! were I in my father's bed!"
The fainting suff'r'er cry'd;

His weeping mother hung her head—
He kiss'd her cheek, and dy'd!

They bore him to his father's bed,
The bed to him so dear;
They bore him to his father's bed—
That bed is now his bier.

O! long, long will his playmates look
For Mowbray as they roam;
And never will his parents brook
Their childless cheerless home.

With him, when age should comfort grant,
They hop'd to end their care!
Now, nought but hope beyond the grave
Can smooth their passage there!

J. MATHER.

IMPROMPTU,

ON BEING PRESENTED BY A FRIEND
WITH AN EOLIAN HARP MADE BY
ROBERT BLOOMFIELD.

SPIRIT of harmony, whose power extends
Through Nature's vast domain—whose
voice is heard

In every breeze, in every murmuring rill,
In every sound, when evening's placid smile,
Lulls the rude discord of the world to rest;
Oh breathe thy influence o'er my soul, and
teach

A language to its feelings.—Hallowed harp!
How shall I dare profane thee with my touch?
Genius and friendship o'er thee spread a
charm

Sweeter than even thy own mellifluent tones.

Come, lingering Spring, ye gentle breezes come
And wake these magic strings, and whilst my
soul

Feels their soft cadence soothing every sense,
The ardent wish, the silent prayer shall rise
That Heaven's encircling presence may pro-
serve

And whispering angels soothe her every grief
Who with an angel's kindness softens mine.
Broughton, April 2, 1807. M. D.

MR. FOX'S REPARTEE.

MRS. Montague told me, and in her own
house,

She can't not about me, "Three ships of a
kind;"

But I'm not offended at what she has said,
For women will talk of what runs in their
head.

J. F.

ON A PERSON WHO USED TO ALTER
THE CLOCK.

THOU art the vilest liar yet unhung;
When tired your own, you lie with
other's tongue.

THE DERIVATION OF AN EPIGRAM.

WE call it, Sir, an epigram,
Because 'tis like a pig and ram;
'Tis like a ram—it sometimes butts,
And upon vice derision puts;—

'Tis like a pig, whose tail, my friend,
In gen'ral in a point does end.

ON A LADY'S SENDING A TONGUE AND
A HARE TO A FRIEND.

THAT Ma'am should send a tongue, no
myst'ry's there,
But, prithee, wherefore did she send a hare?
Why blockhead, with the tongue a hare she
sent,
To let you know how fast the other went.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

GRAMMATICAL ELUCIDATION.

A Correspondent, (vol. xxi. p. 225) has enquired why the words *suicide*, *regicide*, &c. are employed to express both the act and the perpetrator; and whether we might not use *suicifism*, *regicifism*, &c. for the deed of self-slaughter, or king-slaughter. He attacks a real disease of language; but suggests a bad remedy.

The Latins have *paricidium* for the act, and *paricida* for the perpetrator of parricide. In old French books the abstract substantive is gallicized by *parricide*, and the agent by *parricide*. But as words in *ic* are feminine in French, and as neuter Latin substantives become masculine in French, the word *parricide* was felt as anomalous, and abandoned for *parricide*. From the French we have our English word.

Had English writers been borrowing directly from the Latin, they would have said *parricidy* and *parricider*; *suicidy* and *suicider*; *regicidy* and *regicider*: they would thus have preserved the desirable distinction.

Words in *ism* describe the theory or doctrine of the word to terminating. Thus *theism* means the doctrine of deity; *materialism*, the doctrine that there is no future state; *regicidism* the doctrine of king-killing; and *suicidism*, the doctrine of self-slaughter. The shorter forms *regicism* and *suicism* are inadmissible, even in this sense; because they do not include a syllable essential to the etymology, and consequently to the significance of the terms.

There is little hope of familiarizing in this instance the expedient innovation. Some of the words to be inflected would become too long. Who could be induced to write *tyrannicider*, and *tyrannicidy*? *Tyrant-slayer* is bearable; but not *tyrant-slaughter*, because it would

excite the idea of more than one death. I am afraid, therefore, that Zeteites will not accomplish the reformation he proposes; though, for one, I would concur in writing *suicidy* and *suicider*. The concert of authors is the true road to the emendation of language.

ERIANDER.

An ill-made novel with this title was printed soon after the Restoration; it is full of flattery to Charles the Second, and was written by one John Burton. Will some of your biographic correspondents say whether this is the same Burton who wrote the Anatomy of Melancholy? The following passage from Eriander, is such as we might expect from him:—

“Certain days were appointed for sports and recreations, a piece of prudent and cautious policy. It is easy for any man to observe, that sedentary and melancholic persons, who are either by nature or custom averse from merriments, are inclined to malice, peevishness, discontent and envy, fit to devise villainy and mischief. But sportive recreations with convenient motion clear the spirits of man, dissipate his dumps and sullen humours, make him brisk and sociable, and adaptate him to love and kindness. Therefore Alcidiuinus prudently appointed such meetings, as means to promote peace, procure hospitality and good neighbourhood, beget friendship and alliance among the people, and prevent many mutinous discontents, which retired and sullen thoughts might hatch in their working brains.”

The story of Eriander is wholly uninteresting; but there are many good common-places interperfed through the narrative, which might merit transcription. Lessing, as your correspondent has told us, proposed a periodic publication, which was to select the best from bad books:

books: in such a review, the History of Eriander might deserve paring to the pulp.

There was a Burton, who wrote a History of Scotland, a History of Ireland, and a History of British Empire in America, which were published between the years 1685 and 1695: some History of English Acquisitions in Africa exists by the same pen. Was this the Eriander Burton?

PERSECUTION.

Can some one tell me who wrote the following hymn? I met with it in the *laid-aside* hymn-book of a congregation of Unitarian Dissenters. It is the only attempt I recollect to make the doctrine of toleration a part of the liturgic precepts of christianity. In this point of view it is indeed precious.

Absurd and vain attempt! to bind
With iron-chains the free-born mind;
To force conviction, and reclaim
The wandering by destructive flame.

Bold arrogance! to snatch from heaven
Dominion not to mortals given;
O'er conscience, to usurp the throne,
Accountable to God alone.

Jesus, thy gentle law of love
Does no such cruelties approve;
Mild as thyself thy doctrine wields
No arms but what persuasion yields.

By proofs divine, and reason strong,
It draws the willing soul along;
And conquests to thy church acquires
By eloquence, which heaven inspires.

VEGETABLE TALLOW.

At Gratz in Silesia, a dissertation has lately been published to recommend the institution of a new candle-manufactory. The author states, that the blossoms of the *populus nigra*, or black poplar, yield by pressure an oil, or resin, which condenses in the usual temperature of the atmosphere, and which, when made into candle, is found to give a light cheaper than that of tallow, and more brilliant than that of wax. The only inconvenience, and this the author hopes by chemical bleaching to overcome, is that these new tapers have a tawny colour, duller than that of bees-wax, or of resin-soap.

REMARK OF LESSING.

He who writes for bread, has seldom money to buy, or leisure to quote, the books which treat best on his topic: he who writes to kill time, willingly orders and awaits and compares scarce editions and curious documents; he saunters to the public libraries, revives with fastidious

care, and fatigues his amanuensis by his caprices. Hence it happens, that a poor author is almost always superior to his book; and a rich author almost always inferior to his book.

JARGON OF GRAMMARIANS.

There is much jargon in our best grammars: things are pretendedly explained and classed in unmeaning words. The combination *demonstrative pronoun* is one instance. To point at, to indicate, to shew; to demonstrate, cannot be an attribute of that which *stands for a noun*: thus the thing indicated would be its own index, it would be at once active and passive, showing and shown. Articles are the very same parts of speech as these demonstrative, or indicative, pronouns: they might be classed together under the intelligible denomination *indicaters*. *Some*, which is commonly called a pronoun, is the plural of *a*, which is commonly called an article: *the* is a middle term between *this* and *that*, wholly of the same sort. Mr. Lindley Murray changes the epithet *demonstrative*, which is defensible; but retains the term *pronoun*, which is wholly improper: he classes *one, all, such, other, either, neither, each, any, every* as *adjective pronouns*. In rude languages these shades of idea are expressed by gesture—*δευτικως*—by various motions of the fingers; their names are verbal substitutes for different forms of pointing at objects. Articles—*quasi* fore-finger-joints—is not an absurd denomination for this peculiar class of words.

ANECDOTE OF HOBBS.

Lord Clarendon considered the *Leviathan* of Hobbes as a defence of the British republicans, and for that reason composed a refutation. He says that Hobbes shewed him at Paris a proof-sheet, which he had just received from England; and added, that his lordship would not relish his conclusions. Clarendon enquired why he would publish such doctrine. Hobbes, between jest, and earnest, answered: *The truth is, I have a mind to go home.*

ON GOOD AND EVIL DAYS.

Notwithstanding the ridicule which of later ages has been deservedly thrown on the idea of good and evil days, it is certain that, from time immemorial, the most celebrated nations of antiquity, the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans, adopted and placed implicit faith in this superstitious notion, which is still prevalent in all parts of the East.

According to Plutarch, the kings of Egypt

Egypt never transacted business on the 3d day of the week, and obtained even from food till the evening, because on that day Typhon, who was considered by them as the cause of every evil, was born. The 17th of the month was also deemed unfortunate, as on that day Osiris died. The Greeks, too, had their unlucky days, which they denominated *ασεφαδεις*. The Thursday was generally considered by the Athenians as of so unlucky an import, that the assemblies of the people which happened to fall on that day, were always deferred. Hesiod enumerates the days when it might be proper to commence certain undertakings, and those, when it was necessary to abstain from every employment. Among the latter he mentions the 5th of every month, when the infernal Furies were supposed to beset the earth. Virgil has the same idea—

Quintam fuge :—pallidus Orcus
Eseneideque fatæ—tam partu terra nefando
Cœque lapetumque creat, servumque Typhæa,
Et conjuratos cælum rescindere fratres.

1 GEOR. 279.

The Romans also demonstrated in their calendar, the implicit faith they placed in this distinction of days. The fortunate days were marked in white, the unfortunate in black. Of these were the days immediately after the Calends, the Nones, and the Ides. The reason was this: in the 363d year from the building of Rome, the military tribunes, perceiving the republic unsuccessful in its wars, directed that the cause should be inquired into. The Senate having applied to L. Aquinius, he answered "That when the Romans had fought against the Gauls near the River Allia, and had experienced so dreadful a defeat, sacrifices had been offered to the Gods, the day after the Ides of July, and that the Fabii, having fought on the same day, at Cremera, were all destroyed." On receiving this answer, the Senate, by the advice of the pontiffs, ordered that, for the future, no military enterprise should be formed on the days after the Calends, the Nones or the Ides. Vitellius having taken possession of the sovereign authority on the 15th of August, and on the same day promulgated some new laws, they were received by the people, because on that day had happened the disastrous battles of the Allia and Cremera.

There were other days esteemed un-

happy by the Romans, such as the day of sacrifices to the dead; of the Lemuria, of the Feriæ Latinæ, and of the Saturnalia; the 4th before the Nones of October, the 6th of the Ides of November, the Nones of July, called Caprotinæ, the 4th before the Nones of August, on account of the defeat at Cannæ, and the Ides of March, esteemed unlucky by the creatures of Cæsar. There were besides days which every individual considered as fortunate or unfortunate for himself. Augustus never undertook any thing of importance, on the day of the Nones.

Many historical observations have contributed to favour these superstitious notions. Josephus remarks, that the temple of Solomon was burnt by the Babylonians on the 8th of September, and was a second time destroyed on the same day by Titus. Emilius Protus also observes, that Timoleon, the Corinthian, gained most of his victories on the anniversary of his birth.

To these facts, drawn from ancient history, many from more modern times may be added. It is said, that most of the successes of Charles the Fifth occurred on the festival of St. Matthias. Henry the Third was elected king of Poland, and became king of France, on Whitsunday, which was also his birth-day. Pope Sextus the Fifth preferred Wednesday to every other in the week, because it was the day of his birth, of his promotion to the cardinalate, of his election to the papal throne, and of his coronation.

Louis the Thirteenth asserted that Friday was always a favorable day to him. Henry the Seventh of England was partial to Saturday, on which most of the happy events of his life had taken place.

But if it were necessary to adduce examples against a sentiment so contrary to reason and common sense, it would be easy to enumerate instances of good and ill fortune occurring on the same day. Pompey was assassinated on the day of his former triumph over Mithridates. Alexander, who had received better instructions from his preceptor Aristotle, once ridiculed with spirit an observation of one of his officers, who represented to him that the kings of Macedon never commenced a march in the month of June, and that he might encounter some unfavourable event if he neglected to follow the ancient custom. "It is necessary (said he) for once to infringe the custom; I therefore order that this June, which is so much dreaded, shall henceforth be called

called the second month of May." Lucullus replied in the same manner to those who endeavoured to dissuade him from engaging Tigranes on the Nones of October, because the army of Cepio had on that day been defeated by the Cimbri. "And I for that very reason, (said Lucullus), will render it for the future a favourable day for the Romans." He attacked the king of Armenia, and defeated him. Leo the Tenth was inaugurated Pope on the anniversary of his imprisonment the year before. Oliver Cromwell had always considered the 3d of September as fortunate for him. On the 3d of September 1650, he defeated the Scotch at Dunbar, and on that day, in the following year, he gained the battle of Worcester;

but on the 3d of September 1658, he expired.

Though this distinction of good and evil days be in reality as absurd as it appears to be, I much doubt if it be yet entirely eradicated. When it is considered how many things concur to keep up an error of this kind, and that among the great, as well as with the vulgar, opinions as puerile as this are not only received, but even made a rule of action, it may be inferred, that in every age and every country, however civilized, superstition always maintains its influence, though it may occasionally vary in its object and name. The human mind, alternately wise and weak, indiscriminately adopts error and truth.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. G. A. ECKHARDT'S and MR. J. LYONS'S
for a new Mode of boring Pipes.

THIS invention, if such it may be called, consists in forming short pipes, and uniting them to one another instead of making them of the whole length of a tree. The usual mode of boring pipes from elm or other trees is now very generally known; this is totally rejected by the patentees, who form short lengths from timber, something in the shape of the staves made use of by coopers, but with a less degree of curvature. Pipes formed after this plan are made of a conical shape, in order that the several parts may be the more readily bound together by iron hoops and these parts may be dove-tailed, and the hoops fastened on the pipes by means of wedges. The patentees have also mentioned the mode of uniting the smaller pieces of pipe so as to form one long one, and the method of painting or pitching or varnishing them, both within and without, but as these cannot claim any title to novelty, we presume the invention, as such must be in the union of the staves or other pieces of wood into the form of a hollow-pipe, instead of boring it out of solid wood. Upon this part of the specification we must be allowed to observe, that the principle which these gentlemen have applied to water pipes, has many years been adopted by Mr. George Smart in the construction of his hollow-masts, and therefore it may be doubted how far their title to an exclusive right can be maintained.

MR. JOHN FLETCHER'S (CICIL STREET, STRAND,) for a Composition, for Agricultural Purposes, which acts as a Manure, and is efficacious in the Destruction of the Fly in Turnips and other Insects.

The composition here described consists in mixing 1000 bushels of pulverized gypsum, 100 bushels of pulverized oyster-shells, and five hundred weight of the sulphate of barytes. No account is given of the mode of application; of the quantity to be used in a given portion of land; or by what means it is destructive to the turnip-fly, and other insects, whether by prevention in mixing the seed with the composition or otherwise. In these and other particulars we deem the specification deficient, at least as far it is intended, as all specifications should be, for general utility.

MR. JAMES WINTER'S, (STOKE-UNDER-HAMDON) for a Machine for sewing and pointing leather Gloves.

The drawings attached to Mr. Winter's specification are necessary to the full explication of his invention. The principal apparatus consists of jaws made either of wood or metal, and are intended to hold the gloves for sewing, and indices for the direction of the needles. These indices are made with grooves on their faces, and contain from 18 to 30 grooves in an inch. They are of different lengths and breadths, and are varied in shape, either straight or circular, corresponding

to the part of the glove to be sewn therein, and may be formed of ivory, bone, brass, &c. The grooves in the index must be of the depth required for the stitch, the leather being placed even with the face or top of the index, for its proper situation for sewing.

The chief novelty laid claim to in this invention, is the application of the index for the sewing and ornamenting of gloves, and the easy method of holding them by means of the jaws. The advantage gained is the strength of the sewing, for "nothing" says Mr. Wifiter, "is so well adapted for that purpose as the machine described." What is called double sewing is with gloves only an increased number of stitches; but the sewing with this machine is really double, as the glove is sewn over twice, the second sewing having no connection whatever with the first.

MR. HENRY FOURDRINIER'S (SHERBORNE LANE), for a Method of making a Machine for manufacturing Paper of an indefinite Length, laid and wove, with separated Moulds.

The moulds, which are similar to those commonly used, except as to the thinness of the framing, on each part of two opposite sides, by which means any number of them may be brought into contact so as to form one long mould, upon which the paper is to be made. Instead of the deckle being applied to each mould, there is an edge bar, joined by hinges to each of those sides of the moulds which are not intended to be applied to each other. This bar may be raised to perform the office of a deckle, by preventing the paper, &c. from flowing beyond the side edges, and the edge-bar is by weights, springs, &c. made to assume a perpendicular position, excepting when it is wanted to be depressed or turned back.

Another principal part of the engine is a platform upon which the moulds are to be supported during the time of work, in such a manner, as that the moulds shall be at liberty to slide along in one direction and in no other. The patentee has here given the details of his mode of operation in, which our limits will not suffer us to follow him.

Above the platform, he disposes a vessel, containing the paper ready to be made in sheets, in such a situation as to allow the moulds to be successively introduced in their places upon the platform

behind each other. On one side of the vessel there is a trough, which receives the materials of the paper through holes, each of which is provided with registers to regulate the supply of the said materials which are agitated in the trough, while they pass or flow to the outer edge over which they fall upon the moulds beneath.

Upon and near the other extremity of the platform, which is most remote from the place of agitation, is a cylinder, having its axis parallel to the surface of the moulds, and in a plane at right angles to their course. The cylinder is supported by, and connected with the platform, so that the agitation does not alter the relative situations of the cylinder, platform and moulds. There are other cylinders, and their uses described in the specifications, but these, we are told, are not essentially necessary.

The process of the manufacture may be thus described: a series of moulds is duly placed and connected upon the platform, so as to occupy the same. The machinery is then thrown into gear with the first mover, which causes the cylinder, and also agitating axis, to revolve at the same time that the paper, stuff, or material is permitted to flow from the trough and fall upon the moulds. The cylinder which is connected with the platform, rests upon the moulds, and, by means of its felt, takes hold of that mould which may be immediately beneath it and causes the whole series to advance by a uniform motion the edge bars of each mould; being thrown and kept back by an obstacle or projecting piece on each side of the platform previous to its arrival at the cylinder. As the moulds advance, a workman who stands near the agitated end supplies and connects other moulds in succession; the moulds are also disengaged and taken away in succession by a workman who stands at the other end of the platform. By the continuance of this process the moulds which have received the paper, stuff, or material, which is duly distributed upon their surfaces, do arrive beneath the first cylinder of which the felt web takes off the paper, and conveys it to the first pair of pressing cylinders, whence it proceeds to the second pair, and afterwards to any fit place of reception. And by continuing the said process, the said paper, whether laid or wove, may be manufactured of an indefinite length with separate moulds.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

MR. GRIFFITHS has, by the medium of Sir Joseph Banks, laid before the Royal Society, a Description of a rare Species of Worm Shells, discovered at Battoo, an island north-west of Sumatra. These shells were procured in a small sheltered bay, with a muddy bottom, surrounded by coral reefs. It appears that the animal throws out tentacula from the two apertures of the apex of the shell, that resemble the small *astinæ* adhering to the rocks about Padang, and that the body of the shell is filled with a soft gelatinous flesh, similar to that of the *teredo navalis*. Mr. Griffiths did not obtain a single perfect shell, the longest that came into his possession was five feet four inches in length, and the circumference at the base nine inches, tapering upwards, to two and a half inches; the colour on the outside was milk-white, the inner surface rather of a yellow tinge. This specimen was nearly perfect, having a small part of the lower extremity entire. In almost all the specimens the shells had adhering to them, about a foot or more from the top, the small cockscorb oyster, small *serpula*, &c. consequently they must have been at that distance, protruded from the hard mud, in consequence of a violent earthquake that had happened previously to the discovery of the shells. These tubeshells differ much among themselves, not one of them being correspondent in size and thickness to another. The large end of the shell is completely closed, and has a rounded appearance; at this part it is very thin. The small end or apex is very brittle, and is divided by a longitudinal septum running down eight or nine inches, forming it into two distinct tubes, inclosed within the outer one, from whence the animal throws out tentacula; the substance of the shell is composed of layers having a fibrous and radiated appearance, covered externally with a pure white crust, and internally is of a yellow tinge; the external surface is frequently interrupted in a transverse direction by a sudden increase of thickness which probably indicates different stages in the growth of the shell, although they are at unequal distances, sometimes at six inches, at others at four in the same shell. These interruptions bear a rude and unfinished appearance, and do not extend into the radiated substance, but are

merely on the out-side shell which has rather a smooth surface, but impressed with the irregularities of the substance with which it was in contact. It is the great length and size of these shells which are the largest of the testacea of a tubular form yet discovered, and the division of the upper part, which constitute their principal peculiarities.

In a few weeks after the foregoing description was read, Mr. HOME communicated some observations on the Shell of this Sea Worm, proving it to belong to a species of the *Teredo*, with an account of the anatomy of the *Teredo Navalis*. By analysis Mr. HATCHER found that the shell was composed of carbonate of lime, and an animal gelatinous substance, which is greater in quantity than in the *chama gigas*, but less than in the common oyster. We cannot follow Mr. Home through all the minute anatomical description that he has given, but select some of the more interesting observations. The heart is situated on the back of the animal; in the middle between the mouth and the lower end of the stomach: the structure is such that it admits of only a single circulation, as in other animals which breathe through the medium of water, but the mode of its being performed is different from that in fishes; in the *teredines* the blood passes directly from the heart to the different parts of the body, and returns through the vessels of the breathing organs to the heart, while in fishes it goes first to the breathing organs, and then to the different parts of the body. This peculiar circulation becomes a link in the gradation of the modes of exposing the blood to the air in different animals, it appears to be less perfect than in fishes, but is more perfect than in caterpillars.

The mode in which the breathing-organs of the *teredines* are supplied with water, makes it evident that all seaworms, as well as other soft animals, which have no cavity for the reception of sea-water, must have breathing-organs placed externally. This is the case with all the *astinæ* met with in the West Indies, called animal flowers; and the beautiful membranous expansions they display, resembling the petals of flowers, are in fact breathing-organs, not tentacula for catching food. The *teredo gigantea*, when arrived at its full growth, closes up the end of the shell. This the *teredo navalis*

salis does also, hence it has been inferred that the animal, by this act, formed its own tomb, since it could no longer destroy the wood in which it was contained. Mr. Home, however, has found that in the *teredo gigantea*, death is not the consequence of this seclusion from the substance in which it is imbedded. He has adduced a variety of facts to prove that this *teredo* when arrived at its full growth, or when prevented from increasing its length, closes up the end of its shell and lives a long time afterwards, furnished with food from the sea-water which it receives like the *actinia*.

The *teredines* in their anatomical structure are more perfect than many of the *vermes*, and have a portion of red-blood. They turn round in their shell, with which the body has no attachment, and with which their covering only has a slight connection, at one particular spot, to prevent the external tubes from being disturbed. This motion of the animal is for the purpose of boring. Their most striking peculiarities are having three external openings instead of two: the stomach being unusually large and the breathing-organs having an uncommon conformation. As the *teredo gigantea* bores in the mud, on which it cannot be supposed to subsist, it is become a question whether the *teredo navalis* receives its support from the wood it destroys, or is supplied with food from the sea. Mr. Home produces arguments and facts in defence of the last opinion, supposing that it forms its habitation in a substance from which it receives no part of its sustenance: and that the saw-dust conveyed through the intestines is not digested, particularly as that examined by Mr. Hatchet had not undergone the slightest change: when burnt, the smoke had the odour of Wood; and it formed a charcoal easily consumed, and was converted into white ashes in every respect like vegetable charcoal. The straight course of the intestine in the *teredines* makes it probable that the saw-dust retards the progress of the food, so as to render convolutions unnecessary. In some of the *actinæ* the intestine is so much convoluted, that it appears to be wound round a central cylinder, in closely compacted turns.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

THE gold medal has been awarded to Dr. COGAN of Bath, for his Invention of a Drag for raising the Bodies of Per-

sons who have sunk under Water. In his description the inventor says that he dislikes the construction of drags hitherto in use both in this, and in other countries. Those used in Holland cannot without much danger be applied to the naked body, and are applicable only in cases in which the subjects fall into the water with their cloths on. The drag used in London is clumsy and dangerous. To remedy these defects Dr. Cogan has invented two drags; of which one is recommended on account of its cheapness; the other is applicable to every case and is so constructed as to multiply the chances of laying a secure hold of any part of the body without the possibility of an injury. "Had the dimensions," says Dr. C, "been smaller than they are, the drag would not encompass every part of the human body; and without the partition and curvatures at the extremities, the distances would be too great, and the body of a child might fall through the intermediate spaces. By means of the sliding hooks at the ends, the instrument is adapted both to naked bodies, and those which are clothed. As bathers are naked, the sharp-pointed extremities might lacerate, in a disagreeable manner, or, by entering the skin, they might impede a firmer hold. They are, therefore, made to recede."

The upper extremities are made both with a socket and a loop to be used either with a pole or cord, or with both which are preferable to either singly, because it has been proved by experiment, that a cord tied to the ring or loop, and passing through a hole made at the upper end of the pole gives a double advantage. The drag with a pole attached to it may be projected several yards further than without it; and in drawing forward the drag, till the end of the pole is brought within reach of the hand, the subject may be raised above the surface of the water in the most proper direction.

"We have not," says Dr. Cogan, as yet had an opportunity of trying these drags on the human body; but upon an effigy made in every respect as like as possible in form to the human body, both clothed and unclothed, they have answered in the most satisfactory manner. The effigy was brought to the surface in various directions, without once slipping from the hold. I shall add, that with two drags and a boat, assistance given in time would almost ensure success. A hook catching a single thread, will, it is well known, be sufficient to bring a hu-

man body to the surface of the water, or till it becomes visible: a second drag at such time might be applied to any part of the body, so as to secure a firm hold." The best drag costs 1l. 1s. the second 12s.

MR. SEBASTIAN GRANDI has obtained the silver medal and twenty guineas for Colours and Materials for Painting, and for a preparation of Grounds or Pannels for Painters. This gentleman assumes, from various experiments, that he has discovered the manner of preparing either Canvass, Copper, or Pannel in the old Venetian style; and also a method of purifying oils for painters' use agreeably to the practice of the ancient masters. He says he has been enabled to produce Crayons, of a quality greatly superior to any in use, and which are fixed, so as to prevent their rubbing off the paper when used, and which may also be applied in

water or in oil. We shall give an instance of each. The pannels and canvass grounds are prepared by laying on them a composition made from sheep's trotters calcined and wheaten flour in equal proportions. The grounds thus prepared do not crack, they may be painted on upon, almost immediately, and from their absorbent quality the business may be proceeded upon with dispatch.

Oil is purified by bone-ashes made into a paste with water, this is to be heated red-hot, and immersed in the oil, after which a small quantity of bone-ash is to be added; and, when it is clear, it is fit for use.

Crayons are formed of 1lb. of powdered bone-ashes, mixed with three ounces of spermaceti, and colouring matters as much as may be required. They are to be ground together, and then rolled up in proper form and dried on a board.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.

ANTIQUITIES.

THE Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain; by John Brittain, F. S. A. Part 8, 4to. 10s. 6d.; 5ne, 16s.

ARCHITECTURE.

Observations on English Architecture, Military, and Civil; compared with similar Buildings on the Continent, including a critical Itinerary of Oxford and Cambridge, &c. with Chronological Tables, and Dimensions of Cathedral and Conventual Churches; by the Rev. James Dallaway, M. B. F. S. A. 8vo. 12s. boards.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Life and Writings of Hugh Blair, D. D. F. R. S. one of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh; by the late John Hill, L. L. D. 8vo. 6s. boards.

An Account of the Life and Writings of David Hume, esq.; by Thomas Ritchie. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

The Last Years of the Reign of Louis XVI. by Francis Huc, 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

The Life and Writings of Mr. Tanner, of Exeter; by Dr. Hawker, D. D. with Mr. T.'s Portrait. 8vo. 5s.

DRAMA.

The Architect; a Farce, by the late Mr.

Nicholas Gypsum, with Notes and Preface; by the Author. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

The Young Lady's Pocket Library; or, Parental Monitor. 8vo. 8s. boards.

Moral Tales, for Young People; by Mrs. Hurry. 4s.

The Book of Monosyllables; or, an Introduction to the Childs Monitor, or Parental Instruction, in Two Parts. 1s. 6d. bound.

The Young Naval Hero; or, Hints to Parents and Guardians, on educating Young Gentlemen for the Navy. 2s. 6d.

A New General Pronouncing Dictionary; by William Enfield, M. A. 4s. bound.

A Comparative View of the New Plan of Education, promulgated by Mr. Joseph Lancaster in his Tracts concerning the Instruction of the Children of the Labouring Part of the Community, and of the System of Christian Education, by Mrs. Trimmer. 3s.

An Abridgment of Dr. Goldsmith's Natural History of Beasts and Birds, with 400 Engravings on Wood. 6s. bound.

The Juvenile Journal; or, Tales of Truth; by Mrs. Cockle. 2s. 6d.

GEOGRAPHY.

An Introduction to Geography, intended chiefly for the Use of Schools; including a Short Account of the Solar System, and the

of the Terrestrial Globe; with some Remarks on the Pronunciation of the Names of Foreign Countries, &c.; by Isaac Payne. 2s. 6d. bound.

HISTORY.

Tableau de L'Histoire Universelle, jusqu'à l'ère Chrétienne, en Vers Français. 3s.

HORTICULTURE.

Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London. 1 vol. Part 1. 7s. 6d.

LAW.

Trial of Sir J. Piers, for Crim Con, with Lady Cloncurry, in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, February 12, 1807. 2s.

A Treatise on the Law of Idiocy and Lame-ness; to which is subjoined, an Appendix, containing the Practice of the Court of Chancery on this Subject; by A. Highmore. 6s boards.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

A System of Operative Surgery, founded on the Basis of Anatomy, by Charles Bell; 1 vol. 8vo. 18s. boards.

A Popular Essay on the Disorder familiarly termed a Cold; by E. L. White. 8vo. 5s. bds.

Scriptures on Mr. Parkinson's Observations, on the Nature and Cure of the Gout, recently Published in Opposition to the Theory that proposes the Cooling Treatment of that Disease; to which are added in an Appendix, Two Letters addressed to Dr. Haygarth; by Robert Kinglake, M. D. 4s. boards.

Dr. Trotter's View of the Nervous Temperament; being a practical Enquiry into the increasing Prevalence, Prevention and Treatment of those Diseases, commonly called Nerves, Silious, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Low Spirits, Colic, Gout, &c.

Address to the Professors of Physic and Surgery in London and Westminster, proposing the Institution of a Society for investigating the Cause, Symptoms and Cure of the Hydrophobia. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

Observations on the Advantages and Practicability of making Tunnels under Navigable Rivers, particularly applicable to the proposed Tunnel under the Forth; with an Appendix; by James Millar, M. D. F. S. A. S. and William Vane, esq. 8vo. 5s. sewed.

The Student's Companion; or, Summary of general Knowledge, with Plates; by John Sabine. 12mo. 7s. boards.

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Lectures on the Art of Engraving, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain; by John Landseer, F. S. A. 8vo. 40s. 6d. boards.

A Few Remarks on a Piece of Criticism in the last Number of the Edinburgh Review; by William Hunter, esq. 6d.

A Dissertation on the Hebrew Roots; by Mr. Price. 12mo. 5s.

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Professor Franck's Account of Glauca Hall, and Mr. Whitefield's of the Orphan-House, Georgia.

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Mandeville Castle; or, the Two Ellinora. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s. boards.

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The Discarded Son; or, the Haunt of the Banditti; by Mrs. Roche. 5 vols. 27s. 6d. sewed.

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POETRY.

The Exodiad, a Poem; Book 1, 2, 3, 4; by Richard Cumberland, esq. and Sir James Bland Burgess, bart. 4to. 15s. boards.

The Mountain Bard; consisting of Ballads and Songs, founded on Facts, and Legendary Tales; by James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

Poems; by David Cary. 8vo. 5s. 6d. bds.

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The Utī Possidetis and Status Quo, a Political Satire. 1s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Some Thoughts on the Present State of the English Peasantry, written in consequence of Mr. Whitbread's motion in the House of Commons, Feb. 19, 1807; by I. N. Brewer. 1s. 6d.

POLITICS.

Lord Erskine's Speech in the House of Lords, April 13, 1807. 1s.

A Plain Address to the People of England, in explanation of the sacred Causes which occasioned the Dismissal of His Majesty's late Ministers. 6d.

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An Essay on the Study of Statistics, containing a Syllabus for Lectures, and intended to assist the inquiries of inexperienced Travelers; by D. Boileau. 2s. 6d. boards.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon preached to the supporters of the Unitarian Fund, in Parliament Court, Spital Fields, Nov. 26, 1806, by Joshua Toulmin, D. D. 1s.

A Scriptural Lecture on Heads; or, the Triumphs of grace Divine in Jesus Christ the Second Man, the Lord from Heaven over all the Reils of First Man. 2s. 6d. sewed.

Daniel's Evening Vision, compared with History; in which is disclosed a Prophecy concerning Bonaparte. 1s.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Richmond, Surry, on March 8th, 1807, being the first Sunday after the election of a

Marble Tablet, by the Parishioners of Richmond, in memory of Thomas Wakefield, B. A. their late Minister, by Edward Patterson, M. A. 1s. 6d.

Supplement to the Signs of the Times: with an Answer to Mr. Faber; by J. Bicheno, A. M. 2s.

A Sermon preached Feb. 25, 1807, first before His Majesty's Colchester regiment of Guards, and afterwards at Brompton Lodge, before their Royal Highnesses the Dutchess, the Princess and Prince William Frederic Duke of Gloucester, and the Dutchess's Household, by the Rev. William W. Dakins, L. L. B. F. S. A. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Hanwell, in the county of Middlesex, on Feb. 2, 1807, by the Rev. John Bond, A. M. 1s.

A Second Defence of Revealed Religion; in Two Sermons preached in the Chapel Royal St. James's; by Richard Watson, D. D. Lord Bishop of Landaff. 3s.

Lectures on Scripture Facts, by the Rev. William Bengo Collyer, of Peckham.

Luther's Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, with the Life; by the Rev. Erasmus Middleton, B. D. 8vo. 9s. boards.
Religious Union, Perseverance, and the support of Civil Union. 8vo. 3s.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Episcopal Communion of Edinburgh, on Jan. 15, 1807; by the Rev. D. Sandford, D. D. their Bishop. 1s. 6d.

A Scriptural Lecture on Heads; with a Supplementary Address to Mr. Robert Winter, on his late Sermon; by a Neighbour. 2s. 6d.

An Address to the Members of the Convocation at Large, on the proposed New Statute respecting Public Examination in the University of Oxford; by the Rector of Lincoln College. 1s. 6d.

A Second Address to Ditto by Ditto. 1s.

A Sermon preached by Wells, Soldier in the first Regiment of Guards, at the Baptist Meeting House, at Quardon, in Leicester-shire, Jan. 8, 1807, to which is prefixed a Short Account of the Author's Conversion. 3d.

Critical Remarks on Dr. Tatham's Two Addresses to the Members of Convocation. 1s.

Essays to do Good, addressed to all Christians, whether in Private or Public Capacities; by Cotton Mather, D. D. Revised and improved by G. Burder. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Domestic Discipline, and Youth admonished; two Sermons, by D. Tyreman. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

An Appendix to Dr. Watt's Psalms and Hymns; by Dr. Williams, and Mr. Boden. 12mo. large print, 5s.

Toplady's Prayers enlarged. 1s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Picture of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, containing a Guide to the Town and Neighbourhood, a History of the Roman Wall, and a particular Account of the Coal-Mines; Illustrated by a New and Correct Plan of the Coal District, including the Rivers, Tyne and Wear. the

the Collieries, Streets, Roads, Towns, Villages and Gentlemen's Seats; a Plan of Newcastle, and a Descriptive Vignette by Bewick. 3s.

TRAVELS.

Travels through the Canadas; containing a Description of the Picturesque Scenery on some of the Rivers and Lakes; with an Account of the Productions, Commerce, and Inhabitants of those Provinces. To which is subjoined a Comparative View of the Manners and Customs of Several of the Indian Nations of North and South America; by George He-

ment, esq. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. boards, with a separate Atlas, 3l. 13s. 6d.

The Present State of Turkey; or, a Description of the Political, Civil, and Religious Constitution, Government and Laws, of the Ottoman Empire; by Thomas Thornton, esq. 4to. 1l. 1s. boards.

The Stranger in England; or, Travels in Great Britain, from the German of C. A. G. Goede. 3 vols. 8vo. 15s. boards.

Observations on a Journey through Spain and Italy to Naples, and thence to Smyrna and Constantinople, 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

MR. LANCASTER announces for publication by subscription, at twelve copies for a pound, an abbreviated Account of his newly invented Method of instructing the Children of the Poor. Perhaps one of the most interesting spectacles to be seen at present in or near London is the Free School of this benevolent man, situated about two hundred yards from the Obelisk, in St. George's Fields. In this School nearly one thousand poor children are rapidly taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, by one master, on the plan of Mr. Lancaster, for a total expence not exceeding three hundred pounds per annum. The leading principle of this well regulated and orderly Establishment is, that the senior classes teach the junior, and that emulation through every class is excited by rewards and promotion. The methods of teaching are also much simplified—for example, the children learn to read and write the alphabet at the same time, by forming the letters in sand with their fingers, as each letter is successively called by the monitor; they afterwards learn to read and write monosyllables in the same manner, and the precision and rapidity with which the smallest children perform these operations is very surprising, and highly interesting. Aided by this plan, the children of the poor may, without exception, be initiated in the first rudiments of knowledge; and we congratulate the country on the prospect of its speedy adoption by the Legislature, on the introduction of Mr. Whitbread.

Sir JOHN CARR will publish, early in May, the Account of his recent Excursion into Holland, and along the Rhine, to

Mentz and Darmstadt. The engravings which will accompany this volume are still more beautiful than those which have accompanied his former works.

The Rev. J. ROBINSON, master of the Free Grammar-School at Ravenstonedale, has just completed a copious work on the Literature, Manners, Customs, Religion, Warfare, Laws, &c. &c. of the Greeks, intended for the use of schools; and including the results of the various dissertations which have been written on those subjects since the time of Potter. The work of Mr. R., which will be found an indispensable companion in reading the Greek Classics, will be published under the title of *Archæologia Græca*.

Mr. BELSHAM is about to publish a Collection of State-Papers, Official Letters, and other Documents, illustrative of English History, from the Revolution to the Peace of Amiens. These Papers extend to two volumes, and are so printed as either to be sold separately, or in connection with the various volumes of his History, to which the Papers respectively appertain. This work, together with the History of Mr. Hume, forms now a regular and respectable series of English history from the earliest records to our own times—a series which has hitherto been among the principal desiderata of English Literature.

Mr. JONES, of Haford, to whom the public are under obligation for so splendid an edition of Froissart, is now engaged in a Translation of the Chronicles of Montfret, which includes the period from 1400 to 1467, and describe the particulars of the conquests of Henry the Vth., and of the subsequent expulsion of the English from France.

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The same gentleman is about to publish a Translation of the Memoirs of Joinville, who was contemporary with Louis the IXth., and accompanied that Monarch in his famous expedition into Egypt. It is to be hoped that the recent destruction of this gentleman's beautiful villa, at Hafod, will not diminish his ardour in this interesting literary pursuits.

Mr. SMART's new Translation of Gil Blas, accompanied by ONE HUNDRED engravings, will be ready in a few days.

Mr. RAYMOND, author of the Life of Dermody, is preparing a complete edition of the Poetical Works of that wonderful, but unfortunate youth.

A Catalogue Raisonnée is in the press, of the Library of the late Sultaun Tip-poo Saib, which, after his death, was conveyed entire from Seringapatam to the College at Calcutta. It consisted of upwards of 2000 manuscripts, in the Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostanee languages, many of them highly curious.

Mr. GIFFORD, the translator of Juvenal, and editor of Massinger, is engaged in an edition of the works of Ben Jonson.

The new edition of the Bible, with annotations by Dr. GREGORY, and superb engravings from the works of the great Masters, will not make its appearance till the 1st. day of January, 1808.

Among the other absurdities of the admirers of black letter, and of the literary *petits-maitres* who give enormous prices for *useless* books, a "modern antique" is announced in a *fac-simile* reprint of the first folio edition of the Works of Shakespeare, in which it is childishly boasted that the type and paper are exactly to correspond with that of the *massy* original!

Mr. WOOL announces a second quarto on the subject of the Life and Writings of Dr. Joseph Warton.

Mr. WILSON, the proprietor of the Stereotype Office, in Duke-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, having favoured us with some particulars relative to the art of Stereotype printing, in contradiction to the statement made in our last number, we feel great pleasure in laying some extracts from his communication before our readers. We are concerned that Mr. Wilson's paper came to hand so late as to prevent its appearance in the part of our Magazine devoted to original correspondence, and we hope that his arguments will not appear to have suffered from the curtailment which has been necessary to adapt them to their present place.

"The first column of the Varieties of your last publication (No. 155), p. 264,

contains (says Mr. Wilson) two paragraphs, which profess to convey information upon the art of Stereotype printing, and upon the improvements introduced by Lord Stanhope in the construction of printing presses. In this statement there are several mistakes, calculated to mislead the public mind. It is due from me, not to the *Bookfellers* of London particularly, but to the Bookfellers, and to the PRINTERS too, of England, Scotland, and Ireland; to the Masters of public Schools and private Seminaries, to the Governors of Institutions for the gratuitous circulation of books, to all persons interested in the faithful and economical education of youth of both sexes, and in general to the whole literary world,—it is due from me to bring forward something more than bare assertion upon the present occasion; to state what really are the advantages peculiar to Stereotype Printing, which I presume I am rather better qualified to do than are those persons who know nothing of the subject. The advantages arising from an application of the Stereotype invention to the manufacture of books, are not confined to any particular department of the printing business. In every department of expenditure they are as self-evident as profitable, and need only to be mentioned to be well understood. In the first place, *the wear of moveable types*, in Stereotyping, does not exceed 5l. per cent. of the heavy expence incurred by the old method of printing.—2dly. The expenditure upon *composition and reading* is nearly the same by both methods, for a first edition; but this great expence must be repeated for every succeeding edition from moveable types; whereas, by the Stereotype plan it *ceases for ever*.—3dly. The expence of *Stereotype plates*, when I am employed to cast them, is not 20l. per cent. of that of moveable type pages.—4thly. The expenditure upon *paper and press-work* is the same by both methods; but it is not incurred at the same time. The old method requires an advance of capital for a consumption of four years; whereas, by Stereotype, half a year's stock is more than sufficient. It follows, therefore, that 12½. per cent. of the capital hitherto employed in paper and press-work is fully adequate to meet an equal extent of sale.—5thly. A fire-proof room will hold Stereotype plates of works, of which the dead stock in printed paper would require a warehouse twenty times the size; and thus *warehouse-rent and insurance* are saved; with the additional advantage, in case of accident by fire,

fire, that the Stereotype plates may be instantly put to press, instead of going through the tedious operations of moveable type printing; and thus no loss will be sustained from the works being out of print.—6thly. In Stereotype, every page of the most extensive work has a separate plate; all the pages, therefore, of the said work, must be equally new and beautiful. By the old method, the types of each sheet are distributed, and with them the succeeding sheets are composed; so that, although the first few sheets of a volume may be well printed, the last part of the same volume, in consequence of the types being in a gradual state of wear as the work proceeds, will appear to be executed in a very inferior manner.—7thly. The Stereotype art possesses a security against error, which must stamp every work so printed with a superiority of character that no book from moveable types ever can attain. What an important consideration it is, that the inaccuracies of language, the incorrectness of orthography, the blunders in punctuation, and the accidental mistakes that are continually occurring in the printing of works by moveable types, and to which every new edition superadds its own particular share of error,—what a gratifying security it is, that all descriptions of error are not only completely cured by the Stereotype invention, but that the certainty of the Stereotype plates remaining correct, may be almost as fully relied on as if the possibility of error did not at all exist!—If these observations be just with reference to the printing of English books, how forcibly must they be felt when applied to the other languages generally taught in this country!—how much more forcibly when applied to those languages which are the native dialects of the most ignorant classes throughout the United Kingdom, but which are as little understood as they are generally spoken!—8thly, Stereotype plates admit of alteration; and it will be found that they will yield at least twice the number of impressions that moveable types are capable of producing.—Lastly, All the preceding advantages may be perpetuated, by the facility with which Stereotype plates are cast from Stereotype plates. Such is a general outline of the present state of the Stereotype invention; and such are the obvious advantages arising from it to learning and to ignorance,—to every state and condition of civilized life. From the whole it results, that a saving of 25l. to 40l.

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per cent. will accrue to the public in the prices of all books of standard reputation and sale, which, I believe, are pretty accurately ascertained to comprehend THREE FOURTHS of all the book printing of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is fair to conclude, therefore, that the sales, both at home and abroad, will be considerably increased, and that the duties on paper will be proportionally productive; so that the public will be benefited in a twofold way by a general adoption and encouragement of the Stereotype art. With this view, I think the period is now arrived when I ought to announce to all the respectable classes before mentioned, particularly to Printers and Bookfellers, that I am fully prepared to enable them to participate in the advantages to be derived from the Stereotype art, in any way that may be most conducive to their particular interests, either individually or collectively. With respect to the improvements by Earl Stanhope in the construction of printing-presses, I deny that it is possible to introduce the principles which command the power and regulate the truth of this ingenious invention of his Lordship's into the common working presses hitherto in general use."

An Encyclopædia of Manufactures is announced, in which it is intended to trace every raw material from its growth until it is delivered into the hands of the workman, to develop the various modes of its fabrication, to point out the improvements each art has received, and to detail the history and progress of the improvements, with hints for their farther extension and simplification. It will be completed in eight or ten volumes octavo; and it is intended to publish a part every two months, containing six sheets of letter-press, with a sufficient number of plates to illustrate the different subjects, making a volume annually.

The minutes of the last Conference of the Methodists, held at Leeds in August, 1806, represent the numbers of that society to be as follows:

In Great Britain	110,803
In Ireland	23,773
Gibraltar	40
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland	1,418
West-India Whites,	1,775
Coloured people, &c.	13,165
United States—whites,	95,628
Coloured people, &c.	24,316
Total	270,919

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Of these upwards of 109,000 are found in England and Wales, to which may be added 109,000 more, who have not ventured to have their names enrolled; and to these may be added the younger branches of families, making about 318,000 more, forming in the whole nearly half a million of persons!

Mr. OLINTHUS GREGORY, A. M. of the Royal Military Academy, has in the press a translation of the Abbé Haüy's *Traité Élémentaire de Physique*, with notes. The translation will make two handsome octavo volumes, and will be published in a few weeks. In conjunction with Mr. Gregory's Treatise on Astronomy, and his Treatise on Mechanics, it will constitute a complete course of Natural Philosophy, including every modern discovery.

Mr. WEST, an eminent printer and bookseller of Cork, is preparing to publish twenty-four Picturesque Views of Cork and its Environs, engraved by Mr. F. Calvert; accompanied by appropriate descriptions and illustrative notes, written by himself.

A second edition, revised and considerably augmented, of Conversation, a didactic poem, by WILLIAM COOKE, esq. will be published in a few days.

Mr. JOHN TAUNTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Surgeon to the City and Finsbury Dispensaries, &c. will commence his Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, on Saturday, the 30th of May, 1807, at No. 21, Greville-street, Hatton-garden.

The number of shipwrights necessary for building ships of war within twelve months are respectively as follows:

Men.	Guns.	About Tons.
47	- 74	- 1,700
27	- 36	- 900
11	- 18	- 450
9	- Brig	- 380
7	- Gun Vessel	- 180

A new institution for the reform of female prostitutes is about to be established in London, under the name of the London Female Penitentiary. The object is the same as the Magdalen; but comparative advantages will result from peculiarities in the respective plans: and distinguishing features of the London Female Penitentiary will be the co-operation of intelligent and pious ladies in the regulation of the charity, and a prompt admission of applicants into a temporary ward. The external management of the affairs of the Institution is to be entrusted

to a committee of thirty-six gentlemen, together with a treasurer and secretary; and to a committee of twenty-four ladies is to be exclusively confided the management of its internal economy.

The number of Printing Offices in London are upwards of two hundred, and they employ at least 500 presses. In Edinburgh there were in 1763 six printing-offices; in 1790 twenty-one; in 1800 thirty; in 1805 forty. In the 40 printing-offices now in Edinburgh are employed upwards of 120 printing-presses.

Mr. DIBDIN has in the press (to be published by subscription, and to be completed in twenty-six parts or numbers, crown folio), a new periodical work, consisting of a series of short and simple Essays and Songs; calculated, in their general operation, progressively to assist the musical education of young ladies at boarding schools, called the Musical Mentor, or St. Cecilia at School. The whole written and composed by himself. The first part will appear about the end of May.

Mr. RIGG has laid before the Royal Society a proposal for a new Compensation Pendulum. In the course of various experiments he has discovered that of all the modes of compensation, that of triangles is the best. He has accordingly constructed one of triangles, two sides of which are steel, and the base brass or zinc, which expands twice as much as steel; and hence the expansion of the sides is properly counteracted by the expansion of the base. In this way Mr. R. affirms that pendulums may be constructed of any series of triangles, that would continue the same length throughout all climates and seasons.

We have in our number for February already noticed a new theory, advanced by Dr. WOLLASTON, and cited by Mr. Davy, in his Lectures of the *Fairy Rings*. A paper from Dr. Wollaston on this subject has been read to the Royal Society, of which we shall hereafter give a more detailed account.

Another paper, by Capt. FLINDERS, on the dip of the Magnetic Needle, has been laid before the Royal Society. In a future number we shall notice the corrections of his former paper on this subject.

Mr. BELFOUR's version of Yriarte's Poem on the Dignity and Charms of Music, is in the press, and will speedily appear.

Mr. E. WALKER has invented a new optical machine, called the Phantasmoscope, which is intended to afford entertainment to those who derive pleasure from

from optical illusions. To a person standing before this machine, a door is apparently opened, and a phantom makes its appearance, coming towards him, and increasing in magnitude as it approaches. This phantom appears in the air like a beautiful painting, and in such brilliancy of colouring that it is not necessary to make the room dark; this picture appears to the greatest advantage when it is illuminated. Mr. W. has applied his machine to represent the phases of the moon, the primary planets, and other phenomena in the heavens.

Mr. CORNELIUS VARLEY has laid before the public some remarks on atmospheric phenomena, particularly on the formation of clouds; their permanence; their precipitation in rain, snow, and hail; and the consequent rise of the barometer. The inferences drawn by this gentleman are, 1. That no cloud can be formed, or exist, without electricity. 2. That no cloud can fall in rain till it parts with some of its electricity. 3. That in fine weather the earth must be giving electricity to the atmosphere by means of vapour, and in stormy weather the atmosphere must be giving electricity to the earth by means of vapour, rain, or lightning. 4. That in fine weather the clouds are separating, and in stormy weather uniting. 5. That electricity is the suspending power in clouds. 6. That dry air is a conductor of heat, but a non-conductor of electricity. 7. That water can exist permanently in four states, and temporarily in one only. Two of these are effected by electricity, and three without it. The first electrical state is that of cloud, which is so much charged as to become lighter than air at the surface of the earth; the second is a complete saturation of water with the electric fluid, which produces a transparent and elastic fluid light enough to float above the highest clouds. The first of the three other states is ice; the second is liquid; the third, which is quite temporary, is vapour; for, as soon as the supply of heat by which it is raised from the earth is withdrawn, it condenses, and returns again to the state of water. A consequence of this theory is, that when a cloud loses its electricity in an atmosphere below the freezing point, then snow is produced, for the vapours will be frozen in the act of uniting: and particles of moisture united into rain, and passing through a cold region in their de-

scend to the earth, will come down in the form of hail.

Dr. CLANNY, of Durham, has just published an History and Analysis of the Mineral Waters at Butterby, near that city.

Russia.

The mineral waters of Lipetzki, in the province of Tambow, in Russia, have lately been analysed by M. Skell, and are found to contain in one pound as follows:

Carbonat of iron	-	$\frac{22}{100}$ grains
— of lime	-	$\frac{24}{100}$
Muriate of magnesia	-	$\frac{25}{100}$
— of soda	-	$2\frac{1}{100}$
Sulphate of lime	-	$\frac{1}{100}$
— of soda	-	$\frac{1}{100}$ nearly
Bitumen	-	$\frac{100}{100}$

From this analysis, and other accurate observations, it should seem that the water of Lipetzki has some analogy to that of Pyrmont: it has, however, less of the irritating quality, with regard to the carbonic; less of the power of solution with respect to salts, and more of the tonic powers of iron. On these accounts M. S. asserts that the water of Lipetzki stimulates, gives vigour, increases the elasticity of the muscular fibres and the activity of the organs, enriches the blood, and imparts more colour to it; while on the other hand it liquefies tenacious, slimy, and condensed fluids, removes obstructions in the canals, qualifies the sharpness of humours, and destroys worms.

France.

The public will soon be presented with the Narrative of the Voyage of Discovery in the South Seas, performed during the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. It will comprehend the historical part; the manners and description of the people; and the department of natural philosophy and meteorology, forming together four quarto volumes! It will be drawn up by Messrs. PERON and LESVEUR, and will be printed at the expence of the government. The part containing the natural history will be published by subscription.

M. TENON has lately presented to the National Institute a description of the teeth of the cahalot and crocodile. The teeth of the former have no enamel, but only the osseous cortex. The one, we are informed, may be easily distinguished from the other, because the enamel is much harder, and is entirely dissolved in the acids, without leaving any gelatinous parenchyme. The tusks of the elephant, and the grind-

ers of the bear, have no other envelope.

The same able anatomist is about to publish an important work on the eye, and the diseases to which it is subject. He has made several new remarks upon the parts which surround this organ: he has found some tendinous lumps which tie the straight muscles to the anterior edges of the orbit, and serve them for a kind of returning pulley, and hinder them from compressing the eye-ball: he has developed a membranous tunic which surrounds the eye-ball, attaches it to the two angles of the orbit by two kinds of wings, passes into the pupils, and is there reflected behind the iris, and gives a passage to the tendons of the muscles: he has established a new opinion upon the agents which transmit to the iris the action of the retina, and by which the impressions received by the latter dilate or contract the other, these agents he finds in the ciliary processes, the tongues of which are prolonged behind the iris, and the tails of them touch the retina.

M. Tenon has also discovered that the hare-lip sometimes proceeds from a rent of the maxillary bones, sometimes from a rent in both; and he attributes the cause of it to a disproportionate dilatation of the tongue. He asserts that it is highly dangerous to perform any operation for the hare-lip at the time when the teeth are cutting.

M. DUVERNOY, a young physician, has presented to the National Institute a Memoir upon the Hymen, in which he has shown that this singular membrane, hitherto generally regarded as peculiar to the human species, is also found in every animal.

M. BARTHEY, professor of Montpellier, has re-written his celebrated work upon the Elements of the Science of Man, which it is expected will produce a kind of revolution in the science of physiology.

M. DUCOM has given a new method of determining the latitude at sea by two altitudes. It is founded upon this principle, that the time which we deduce from an observation made at the moment the sun passes by the prime vertical is exact, whatever may be the error which affects the latitude by account, which is requisite to be used in most of the methods now followed. By this first observation, and the exact time to be deduced from it, the

watch is regulated; and at any other time of the day a new altitude, with this exact time being known by the preceding operation, will give the true latitude. Commissioners have been appointed to examine this method, who report that it will give the latitude very exactly, whatever may be the error in the latitude by account, when, as the method requires, one of the two altitudes shall have been taken exactly at the passage by the prime vertical, or very near it.

M. LEUPOLD has lately read to the Society of Arts and Sciences at Bourdeaux, a Memoir upon the Generation of Surfaces of the Second Order. All of them may result from one common generation, which is executed by a curve of the second kind variable in its dimensions, and moved in such a manner that its plane may always remain parallel to itself. The equations which point out this circumstance give the law of the motion of the generatrix. This curve will be an ellipsis for surfaces having a centre, and a parabola for surfaces having no centre. In the case where each of the points of the generating curve has a right line for its direction, the surface may be engendered by a straight line moved in space. The analytical condition for this to happen indicates the hyperbolic paraboloid, and the parabolic cylinder. The common generatrix to all these surfaces may become a circle, except with regard to the two last.

A magnificent work is announced at Paris by Messrs. TREUTTEL and WURTZ, under the title of *Voyage Pittoresque de Constantinople et des Rives du Bosphore*, which is to contain forty-eight plates, and to be published in twelve parts, accompanied by suitable texts; printed by Didot. The price of each print will be 100 francs to the subscribers at Paris, and the first part is to appear in May.

America.

Mr. J. D. BURK has recently published two volumes of the History of Virginia, which will speedily be followed by a third and fourth. We understand that this History of Virginia is not only valuable as the production of a superior pen, but also from the new information with which it abounds, every distinguished character of the Union, particularly the president Jefferson, having contributed manuscripts to the historian.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

* The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

Christiansborg, a Danish Settlement on the Gold Coast of Africa. Drawn by G. Webber. Engraved by J. Hill.

Cape Coast Castle, a British Settlement on the Gold Coast of Africa, by the same Artists.

Danaboe, a British Settlement on the Gold Coast of Africa. Ditto.

St. George D'Elmira, a Dutch Settlement on the Coast of Africa. Ditto.

Each of these Prints are dedicated by Permission, to His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, by J. Barrow, and G. Webber. Published for Messrs. Boydell and Co. price 11. 1s. each.

THE best written descriptions of the rich scenery with which this country so much abounds, will convey but a very imperfect idea of the place to the mind of the reader, if it is not accompanied with a delineation. This remark applies with treble force to the scenery of another country, and even when there is a delineation, it should, in many cases, (as for example, in the four prints before us) be coloured to convey a correct idea of the place to the spectator. On the first inspection of these prints we thought the sky too high coloured, and too hot for nature; but, on a moment's reflection, and considering the place represented was the coast of Africa, the objection vanished. A gentleman who has seen three of the places represented, has since that time assured us that they are in an eminent degree correct representations. There is a great deal of taste displayed in the drawing of the scenes and figures, and the prints are extremely well engraved.

Miss Byrne some time since published No. I. consisting of eight finished Etchings from various masters. Price 21s. The second number is at the printers, and will be published for Messrs. Boydell and Co. in the course of a few days. The prints that we have seen are from T. Hearne, G. Barret, S. Gilpin, &c. and executed in a style that does infinite honour to the taste and talents of the fair artist; and it afforded us a high gratification to see a work in so superior a style from the burin of a female.

Besides the above, Messrs. Boydell and Co. have announced, as very nearly ready for publication, the third number

of *Liber Veritas*, containing twenty facsimile prints after Claude's drawings, in the collection of Earl Spencer, and Charles Lambert, esq. of the Temple; engraved by Earlom.

Bataillen d. 2 April 1801, par Kiøbenbørg. Reed. C. A. Lorensen pinxt. J. F. Clemens sculp. Price 21. 2s.

The above is published for Mr. Clemens, of Copenhagen, and for Messrs. Boydell and Co. London. A key-plate, containing an ample description of the vessels that were engaged, &c. &c. is delivered with it. The print is very large, and the figures, which are numerous, are drawn and engraved with a spirit that does great honour to the artists.

Full length Portrait of Mrs. Duff. R. Cosway del. John Agar sculp. Published for R. Ackerman, Strand, by whom it is dedicated to the Right Hon. James Duff, Earl of Fife. Price 10s. 6d. plain; 21s. in colours.

Many of our readers will recollect Mrs. Duff being a few years since bitten in the cheek by a favourite lap-dog, and, in consequence of it, being some time afterwards seized with the hydrophobia, and dying in great agony. She was a Miss Manners, and sister to Lady Heathcote, of whom a companion print at the same price, is in the engraver's hands. The portrait is marked with that easy and elegant air which distinguishes many of Mr. Cosway's productions, and is admirably well engraved.

Mr. Ackermann has also published a sixth number of *Eudiments of Trees*, of which, in addition to what we said of the preceding numbers, that is their being admirably calculated to be useful to every one who is studying the art of drawing, by putting them in a way of marking the characteristic distinctions in the foliage of trees, discriminating the variety of scenery in nature; that it is in some respects superior to any of the numbers heretofore published, and we earnestly recommend it to any one who wishes to become a proficient in delineating landscapes. It contains, besides the introductory plate, the *Yew, Virginia Poplar, Juniper, Scotch Fir, and Cypress*.

He

He has likewise published, price 7s. coloured, what must at this period, be peculiarly interesting, viz. eight delineations of the various ranks of the soldiers in the army of Russia, which may be relied on as perfectly correct, being from the drawings of an officer now with Beningen's army. They comprise *The Russian Yeager, or Sharp-shooter, Russian Cossack, Russian Officer of Cossacks, Russian Calmuck, or Bashkir, Russian Hussar, Russian Field Grenadier, Russian Horse Body-guard.*

More Miseries of Human Life; illustrated in twelve plates, by T. Rowlandson, price 6s. coloured, are published for R. Ackermann, and marked with a large portion of broad humour; though we think, the being pinned up to a door round the neck by an over-driven ox, is of too serious a complexion to be classed with being overpersuaded to stand up in a country dance, when you are conscious of cutting an awkward figure, &c. a continuation of the *Miseries*, on a larger scale, price 2s. each, five of which Mr. Ackermann has already published, is approaching towards a conclusion, and if Mr. Rowlandson marks the succeeding prints with equal humour, will constitute a very ludicrous and whimsical set of engravings. The same publisher has also six small coloured etchings, by the same artist, representing Plymouth Dock and Harbour, Yarmouth Roads, Perry's Dock, &c.; in which the figures have infinite spirit, and the views are correct and picturesque.

The late Mr. Saurey Gilpin, who died at Brompton, on the 8th of March, aged 73, was deservedly distinguished as a painter of animals. Other artists might give the anatomical figure with equal correctness, but no painter who ever came under our observation, gave the character of the animal with so close an attention to the markings of nature. A picture of the Houyhnhms, from Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, struck the late Mr. Mortimer so forcibly, that when he saw it in the Exhibition room, he remarked, that as, perhaps, no man except Swift could have described horses possessing such faculties, it was certain that no painter but Gilpin could have displayed their characters in their faces. There is a mezzotinto from this picture, as a companion print to the Fall of Phaëton. He painted Deer in a most exquisite style; these he sometimes introduced in Barret's landscapes, and with this addition, or that of horses, their united

pictures are very valuable. Mr. Locke, of Norbury Park, has several of them. He sometimes painted in conjunction with Hodges, which was the case in one of the pictures in the Shakespeare Gallery. He many years since etched eight plates of horses, with borders in imitation of mounted drawings, all blood-horses, and in a very spirited style. He had an order from his Majesty for six pictures, but the writer of this article does not know if they were ever finished; for Mr. Gilpin did not finish his pictures in haste; but was indeed slow in his operations.

The late John Opie, esq. R. A. was a native of Truro, in Cornwall, where his father resided in an obscure situation. Some strange stories have been told of Dr. Wolcot finding his father and him quarrelling in a law-pit, and being from that induced to notice the boy. Be that as it may, the Doctor was certainly his earliest patron; for finding he had a turn for painting, he employed him to paint his own portrait, and afterwards recommended him to paint many others at a very low price; which, however enabled the young artist to save 30l. which he brought up to London when he came with the Doctor many years ago; and, from the strong marks of mind which his pictures even then displayed, was soon noticed as a genius of the first order. One of the pictures he exhibited, of a boy washing his feet, so much struck Mr. Wyat, of Milton-place, Egham, that he recommended him to twelve of his friends, whose portraits he painted; among them were, Lady Hoare, and R. Burrell, esq. He has been for many years considered as a leading artist, and, if we reflect on the very marked style of his portraits, was surely highly worthy of the character he obtained. When elected lecturer at the Royal Institution, he read a set of lectures that were deservedly much noticed, and, in his praises of our own artists, gave every possible encomium to Wilson the landscape-painter.

When elected Professor of painting to the Royal Academy, he gave a series of Lectures which will probably be published. The subject of one of the last, was colouring, which, though subordinate to the higher essentials of the art of painting, he illustrated in a most impressive and eloquent manner.

His illness was short; he died and was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 20th of April. The procession at his funeral was numerous, being composed of

of many of the most distinguished persons of rank, talents, and erudition, who thus paid the last tribute of respect to a man of the first order of genius. The chief mourner was Dr. Alderson, of Norwich, (the father of Mrs. Opie). The supporters were Lord De Dunstonsville, Sir John Leicester, S. Whitbread, esq., Sir John St. Aubin, H. T. Elphinston and Wm. Smith, esquires, all the Royal Academicians, and the principal amateurs of the arts were present. There were fifty mourning-coaches, and between fifty and seventy gentlemen's carriages.

The finished and unfinished paintings, drawings, and sketches, of the late Mr. Barry, were last month (after being two or three times announced and the sale postponed) sold by Mr. Christie. Among the drawings there were some which displayed great knowledge of the figure, and had great merit; in general, they sold at a moderate price. There were several sketches intended for portraits in the Adelphi pictures. His own portrait, sitting at the base of the statue of Hercules, who is crushing envy, holding the picture of the Cyclops, a subject painted by Timanthes; sold for 12 guineas. A study from Titian, St. John, for 30 guineas. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the character of St. George, which Mr. Pearson, of Mablegate, copied in painted glass, for 25 guineas. The Temptation of Adam by Eve, from Milton, 100 guineas. Venus Anadyomene, 110 guineas. Jupiter beguiled by Juno, 25 guineas. His grand and favourite picture of Pandora, or the Heathen Eve, the last of his productions,

which he has been annually altering and finishing according to his ideas of perfection for many many years, was sold for 230 guineas. His thirteen copper-plates from the series of pictures in the Adelphi, were sold for 200 guineas.

No. V. of the *Polyautography*, is just publishing, and we think in a progressive state of improvement. Among the prints are a landscape by G. Walker, (*amateur*) and a drawing from Pufeli, of Ganymede, taken by the Gods to be the cup-bearer of Jove, that have peculiar excellence.

The Society of Painters in Water-colours, (removed from Lower Brook-street) began to exhibit at the old Royal Academy Rooms, Pall Mall, near Carleton-house, on the 27th of last month; many of their productions are of a superior cast; we shall notice them in a future number.

We have been informed, that Bartolozzi, notwithstanding his advanced age of 82 years, continues to enjoy good health, and is engaged to give to the world fresh proofs of his superior abilities. The *Massacre of the Innocents* by Guido Rheni, has lately been engraved by him with his usual delicacy and expression. An engraving of the *Narcissus of Vicgra*, will soon make its appearance, with the figures *only* by Bartolozzi.

Mr. W. Russell, of Newman-street, has, by permission, put into the hands of Mr. Heath, the engraver, an approved portrait of W. Wilberforce, esq. M. P. executed by the late John Russell, esq. R. A.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A second Practical Guide to Thorough Bass, written by A. F. C. Kollman, Esq Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel at St. James's. 10s. 6d.

MR. Kollman, to use his own words, does not profess to give in this work "a complete treatise of all the mysteries of harmony," but rather designs it as "a familiar guide to the knowledge of chords, and their practical use to a figured bass." Limiting our view to that avowed boundary, we have received much satisfaction from the perusal of the pages before us. Simplicity and perspicuity go hand in hand through the several topics on which they treat, and the *two* in harmony cannot attentively read them with-

out much profitable information. The whole is divided into ten chapters: The first chapter consists of *Introductory Explanations*; the second describes the *Fundamental Concord*, or *Common Chord*; the third treats of the *Two Inversions of the Fundamental Concord*; the fourth of the *Fundamental Discord*, or *Chord of the Seventh*; the fifth of the *Three Inversions of the Fundamental Discord*; the sixth of *Accidental Chords*; the seventh of the *Signatures of Chords*; the eighth of the *Progression of Chords*; the ninth of *Various useful Particulars*; and the tenth of the *Practice of Thorough-Bass according to the preceding Doctrines*.

Borne in yon Blaze of Orient Sky, a favourite Duett, as sung by Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan, Composed and inscribed to the Right Honourable Lady Frances Pratt, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 2s. 6d.

This duett is comprized in two movements, the first of which is happily relieved by the second. The melody is pleasing and fanciful, and the two parts are disposed in a masterly style. We have never heard this composition, but were too convinced of its good effect in performance, to be surprised at learning that it had been received with the highest applause at Harrison's annual Concert. It is accompanied with a part for the piano-forte, and the words are by the late Dr. Darwin.

Marche Sicilienne et Rondo pour le Piano-forte. Composées et dédiées à mi Lady Frances Pratt, par S. Von Esch. 2s. 6d.

This composition is not very difficult of performance, yet the effect is brilliant, and bespeaks a bold and animated fancy. The passages are in general little else than what we meet with every day; yet their classification and connection are so judicious as to force attention, impress the ear with originality, and awaken its most pleasurable sensations.

"Garvan," a Glee for three Voices; composed and inscribed to Mr. Bartleman, by Dr. Callcott. 2s. 6d.

"Garvan" is characterized by that ingenuity and science for which Dr. Callcott's vocal productions are distinguished. The general construction is good, the expression just and forcible, and some of the responses are conducted with all the ability of the real master. The words are selected from Southern's Madoc, and by their simplicity and spirit point out their author.

"Secure by George's Care," a Glee for Four Voices; composed by John Stafford Smith, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Smith has written this glee with spirit and boldness consonant to the sentiment of the poetry, and has conducted the combination with considerable ability and judgment. Some of the points are extremely good, and the harmony is everywhere just and correct.

"My Mother," a Song, taken from Original Poems for Infant Minds; set to Music by Miss L. H. of Liverpool. 1s.

We are sorry not to be able to speak in the highest terms of this little effort. The air is by no means conspicuous for its sweetness or character, and the gene-

ral effect is languid and unimpressive. We ought not, perhaps, in candour, to dismiss the article without apprising Miss L. H. that we find in the first symphony a superabundant bar.

Scene, consisting of a Solo and Polacca, performed and sung by Mrs. Bilington, in the Opera of Il Fanciullo par la Musica; arranged for the Piano-forte with an accompaniment for the Flute ad libitum. Composed and dedicated to Miss Midway, by G. C. Ferrari. 1s.

Mr. Ferrari, by his present arrangement of this Scene, has produced a pleasing and useful exercise for the instrument for which it is here designed. The solo is agreeable, and is preceded by a short introductory movement, at once bold, simple, and effective; and the polacca is novel and ingenious, and forms a striking and excellent conclusion.

"My Mary," a favourite Ballad taken from Cowper's Illustrations; set to Music, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, by a Lady. 1s.

Female talents bring with them every claim to our commendation, and we are happy to have to award it here. The melody of this ballad is tastefully conceived, and calculated to enforce the sentiment of the poetry. If it cannot boast any remarkable novelty, it is regular and connected, and throughout agreeable in its effects.

La Giorgiana, an Andante and Rondo for the Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to the Honourable Miss G. Smith, by P. Anthony Corri. 2s.

These movements form an excellent sonnetta for the piano-forte. They are not intrinsically good, but are well contrasted, and produce, in succession, an effect highly creditable to Mr. Corri's taste and judgment.

"My Sweet Louisa," a favourite Ballad, sung by Mrs. Spray; the words by Mr. T. L. Lewis; the Music composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s. 6d.

This little ballad is composed in a pleasant familiar style, and will not fail to attract the lovers of natural and expressive melody. The base is judiciously chosen, and the accompaniment is arranged with taste.

Numbers 2, 3, 4, of the Vocal Magazine, consisting of Canzonets, Madrigals, Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartetts, Quintetts, Glee, &c. composed by Joseph Kemp. Each Number 3s.

This work, the first number of which came under our notice some little while since, justifies the wish we then expressed respecting its success. The present numbers

bers possess not only the merit of science and ingenuity, but also the recommendation of variety. The airs are easy in their style, and pleasingly fancied; and the duo, glee, and quartett, are constructed with a propriety which bespeaks the sound musician.

"For Anna, once I cult'd a Flow'r," a Glee for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; composed by Sir J. A. Stevenson, Mus. Doc. 15. 61.

This glee, or rather ballad harmonized, is a composition of simple construction and pleasing effect. The melody, though

not very striking, is agreeable in its style, and the parts lie commodious for the voices for which they are designed, and are easy of execution.

The lovers of the fine old English music, especially of that of PURCELL, will be glad to hear that Dr. John Clarke of Cambridge is preparing for publication a volume from the works of our British Orpheus, under the title of the *Beauties of Purcell*; to consist of his most favourite and celebrated songs, duetts, &c. with an accompaniment for the piano-forte.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

PNEUMONIA	13
Infantia	2
Typhus	9
Dyspepsia	13
Hypochondriasis	8
Catarhus	17
Diarthra	8
Dysenteria	1
Rheumatismus	3
Athenia	19
Menorrhæa	5
Menorrhagia	2
Anasarca	5
Hydrops	3
Morbi Infantiles	15
Morbi Cutanei	10

More cases of pleurisy have occurred within the last month than in the same space of time the Reporter has before had an opportunity of observing.

This is a complaint in which an early and repeated application of the lancet is of the most urgent and indispensable necessity. If bloodletting be had recourse to at a proper period, and to a sufficient extent, which of course must vary according to the symptoms and the sthenic, or asthenic, habit of the patient, it will seldom fail, without much other aid, to remove a disease which otherwise might, and not unfrequently does, in a short time, terminate in death.

But it is a matter of serious and essential importance to discriminate between genuine pleurisy and those pains, difficulty of breathing, and other associated symptoms which arise not from inflammation or a too high-excitement, but from merely nervous weakness or depression. In the latter case vesication is as improper as in the former it is necessary to

the preservation of life. To draw blood from a nervous patient, is like loosening the strings of a musical instrument whose tones were defective from deficient tension.

Typhus also, which for some time appeared almost obsolete, has of late occurred in a considerable number of instances. Of the nature of this species of fever, and the method of treating it, the Reporter has frequently said so much, that he has nothing further to add of novelty or importance.

Two instances of theological insanity have recently occurred.

Religion, though in its pure and undiluted state the best regulator and tranquilizer of the passions, proves, when debauched or perverted by superstition or fanaticism, a frequent cause of mental alienation.

Indispensible business or diversity of amusement are the means principally, if not solely, to be depended upon of retarding or averting that advanced and deeply-rooted condition of the disease, which forbids the anticipation, and precludes even the possibility, of a relief.

With no less truth than justice has Dr. Johnson represented the insanity of the astronomer Imad as gradually declining under the influence of society and diversion.—"The sage confessed that since he had mingled in the gay tumults of life, and divided his hours by a succession of amusements, he found the conviction of his authority over the skies fade gradually from his mind, and began to trust less to an opinion which he never could prove to others, and which he now found

subject to variations from causes in which reason had no part. If (says he) I am accidentally left alone for a few hours, my inveterate persuasion rushes upon my soul, and my thoughts are chained down by some irresistible violence; but are soon disentangled by the prince's conversation, and instantaneously released at the entrance of Peknah. I am like a man habitually afraid of spectres, who is set at ease by a lamp, and wonders at the dread which harassed him in the dark."

Occupation is necessary, but ought to be adapted to the peculiar character of the individual. Upon this principle, the writer prescribed to one whom he regarded as specifically qualified for the task, the composing a work of imagination, which advice has actually been of essential service to his patient, by the consequent recovery of his health and spirits, and he flatters himself that the public will also feel indebted for his prescription.

The Reporter has discussed so frequently, and to so disproportionate an extent, the subject of nervous and consumptive affections, on account of the soil of Britain being most fertile in their production and the principle nursery of their growth.

Mania and consumption are the two evil angels ever hovering over the inhabitants of our island.

The writer of this article has been particularly industrious and critical in ascertaining the constitutional features, and in endeavouring to impress the importance

of counteracting a tendency to these diseases. When either of them be fully formed, and by habit established, nothing can be of any avail.

To preach to a mad-man is not more absurd than to prescribe for a patient in the last stage of a consumption. There is no unguent that you can apply, or oil that you can pour, in order to heal an intellect disordered, or a maimed and mutilated lung. In the former case, you might as well by the spell of a professional recipe, attempt to break asunder the chains that bind the body of a maniac to his floor, as the strong concatenation of thought that is still more closely riveted round his mind.

In the latter case likewise, of an imperfect and shattered viscous, the endeavour will be equally idle and absurd. The internal machinery of the living frame, as it was not made, so neither, when broken, can it be mended by man.

Apprehension generally comes too late. A calamity seasonably feared, may, in most instances, be avoided; but, until death has become certain, the chance of its occurrence is rarely even suspected.

If any time, however short, before the period of decease a physician be sent for, his friends console themselves, and compose their consciences, with the idea "that every thing has been done."

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
April 25, 1807.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ANDERTON John, Ball-green mill, cotton spinner. (Duckworth and Co. Manchester.
Brynmor Timothy, Market-street, victualler. (Hottaway, Chancery-lane.
Baker Isaac, Dudley, linen draper. (Devon and Co. Gray's Inn.
Bell John, Hathersett, engineer. (Wilde, jun. Castle-street.
Beeth William, Wolcome brook, shopkeeper. (Blakelock, Eldon court.
Burcher William, Chapel Street, carpenter. (Theakston and Co. Blackfriars bridge.
Barnes Richard, Manchester, victualler. (Ellis, Currier street.
Boggett Joseph, Brotherton, wheelwright. (Buttye, Chancery lane.
Carver George, Kipperholme, dealer and chapman. (Kraus, Thavies inn.
Clayton Thomas, Dillworth, joiner. (Clerke and Co. Chancery lane.
Carr Benjamin, and Thomas Neale, Sax dressers. (Townsend and Co. York.
Cooks Robert, Duxfield, cotton spinner. (Ellis, Currier street.
Clifford Thomas, Birmingham, mealman. (Smart and Co. Staph's inn.
De Coda Maurice, Sherborne lane, merchant. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry

Douglas Thomas, Hordleydown, corn dealer. (Pinske, Martin Garden.
Eccles Robert, Chorley, cotton manufacturer. (Miles and Co. Old Jewry.
Faringdon Thomas, Chichester, brazier. (Lake, Lincoln's inn.
Finch William, Westminster, dealer and chapman. (Boor and Co. Plymouth dock.
Gray James, East Smithfield, baker. (Noy, Mincing lane.
Green Thomas, jun. Blackburn, calico manufacturer. (Ellis, Currier street.
Gibson Joseph, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen draper. (Fradale and Co. Merchant-taylor's hall.
Grimshaw John, jun. muffle manufacturer. (Wigglesworth, Gray's inn.
Greengrass Christopher, Pireleigh, baker. (Biss, Home garden.
Humphrey Richard, jun. Hoxton, butterfactor. (Townsend and Co. Hoxton.
Mayer William, South Molton, victualler. (Devon and Co. Gray's inn.
Nagdon Matthew William, Charles street, linen draper. (Hannam, Covent garden.
Ingledew William, Leeds, starch maker. (Buttie, Chancery lane.
Joyner Reuben Ellis, Bristol, merchant. (Pierce, Temple.
Jones Thomas, Birmingham, coal merchant. (Finlay, Hine court.
Kennedy Corneline, and Edward Kenworthy, Paisley, cotton spinners. (Jockson, Hare court.

Kerrish

Barrow James, Manchester, coal dealer. (Ellis, Currier Street)
 Lambert William Barnabus, Manchester, grocer. (Ellis, Currier Street)
 Ralph George, Manchester, bread baker. (Ellis, Currier Street)
 Mitchell John, Mananlham, worked manufacturer. (Edge, Temple)
 Moss Robert, Rustin lane, warehouselman. (Adams, Old Jew Y)
 Marshall John, Deaby, lane r. (Wilfon, Greville Street)
 Rabb James, Newington-batts, linen draper. (Hind, Temple)
 Mober John, Bowbridge, clothier. (Conkable, Symond's lane)
 Newbury Edward, Old Bond Street, builder. (Smith and Co, Chapter house)
 Ogley William, Jon. George, Myline, and John Chalmers, Jeffery Square, merchants. Crowder and Co. Old Jewry
 Odey William, Birmingham, baker. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry)
 Parkinson John and Thomas Parkinson, Liverpool, curriers. (Edis, Currier Street)
 Phillips James, Mousmouth, bookkeeper. (Williams, Red Lyon Square)
 Rowe John, Cable Street, merchant. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry)
 Rels William, and William Webber, Manchester, millwrights. (Milne and Co Old Jewry)
 Radrick John, Leeds, dealer and chapman. (Batty, Chancery Lane)
 Reifers Thomas, Trowbridge, surgeon. (Williams, Red Lyon Square)
 Reeson Zachary, Northampton, factor. (Edmunds and Co, Lincoln's Inn)
 Symonds George, Plymouth dock, mercer. (Davies, Lombard)
 Newley B. hard, Knowle, cornfactor. (Smart and Co. Staple Inn)
 Rym James Stratford, vidualler (Smith and Co, Chapter house)
 Roney Richard and Josiah Oliver, Cateaton Street, factors. (Smart, Old Pay Office)
 Scarth Jonathan, Carlisle, cotton spinner. (Foulkes and Co, Gray's Inn)
 Selton Andrew, Hoxiton, grocer. (Drew and Co, New Inn)
 Turner Samuel, Manchester, inn keeper. (Jackson, Mare court)
 Tacker William, 'un, Exeter, serge manufacturer. (Collins and Co, Spital square)
 Thompson William, Manchester, grocer. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry)
 Thomas John George, Great Yarmouth, linen draper. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry)
 Voss John, Preston, cotton manufacturer. (Barrett, Roberts court)
 Vassall George, Gre and Richard Markliwain, Spatchwood. (Prest, Tanfield court)
 Webb Stephen Timothy, Cañor, Striver. (Pearson, Gray's Inn)
 Wilcox Nathaniel, Wyndesbury, wheelwright. (Richardson, New Inn)
 Wicks Jonathan, White Horse Street, dyer. (Oldham, White Horse court)
 Young William, Masecheler, vidualler. (Johnson and Co, Manchester)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adams John, Portra, Ropfeller, May 3
 Alder Margaret, Jun. and Elizabeth Alker, Preston, milliners, May 13
 Minder William Welwyn, malter, April 28
 Brown Robert, Lloyd's coffee house, insurance broker, May 16
 Boley Charles, Newgate Street, linen draper, April 28, final
 Pibley Charles, Framlingham, carrier, May 1
 Barker Richard, W. Longborough, common carrier, May 13
 Burns Richard, Liverpool sail maker, May 4
 Burns Thomas, Penn miller, May 4
 Brown Henry Richard, Bath, chiselman, May 4
 Brewer Thomas, Chippenham Inn draper, May 23, final
 Buxter John, Wetherhampton druggist, May 4
 Burton William, and John Beaton, S. Mary-at-hill, brokers, April 21
 Bewley Mofre, March Str, vidualler, May 16
 Bowler George, and James Chapman, Manchester, corn-dealers, May 8
 Cope John, and William Walker, Stratford, calico-printers, May 6
 Crow William Charles, Kenington, brewer, May 1
 Cowell Charles, Bath, place, upholsterer, April 18
 Carr John, Pinfold St, grocer, May 11
 Cardham, and Walter Powell, Lombard Street, bankers, April 28
 Church James, Stow, calico-printers, April 23
 Clumpion James Henry, Gravesend, grocer, May 7
 Corrie David, Thrumthorpe Street, drichman, May 12, final
 Cumming Peter, Union court, merchant, May 9
 Chibsey Francis, Cranbourn passage, linen draper, May 30
 Cuthbert Spier, New Street, merchant, May 16
 Deane Richard Barnaby, and Robert Dearman, Finsbury, merchants, May 3

Dawes John, Camomile Street, mariner, May 9
 Dixon Charles, Fenchurch Street, brush maker, June 9
 Donne Francis Thomas, Walthamstow, broker, May 12, final
 Emerfon George, and Richard King, Jun. St. Thomas the Apostle, brokers, April 21, final
 Fearon James Peter, Upper Grafton Street, dealer and chapman, April 15, final
 Fawcett Thomas, Old Change, merchant, April 14
 Fison Elizabeth, Bolton-on-the-moors, milliner, May 9
 Favell Michael, Borough, linen draper, April 25
 Guy William, Devizes, tinman, April 17
 Gwillim Robert, Worship Street, dealer in Spirituous liquors, April 28
 Gandon Peter, Wentworth Street, cooper, May 3
 Heydon Benjamin Robert, Plymouth, bookbinder, April 25, final
 Houlding Ralph, and John Houlding, Preston, dealer in liquors, April 14
 Hudson Thomas, New Bond Street, tavern-keeper, April 14, final
 Howett John, St. Martin's lane, carpenter, April 25
 Hall William, Silver Street, warehouselman, May 3
 Hunt Walter, Pinner, grocer, May 5
 Huse John Christian, Bedford, printer, May 5
 Hughes James Fletcher, Wigmore Street, stationer, April 14
 Hitching Samuel, King'sland road, vidualler, May 5
 Nume William, Serwick-upon-Tweed, corn merchant, May 7, final
 Hedges Joseph, and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers, May 11
 Harris Robert, Maldstone, woollen draper, May 9
 Ifard William, East Grimstead, brooch maker, April 21
 Johnston William, Edgware road, collar maker, May 12
 Isaacs George, and Michael Isaacs, Berwick-marke, merchants, April 21
 Lindsay Peter, Tickenwith, baker, May 1
 Lewthwaite John, Liverpool, merchant, May 2
 Lewes Joseph, Westminster bridge road, vidualler, April 28, final
 Lloyd Hugh, Middle Temple lane, money scrivener, May 16
 Life George, High Harrowgate, innkeeper, May 11
 Life John, Ripley, grocer, May 1
 Lench Benjamin John, Curial road, horse dealer, June 9
 Morgan Richard, Aberdare, apothecary, May 1
 Manley Charles, Lynn's Inn, merchant, May 1
 Monteth James, and James Sequiera, Gracechurch Street, druggists, May 12
 Miles Samuel, Bristol, cornfactor, May 7, final
 Maltland David, and Walter Campbell, London, and William Wright, Liverpool, May 7
 Morley John, Sewardstone, miller, May 9
 Noble James, Kenington Gravel Pits, brewer, May 1
 Norman Thomas, Sharnone, innholder, May 9
 Oaken John, Union Street, coal merchant, May 16, final
 Papillon Peter James, St. Swithin's lane, merchant, April 21
 Phillips Benjamin, and William Baron, Ewer Street, drug-grinders, May 9
 Pritchard John Storey, Wigmore Street, grocer, April 15
 Pickup James, Burnley, cotton spinner, May 6
 Penty Bryan, Kindal, spinner, May 8, final
 Phillips Michael, Nis's Street, grocer, May 5, final
 Roberts Thomas, Welbome, grocer, May 4, final
 Russell John, Moorfields, broker, April 21, final
 Roberts Henry, Arretton, John Roberts, of Newport, and Mark Gregory, of King's Arms yard, bankers, April 23
 Ross Alexander, Mineries, merchant, May 9
 Ross Edmund, Lunnon Street, merchant, April 14
 Robertson David, and James Hutchison, Fleet-Street, oilmen, May 26
 Rouse William, Worcester, SilverSmith, May 4
 Roß Bernard, New City Chambers merchant, May 5
 Schneider Richard William Ulric, White Lion court, merchant, April 8
 Strutter Thomas, Lindsey Jones Strutter, Lindsey and Thomas Littlewood, of O 4 Field, merchants, April 30
 Scott John, and George Scott, South Street, merchants, April 14
 Smethurst James, and James Magnall, Bolton, dimity manufacturers, April 28
 Smalley Isaac, Malden lane, hoffer, April 14
 Sergeant Francis, Wakefield, innkeeper, April 30, final
 Southwell George, New Bond Street, linen draper, May 5
 Scurry Francis, Kent road, coal dealer, May 5, final
 Treadgold John, Portra, cabinet maker, April 25
 Tydeman John Simpson, Colchester ironmonger, April 30
 Tinkley George, and John Kirk, Meard's court, leather-stellers, May 2
 Wilkinson James, Leeds, dyer, April 23
 Wince William, To bill Street, butcher, April 15, final
 Wright John, Kebroyd Mill, cotton spinner, April 23
 Wilson William, Colchester, merchant, April 17
 Wheatley John, Mark lane, currier, April 25
 Willacy John, William Willacy, and Thomas Willacy, Liverpool, millers, April 27
 Wilson John, Kendal, tailor chandler, May 9
 Wilkinson Sam el, and Joseph Burrough, High Wycombe, linen drapers, May 9, final
 Watfon Samuel, Blakeney, corn merchant, May 5
 Webber John, and Joseph Harrison, Liverpool, merchants, May 12

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN APRIL.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was received on the 12th of April at the office of Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Brigadier-General Auchmuty, to the Right Hon. William Windham :

SIR, *Monte Video, Feb. 6, 1807.*

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's troops under my command have taken by assault, and after a most determined resistance, the important fortress and city of Monte Video.

The *Ardent*, with her convoy, arrived at Maldonado on the 5th of January; and I immediately took under my orders the troops from the Cape commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Backhouse. On the 18th, I evacuated that place without opposition, leaving a small garrison on the Island of Gorriti.

On consulting with Rear-Admiral Stirling, it was determined to attack Monte Video; and I landed on the morning of the 18th, to the Westward of the *Caretas* rocks, in a small bay, about nine miles from the town. The enemy were in great force, with guns on the heights, when we disembarked; but they did not advance to oppose us, and suffered me to take a strong position, about a mile from the shore. A trifling cannonade, and some firing at the outposts, commenced in the afternoon, and continued occasionally during our stay on that ground.

On the 19th we moved towards Monte Video. The right column, under the honourable Brigadier-General Lumley was early opposed. About four thousand of the enemy's horse occupied two heights to his front and right. As we advanced, a heavy fire of round and grape opened upon us; but a spirited charge, in front, from the light battalion under Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, dispersed the corps opposed to him, with the loss of a gun. The enemy on the flank did not wait a similar movement, but retreated. They continued retiring before us, and permitted us, without any further opposition, except a distant cannonade, to take up a position about two miles from the citadel. Our advanced posts occupied the suburbs, and some small parties were posted close to the works; but in the evening the principal part of the suburbs was evacuated.

The next morning the enemy came out of the town and attacked us with their whole force, about six thousand men, and a number of guns. They advanced in two columns; the right, consisting of cavalry, to turn our left flank, while the other, of infantry, attacked the left of our line; this column pushed in our advanced posts, and pressed so hard on our out-piquet, of four hundred men, that Colonel

Browne, who commanded on the left, ordered three companies of the 40th, under Major Campbell, to their support: these companies fell in with the head of the column, and very bravely charged it; the charge was as gallantly received and great numbers fell on both sides; at length the column began to give way, when it was suddenly and impetuously attacked in flank by the rifle corps, and light battalion, which I had ordered up, and directed to the particular point. The column now gave way on all sides, and was pursued, with great slaughter and the loss of a gun, to the town. The right column, observing the fate of their companions, rapidly retired, without coming into action.

The loss of the enemy was considerable, and has been estimated at fifteen hundred men; their killed might amount to between two and three hundred; we have taken the same number of prisoners, but the principal part of the wounded got back into the town; I am happy to add, that ours was comparatively trifling.

The consequences of this affair were greater than the action itself. Instead of finding ourselves surrounded with horse, and a petty warfare at our posts, many of the inhabitants of the country separated, and retired to their several villages, and we were allowed quietly to set down before the town.

From the best information I could obtain, I was led to believe that the defences of Monte Video were weak, and the garrison by no means disposed to make an obstinate resistance; but I found the works truly respectable, with one hundred and sixty pieces of cannon; and they were ably defended.

The enemy, being in possession of the Island of *Ratonas*, commanded the harbour; and I was aware that their gun-boats would annoy us, as we apprehended. A two-gun battery was constructed on the 23d to keep them in check, and our posts were extended to the harbour, and completely shut in the garrison on the land side. Their communication was still, however, open by water, and their boats conveyed to them troops and provisions: even water for the garrison was obtained by their means; for the wells that supply the town were in our possession.

On the 25th, we opened batteries of four twenty-four-pounders and two mortars, and all the frigates and smaller vessels came in, as close as they could with safety, and cannonaded the town. But finding that the garrison was not intimidated into a surrender, I constructed, on the 28th, a battery of six twenty-four pounders, within a thousand yards of the South East bastion of the citadel, which I was informed was in so weak a state that it might be easily breached. The parapet

pet was soon in ruins, but the rampart received little injury, and I was soon convinced that my means were unequal to a regular siege; the only prospect of success that presented itself was to erect a battery as near as possible to a wall by the south gate, that joins the works to the sea, and endeavour to breach it. This was effected by a six gun battery within six hundred yards, and though it was exposed to a very superior fire from the enemy, which has been incessant during the whole of the siege, a breach was reported practicable on the 2d instant. Many reasons induced me not to delay the assault, though I was aware the troops would be exposed to a very heavy fire in approaching and mounting the breach. Orders were issued for the attack an hour before day-break the ensuing morning, and a summons was sent to the governor in the evening to surrender the town. To this message no answer was returned.

The troops destined for the assault consisted of the rifle corps under Major Gardner, the light infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Brownrigg and Major Trotter, the grenadiers under Majors Campbell and Tucker, and the 34th regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Vassal and Major Nugent.

They were supported by the 40th regiment under Major Dalrymple, and the 87th under Lieutenant-Colonel Butler and Major Miller. The whole were commanded by Colonel Browne. The remainder of my force, consisting of the 17th light dragoons, detachment of the 20th and 21st light dragoons, the 47th regiment, a company of the 71st, and a corps of 700 marines and seamen, were encamped under Brigadier General Lumley, to protect our rear.

At the appointed hour the troops marched to the assault. They approached near the breach before they were discovered, when a destructive fire from every gun that could bear upon it, and from the musketry of the garrison, opened upon them. Heavy as it was, our loss would have been comparatively trifling, if the breach had been open, but during the night, and under our fire, the enemy had barricaded it with hides, so as to render it nearly impracticable. The night was extremely dark. The head of the column missed the breach, and when it was approached it was so shut up, that it was mistaken for the untouched wall. In this situation the troops remained under a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour, when the breach was discerned by Captain Renny of the 40th light infantry, who pointed it out, and gloriously fell as he mounted it. Our gallant soldiers rushed to it, and, difficult as it was of access, forced their way into the town. Cannon were placed at the head of the principal streets, and their fire for a short time, was destructive: but the troops advanced in all directions, clearing the streets and batteries with their bayonets, and overturning their cannon. The 40th regi-

ment, with Colonel Browne, followed. They also missed the breach, and twice passed through the fire of the batteries, before they found it.

The 87th regiment was posted near the North gate, which the troops who entered at the breach were to open for them, but their ardour was so great that they could not wait. They scaled the walls and entered the town as the troops within approached it. At daylight every thing was in our possession except the citadel, which made a shew of resistance, but soon surrendered, and early in the morning the town was quiet, and the women were peaceably walking the streets.

The gallantry displayed by the troops during the assault, and their forbearance and orderly behaviour in the town speak so fully in their praise, that it is unnecessary for me to say how highly I am pleased with their conduct. The service they have been engaged in since we landed, has been uncommonly severe and laborious, but not a murmur has escaped them; every thing I wished has been effected with order and cheerfulness.

Our loss during the siege was trifling, particularly as we were not sheltered by approaches, and the enemy's fire of shot and shell was incessant. But it is painful for me to add, that it was great at the assault. Many most valuable officers are among the killed and wounded. Major Dalrymple of the 40th was the only field officer killed. Lieutenant-Colonels Vassal and Brownrigg, and Major Tucker are among the wounded. I am deeply concerned to say that the two former are severely so. The enemy's loss was very great, about eight hundred killed, five hundred wounded, and the governor Don Pasquil Ruiz Huidobro, with upwards of two thousand officers and men are prisoners. About fifteen hundred escaped in boats or secreted themselves in the town.

From Brigadier General the honourable W. Lumley and from Colonel Browne, I have received the most able and the most zealous assistance and support. The former protected the line from the enemy during our march, and covered our rear during the siege. The latter conducted it with great judgment and determined bravery.

The established reputation of the royal artillery has been firmly supported by the company under my orders, and I consider myself much indebted to Captains Watson, Dickson, Carmichael, and Willgreß, for their zealous and able exertions. Captain Fanshaw of the engineers was equally zealous, and though young in the service conducted himself with such propriety that I have no doubt of his proving a valuable officer. Owing to great fatigue he was taken ill in the midst of our operations, and Captain Dixon readily undertook his office, and executed it with the greatest judgment.

From the heads of corps and departments, from the general staff of the army, from the medical,

medical, and from my own personal staff, I have received the most prompt and cheerful assistance.

It is insufficient to say, that the utmost cordiality has subsisted between Rear-Admiral Stirling and myself; I have received from him the most friendly attention, and every thing in his power to grant.

The captains and officers of the navy have been equally zealous to assist us; but I feel particularly indebted to Captains Donnelly and Palmer for their great exertions. They commanded a corps of marines and seamen that were landed, and were essentially useful to us with the guns, and in the batteries, as well as in bringing up the ordnance and stores.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Major Tucker, who was wounded at the assault; and as he has long been in my confidence, I beg leave to refer you to him for farther particulars.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. AUCHMUTY,

Brigadier General commanding.

To the Right Honourable William Windham,
&c. &c. &c.

P. S. I am extremely concerned to add, that Lieutenant Colonel's vassal and Brownrigg both died yesterday of their wounds. I had flattered myself with hopes of their recovery; but a rapid mortification has deprived his Majesty of two most able and gallant officers.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the forces under the command of Brigadier General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, between the 16th of January, the day of landing at the Punta De Cavetas, to the 20th of January inclusive.

Between 16th and 20th Ult.—1 Lieutenant, 1 drummer, 18 rank and file, killed; 2 majors, 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants; 1 drummer, 119 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing. *During the siege*—1 captain, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 12 rank and file wounded; 71 rank and file, missing. *At the off. ult.*—5 majors, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 2 drummers, 105 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 4 staff, 18 sergeants, 5 drummers, 235 rank and file, wounded.

Total—1 major, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 6 drummers, 126 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 6 captains, 10 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 4 staff, 20 sergeants, 6 drummers, 366 rank and file wounded; 8 rank and file, missing.

Captains Willgreffs and Crookshanks, and 51 rank and file, included in the above, have since returned to their duty.

J. BRADFORD, Dep Adj. Gen.

Officers killed and wounded.

Killed upon landing—Lieutenant Fitzpatrick, of the 40th. *Slightly wounded upon landing*—

Major Trotter, of the 83d. Major Campbell, of the 40th. Captain Willgreffs, of the Royal Artillery. Captain Crookshanks, of the 38th. Captain Rogers, of the 40th. Lieutenant Chawner, of the 95th.—*Killed during the siege.* Captain Beaumont, of the 87th. *Wounded during the siege*—Lieutenant O'Brien, of the 87th. The Honourable G. Irby, Midshipman. *Killed in the assault*—Major Dalrymple, of the 40th. Captain Rennie, of ditto. Lieutenant Alston, of ditto. Captain Mason, of the 38th. Lieutenant Irwine, of the 87th. Captain Dickenson, of the 95th. *Wounded in the assault.* Lieutenant Colonel Brownrigg, of the 11th, since dead. Lieutenant Smith, of the 40th. Ensign Canern, of ditto. Lieutenant Evans, of the 87th, severely. Lieutenant M'Rea, of ditto, severely. Lieutenant Colonel vassal, of the 38th, since dead. Captain Shipton, of ditto, severely. Lieutenant Brownson, of ditto, dangerously. Ensign White, of ditto, severely. Ensign Willshire, of ditto, slightly. Ensign Frazer, of ditto, since dead. Paymaster Willshire, of ditto, severely. Adjutant Hewill, of ditto, dangerously. Assistant-Surgeon Garrat, of ditto, slightly. Captain Whetham, of the 40th, severely. Lieutenant Wallace, of ditto, dangerously. Lieutenant Johnson, of ditto, severely. Lieutenant Ramus, of ditto, severely. Major Tucker, of the 72d, slightly. Assistant-Surgeon Wildair, of the 87th, severely. Lieutenant Scanlan, of the 95th, slightly. Lieutenant M'Namara, of ditto, slightly.

Captain Donnelly, of his Majesty's ship Ardent, arrived on the morning of the 12th of April, at the Admiralty-office, with dispatches from Rear-Admiral Stirling, commanding a squadron of his Majesty's ships in the Rio de la Plata, of which the following are copies:

Diadem, off Monte Video, 8th Feb. 1807.

SIR,

I have peculiar satisfaction in congratulating my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on the capture of Monte Video, as well from the importance of the conquest, as from the honour which has thereby been acquired by his Majesty's arms.

Immediately on the arrival of Brigadier-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, at Maldonado, it was determined to invest this place, and having assembled our force off the Island of Flores, a descent was effected on the 16th Ultimo, near Carretera Point, which is about seven miles to the Eastward of the town. The enemy had assembled in considerable numbers, and with several pieces of Artillery seemed determined to oppose our progress.

The navigation of the Rio de la Plata, with the strong breezes which we have experienced for several weeks, rendered the landing of troops, and assisting their operations, very difficult, but the place chosen was happily adapted

adapted to allow the covering vessels, under the direction of Captain Hardyman, to approach so close as to command the beach, and notwithstanding the weather threatened, and was unfavourable, the soldiers got all on shore without a single accident of any kind, and were in possession of the heights before six o'clock, with such things as the general wanted.

On the 19th the army moved forwards, and as an attempt to harass the rear was expected. I directed boats to proceed close along shore to look out for and bring off any wounded men, whilst the covering vessels were placed to prevent the enemy from giving annoyance, and I had the happiness to hear that all the sufferers were brought off in despite of well directed efforts to destroy them. In the evening I dropped, with the fleet, off Chico Bay, near which the army encamped, within two miles of the city.

I had landed about eight hundred seamen and royal marines, under the orders of Capt. Donnelly, to act with the troops; and, as I saw no advantage could result from any effort of ships against a strong fortress, well defended at all points, and which, from the shallowness of the water, could not be approached within a distance to allow shot to be of any use, I disposed the Squadron so as to prevent any escape from the harbour, as well as to impede a communication between Culonna and Buenos Ayres, and confined my whole attention to give every possible assistance in forwarding the siege, by landing guns from the line or battle ships, with ammunition, stores, provisions, and every thing required by the commander of the forces.

The distance which the ships lay from the shore, with the almost constant high winds and swell we had, and the great way every thing was to be dragged by the seamen, up a heavy sandy road, made the duty excessively laborious. The Squadron had almost daily fourteen hundred men on shore, and this ship was often left with only thirty men on board.

The defence made by the enemy protracted the siege longer than was expected, and reduced our stock of powder to low that the king's ships, with all the transports, and what a fleet of merchantmen had for sale could not have furnished a further consumption for more than two days, when a practicable breach was fortunately made, and on the 3d instant, early in the morning, the town and citadel were most gallantly carried by storm.

In a conversation with the general on the preceding day, I had made such disposition of the smaller vessels and armed boats, as appeared most likely to answer a desired purpose, and so soon as Fort Saint Philip was in possession of the British troops, lieutenant William Milne, with the armed launches, took possession of the Island of Rattones, mounting

ten guns and garrisoned by seventy men, which surrendered without any resistance, although it is well adapted for defence, and might have given considerable annoyance. A very fine frigate mounting twenty-eight guns was set fire to by her crew, and blew up with an awful explosion; as also three gun boats, but the other vessels in the harbour were saved by the exertion of our people.

It has been much the custom to speak slightly of the resistance to be expected from the Spaniards in this country; and with confidence of the facility which has been given to naval operations, by a prior knowledge of the river, but the battles lately fought prove the former opinion to be erroneous, and experience evinces that all the information hitherto acquired has not prevented the most formidable difficulties.

The conduct of the captains, officers, seamen, and royal marines of the ships and vessels, which I kept with me for this service, has met with my entire approbation; and I feel persuaded that I should have had occasion to express my satisfaction with the exertions of the officers and crews of the *Diomedé* and *Protector*, if I had not been obliged to detach them on other service.

CHARLES STIRLING.

Total—6 seamen killed, 28 wounded, 4 missing.

The ships taken in the harbour were 57, besides 15 sloop-rigged gun boats; 8 row boats with guns.

Nothing but some affairs of outposts have occurred between the Russian and French armies since the bloody battle of Eylau. The siege of Stralsund has been raised, and the Swedes have gained considerable advantages over the retreating French.

Admiral Duckworth having passed the Dardanelles with an English fleet, anchored before Constantinople, with a view to give weight to the negotiations with the Porte. The foreign journals in the French interest have given some details of this business, not worth repeating; but official dispatches from the English Admiral are daily expected.

Various insurrections, which have broken out in India, seem to call for the exertion of more wisdom in the English government than it is feared appertain to the present administration.

At home we have to record another event, which has excited great alarm among the friends of their country and the principles of its constitution—we mean the **SUDDEN DISSOLUTION OF THE PARLIAMENT AFTER IT HAD SAT BUT A FEW MONTHS!**

MARRIAGES,

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON :

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MARRIED.

DAVID SCOTT, esq. of Dunninald, Forfarshire, to Miss Caroline Grindall, of Portland-place.

Capt. Stuart, of the 16th Light Dragoons, to Miss Anson, sister to Viscount A.

Walter Smythe, esq. of Brambridge, Hants, to Miss Louisa Boycott, daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. of Rudge, Salop.

William Phillimore, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Almeria Thorston, youngest daughter of the late Godfrey T. esq. of Muggahanger, Bedfordshire.

Lieut. Col. Read, of the Bengal Establishment, to Miss Reade, only daughter and heiress of the late Thomas R. esq. of Little Stoke, Oxfordshire.

The Hon. Col. Parker, of Ensham-hall, Oxfordshire, to Miss Eliza Wolfenholme, daughter of William W. esq. of Holly-hill, Sussex.

At Walthamstow, M. T. Harris, esq. second son of General H. of Belmont, Kent, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late William Money, esq.

Dennis O'Leary, esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Miss Ellen Hutton, daughter of Dr. H. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

At Newington, William Mordue, esq. of Wallfend, Northumberland, to Miss Letitia Macnab, of South-place, Kennington.

At Sunbury, W. T. Williams, esq. of Charlotte place, Bloomsbury, to Miss Crawshaw, of Cyfartha, Glamorganshire.

Capt. C. Kemphorne Quash, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Mary Anne Owen, of Norfolk-street, Strand.

John S. Story, esq. of St. Alban's, to Miss Bidecake, of Craven-street.

At Acton, James Wolfe Murray, esq. of Cringlebe, North Britain, to Miss Isabella Strange, eldest daughter of James S. esq. in the service of the East-India Company on the Madras establishment.

Mr. Francis Defanges, third son of William D. esq. of Spitalfields, to Miss Amelia Kuse, eldest daughter of George K. esq. of Chichester.

At Edmonton, James Lonsdale, esq. of Store-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Thornton, of Southgate.

DIED.

In Berner's-street, in his 46th year, *John Opie*, esq. Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy.—*A particular account of this eminent artist, will be given in our next Number.*

Mrs. Blegborough, wife of Henry B. esq. of Richmond, Yorkshire, 71.

In Broad-court, Bow-street, *Mr. Mark Supple*, a native of the south of Ireland, and upwards of 25 years a reporter of the debates in parliament for various newspapers.

In Hanover-square, *John Trel Marin*, esq.

In James-street, Westminster, in his 34th year, *Mr. Joseph Francis*, a man of great worth, and the most amiable disposition; and who, it was fondly hoped, would long have been a blessing to society in the station which he occupied, and a source of happiness to many friends by whom he is deeply lamented.

In Cannon street, in her 45th year, *Mrs. Sarah Muckleston*, wife of Mr. Rowland M. She possessed and constantly exemplified truly Christian piety and cheerfulness, and was eminently exemplary in her resignation to the dispensations of Providence in seasons of personal affliction and domestic calamity. Few persons have adorned the relations of a wife, a mother, and a friend, with greater affection, fidelity, and zeal. As in her disposition and deportment through life she had constantly glorified God and served her generation according to his will, so, in her illness and death, she was eminently supported and animated by hopes full of glory and immortality. Tenderly as she loved her family and friends, yet she "desired rather to depart and be with Christ," that she might glory and enjoy him for ever. Her demise has occasioned an irreparable chasm in her family and the circle of her friends. Her remains were interred in Bunhill-fields burying-ground.

In Carter lane, Doctor's-commons, *Mr. Kyd Wake*, printer, who, in the year 1795, was convicted of insulting his Majesty on his way to the parliament-house, and suffered an imprisonment of five years for it. His death was occasioned by his being crushed between the wheel of a waggon and a post in Paul's-chain, St. Paul's Church-yard.

In Store-street, Bedford square, *Mrs. Leigh*, relict of Gerard L. esq. of Doctors'-commons.

At Islington, *Mrs. Ayckough*, widow of Mr. William A. of Windsor, 82.

In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, *Lionel Calmore*, esq.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, the youngest daughter of David Sutherland, esq.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, *Robert Cass*, esq. late commissary of the Bengal establishment, 51.

Lieutenant-colonel Bromfield, of Southfield, in Jamaica, second brother to Stephen B. esq. of Haffington Maina, Berwickshire.

In Cumberland-street, *Mrs. Abernethy*, wife of John A. esq.

At St. James's-palace, the Hon. *Frances Tracy*, first bed-chamber woman to her Majesty, and only surviving sister of the late Viscount T. 93.

At her mother's house, in Harley-street, in the 12th year of her age, the Hon. *Miss Anne Rodney*, youngest daughter of Lady R. and sister to the present Lord R.

At

At his seat at Stanton Downham, Suffolk, in his 79th year, *Charles Soane, Earl of Cadogan, Viscount Chelsea*, and a Trustee of the British Museum. This venerable nobleman was twice married. By his first lady he had six sons, three of whom died in the service of their country. Thomas, who was in the royal navy, was lost in the Glorieux man of war; George, who was in the service of the East-India Company, was killed in India; and Edward, who was a captain in the army, fell a victim to the climate, at St. Lucie. His Lordship's two eldest daughters, by his second marriage, are the wives of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, and the Hon. Henry Wellesley, brother to Marquis Wellesley. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son, Charles Henry Viscount Chelsea, now Earl of Cadogan.

In Whitechapel, *Mrs. Cuff*, wife of Joseph C. esq.

In Queen-square, *Anna Maria*, third daughter of J. Nailor, esq.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, *Mrs. Thompson*.

At his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, *Walter Long*, esq.

In Gracechurch-street, *John Poole Baratty*, esq.

At the Chapter Coffee-house, Paternoster-row, *Miss Elizabeth Brunn*.

In Haverley-street, *Lady Alston*, relict of Sir R. A. bart. of Odell, Bedfordshire.

At Stamford-hill, *Henry George Heintz*, esq. eldest son of Elias H.

In Mile-end-road, *Francis Newbam*, esq. 74.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, *Mrs. Allen*, 90.—*J. Randall*, esq. formerly of Queenshithe.

At his house in Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, deeply lamented by all who knew him, *William George Sibley*, esq. treasurer of the Hon. East-India Company. In his official department he invariably discharged his duty with fidelity and assiduity, and in all respects with satisfaction to the company and honour to himself. He was a loyal subject, and a real and true patriot. In private life, a tender and affectionate husband, a steady friend to the deserving, kind to the poor, and benevolent to all. An enemy to all ostentation, he was religious without the least tincture of bigotry, and strictly moral without the affectation of being better than others: throughout life he stood approved in every sense of the word a truly good and upright man. He has bequeathed nearly the whole of his property to his widow, whom he appointed executrix to his will, and his brother executor; and, being desirous to relieve them as much as possible from personal attention to the trust, he added a gentleman of the law to assist them, leaving him a suitable legacy for the trouble it might occasion him. The late Mr. Sibley had been many years a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and a governor of Christ's, and Lincolns' of the Foundling Hospitals; under the chapel of which latter charity his re-

mains were deposited on the 28th of March, attended by his relations, two other gentlemen, and the clergy belonging to the Foundling; several of the governors meeting the funeral in the chapel to pay their last tributes to a departed and respected friend. The service was most solemnly performed by the Rev. John Lee Martin, rector of St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, the children of the hospital concluding it with a psalm appropriate to the melancholy occasion.

In Westmoreland-street, Mary-le-bone, in her 27th year, *Mrs. M. Leach*, a beautiful but unfortunate young woman, who for upwards of three years performed many of the principal parts in Mr. Collins's company at the theatres of Portsmouth, Southampton, Chichester, and Winchester. She joined this company in September, 1802, and had been during that summer performing at Brighton. She quitted Mr. Collins in the beginning of 1806, with expectations which were cruelly disappointed. In April, 1806, she went to Waterford in Ireland, where she remained but a short time. She tried the theatres of Young-hall and Tralloe. While at the latter place, she received an offer from the managers of the Dublin theatre. After suffering many hardships, in travelling 160 miles in a common Irish car in the depth of winter, being eleven days on the road, she arrived at Dublin. Unfortunately, she did not please the Dublin audience; and, after performing three or four times, she gave it up and came to London, with little money and no prospect of any engagement. The vexation produced by these and other unfortunate circumstances, brought on a disorder which soon terminated her existence in the prime of life.

At Brompton, aged 73, *Sawrey Gilpin*, esq. R. A. a celebrated painter, particularly of horses and wild animals. He was descended from an ancient family in the county of Cumberland, which has given to the world many characters justly celebrated for their talents and virtues. He was born at Carlisle (of which city his only surviving brother, Joseph Dacre Gilpin, esq. is the present mayor), and in early youth, under the instruction of a most excellent and ingenious father, imbibed, along with his late brother, the Rev. William Gilpin, the tourist, a strong propensity for the polite arts. This was ripened as he advanced in life, into a conspicuous talent, and enabled him to execute paintings, which are justly admired for the great truth and spirit of the composition, and extreme chasteness of colouring. His excellence consisted entirely in portraying animals, the anatomy of which he was completely conversant with; from the humblest of the domestic tribe to the roaring wanderers of the woods. He selected those in groupes, the admirable imitations of which will confer a lasting celebrity upon his name. Many of his most capital pictures are in the possession of noblemen and collectors. The Prince of Wales's and the Duke of Hamilton's collections.

collections are both enriched with the productions of his pencil; but, we believe, his *chef-d'œuvre* is in the possession of Mr. Whitbread. It consists of a group of tigers, and is a noble and spirited composition. He excelled much in giving an expression of terrible, but majestic fierceness, to that noblest of all animals, the lion; some of his lighter sketches, studied from the life, give a striking representation of the sullen dignity which is the peculiar characteristic of that royal animal. The etchings of cattle, which accompany his brother's descriptive writings, are his productions.

At Plymouth, *Lieutenant-colonel John Hatfield*. He was born on the 14th of February, 1738, at the seat of his father, the Rev. Leonard Hatfield, Killanure, near Athlone, in the county of Westmeath, Ireland. Early evincing a predilection for an active life, in the year 1755, he became a midshipman in the royal navy; but shortly after exchanging the naval for military service, he received a pair of colours in the 43d regiment of foot; and was a partaker of the glory acquired by the ever to be regretted Wolfe, on the plains of Quebec. During that war, he was engaged in all the most memorable scenes of victory and conquest in the western hemisphere, which have shed such lustre on the administration of the great William Pitt; and towards the conclusion of the contest, he was dangerously wounded at Jamaica, by the falling of a barrack, caused by the explosion of a magazine. At the peace that followed this series of victories, the regiment returned to England; and previous to the disastrous war that followed, he rose to the rank of captain of the grenadiers. The regiment being detached to America on the eve of that war, he was present when the first blood was unhappily spilled in that contest; and during the continuance of it, he was actively employed in a series of arduous services, being chiefly both in that and the preceding war attached to the flank companies. Towards the close of the war, after the surrender of Charlestown, South Carolina, in consideration of his merit and services, and to relieve his constitution, greatly injured by the latter, he was appointed by Sir Henry Clinton governor of the forts on Sullivan's Islands, commanding the approach to that town by water, which he held during the war. After the regiment returned to England, his health being much impaired, he petitioned his Majesty for the command of an independent company; and soon after was, in consequence of this application, appointed to the garrison of Plymouth, where he resided in that capacity for many years, until the last alteration in that department, when he retired from the service on full pay. On the 19th of March, 1783, he was appointed major in the army; and on the 1st of March, 1794, he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. From the complaints contracted during the space of thirty years passed in active service, his health

for many years was very indifferent, but his spirits seldom failed; and though for the last two or three years he had been gradually declining, yet his death may in some degree be attributed to grief, for the loss of an highly-esteemed and respectable friend, who expired in the prime of life. The conduct of Colonel Hatfield, during the former part of his life, procured him, from his companions and acquaintance, the honourable epithet of *brave Jack Hatfield*! That his attachment to early friendship was sincere, the circumstance before-mentioned bears ample testimony; that he was a faithful friend and well-wisher to the united empire, the writer of this sketch can truly assert; and that he was a meritorious and loyal servant of the public, and deserving the thanks of a grateful country and its illustrious sovereign, will be proved from the following list of his services:—

1755 } He served as a midshipman in the royal
1756 } navy.

1757 Was appointed ensign in the 43d regiment, and served in Nova Scotia against the Acadians and Indians.

1759 At the reduction of Quebec, under General Wolfe.

1760 At the defence of Quebec, under General Murray; and at the reduction of Montreal, and Canada, under Lord Amherst.

1761 At the reduction of Martinique, under General Monckton.

1763 With the light infantry of the army under General Walsh, at the reduction of the Grenades, St. Vincent's, and St. Lucie.

At the taking of the Havannah, under the Earl of Albemarle.

1763 Dangerously wounded at Jamaica.

1764 Returned to England, and continued doing duty with the regiment.

1771 Purchased a captain-lieutenancy.

1774 Went out with the regiment to Boston, was then captain of grenadiers, and served in that capacity in the following services:

1775 At Lexington, under the Duke of Northumberland; under Sir William Howe at Bunker's Hill, Brook Line, Long Island, White Plains, Fort Washington, New York Island, Brandywine, German Town, and in all the movements of that army during the winter and summer campaigns of 1777 and 1778.

Under Earl Cornwallis a summer and winter's campaign through the Jerseys.

1778 Under Sir Henry Clinton at the evacuation of Philadelphia; at the affair of Monmouth, in the Jerseys.

1779 } At the siege of Charlestown, South
and } Carolina.

1780 } Appointed governor of the forts on Sullivan's Island.

1783 Evacuated said forts, and returned to England.

In Fleet-street, Mr. John Pridden, lately a bookseller there: one of the many instances that integrity and perseverance introduce their attendant virtues to ease, affluence, and satisfaction. To animate others to appreciate the value of unfulfilled honour, or bear up against the torrent of stern oppression, a few particulars respecting the life of this truly worthy man cannot be here omitted. He was born July 20, 1728, at Old Martin-hall, in the parishes of Ellefsmere and Whittington, in Shropshire, of very respectable and rather wealthy parents. But his father dying when he was only twelve years old, and his mother marrying again, the object of our remarks soon experienced the most unmerciful and cruel treatment of his step-father. Indeed, the severity he endured was so great that he was frequently laid up, and often rescued by his neighbours from the tyrannic grasp of his father-in-law. Nothing could subdue the inexorable temper of his foster parent; and the oppressed youth determined to leave his home, and try his fortune in the metropolis. This happened soon after the breaking out of the French war in 1744, when, having proceeded on his journey as far as Worcester, and finding there a hot press for soldiers, he did not wish the probability of a military attachment, but adopted what he conceived to be the least of two evils, and returned. For this self-defensive offence he was regularly and systematically thrashed every Tuesday and Saturday for nearly three years, when, unable any longer to endure his unmerited sufferings, he once more bade an eternal adieu to his unpropitious habitation, and arrived in London on the 25th of March, 1748, where he soon found protectors in the late Mr. Nourse, of the Strand, and Mr. Richard Manby, of Ludgate-hill; the latter of whom he succeeded in business. He married, March 27, 1757, Anne, daughter of Mr. Humphry Gregory, of Twynlow, near Whitchurch, Shropshire, by whom he had fourteen children, nine of whom died young, of the small-pox, and two sons and three daughters now survive him. His wife died April 1, 1801. The libraries of many very eminent and distinguished characters passed through his hands; his offers on purchasing them were liberal; and, being content with small profits, he soon found himself supported by a numerous and respectable set of friends, not one of whom ever quitted him. Before the American revolution, his house was the rendezvous of the clergy of that country; and when that unfortunate event took place, both his purse and his table were open to their wants. About twenty-two years ago he became totally blind, but was relieved from that malady by the judicious hand of Baron de Wenzel, and enjoyed his eye-sight to the last. He was naturally of a weak habit of body; but his extreme temperance and uninterrupted complacency of mind insured to him an almost constant flow of health and spirits. To do good was his delight; to communicate happiness to all he could was his unceasing aim. He was a most amiable and

indulgent parent, a sincere friend, and, in the strictest sense of the word, an honest man. The following anecdote strikingly evinces the goodness of his heart: Seven years ago, on the failure of his less fortunate next door neighbour, he invited him to his house, and relinquished business, to give him the opportunity of keeping on the spot: his kind intentions met with success; and he frequently expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing his friend prosper under his roof.

In Great Cumberland-place, Sir Hyde Parker, admiral of the red, the second son of Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, baronet. He entered into the naval service of his country when very young, under the auspices of his father; and after having served as a petty officer on board the *Squirrel*, was removed into the *Brilliant*; in which he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, on the 25th of January, 1758. From this ship he accompanied his father, in the same capacity, on board the *Norfolk*, then under orders for the East Indies, and having arrived there, was very rapidly promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, by commission bearing date July 18th, 1763. The ship he took the command of on this occasion is said, by Mr. Hardy, to have been the *Beilaine*, though no such ship appears on the list of the royal navy. From this period till the year 1775 the naval annals are silent concerning him; in the latter year, we find him appointed to the *Phoenix*, in which he proceeded to North America, where he distinguished himself in various petty encounters, particularly, when having, on the 9th of October, 1776, been detached with the *Roebuck* and *Tartar* under his orders, he forced a passage, above the American works at Jeffry's Hook, on York Island. For his conduct on this occasion, his Majesty was pleased to confer on him the honour of knighthood. Though Sir Hyde continued in active service in the same seas for the two succeeding years, nothing particularly interesting occurred, and the *Phoenix* being in want of a complete repair, he returned in her to England about the beginning of the year 1779. Sir Hyde still retained the command of the same ship in which he was ordered at the close of the year to Jamaica. He sailed in the month of December, in company with Sir George, afterwards Lord Rodney, who was destined for Gibraltar. Sir Hyde having parted company, proceeded with the convoy, which had been assigned to his charge, to the place of his destination, and having seen it safe into port, continued to cruise in those seas with considerable success, till the month of October, when a tremendous hurricane, which then laid waste almost the whole of the islands in that quarter of the world, proved fatal to the *Phoenix*. She was wrecked on the island of *Quana*, after having received the greatest injury during the tempest: of the crew, twenty were unfortunately washed overboard with the main mast; all the remainder, together with Sir Hyde, amounting to two hundred and forty persons, reached

the shore in safety. In this distress and trying situation, the abilities of the commander shone conspicuously; by his exhortations the survivors were animated to use every exertion for their preservation, not only from their immediate evils, but from those they might naturally apprehend. They were cast on a shore in the possession of their enemies; where Sir Hyde Parker, with indefatigable industry, caused a temporary fortification to be erected, and having procured some cannon, together with ammunition, from the wreck, caused them to be mounted in the best manner he could, so as to command the approach. He had also the precaution to send off immediately his first lieutenant, Mr. Archer, in one of the ship's boats, to Jamaica, for assistance, and had the good fortune, in seven days after the loss of the ship, to be relieved from his anxiety for his brave companions in distress, by the arrival of vessels which conveyed them in safety to Montego Bay. Soon after this disaster, Sir Hyde arrived in England, and was appointed to the *Goliath*, of seventy-four guns, a ship then under equipment for the Channel service. In this command he accompanied Lord Howe, in September, 1782, on the expedition for the relief of Gibraltar, and in the partial encounter which took place on that occasion between the British fleet and the combined armament of France and Spain, led the van, and had four men killed, with one of his lieutenants, and the master, together with fourteen seamen or marines, wounded. Peace taking place soon after this period, Sir Hyde returned to England in the *Goliath*, and again sailed to Gibraltar on the 14th of October, 1783. On his second return from thence, the *Goliath* was stationed as a guard-ship at Portsmouth, and he retained the command of her during the usual period. On the apprehended rupture with France in the year 1787, Sir Hyde was appointed to the *Orion*, of seventy-four guns; but the point in dispute being soon adjusted, the *Orion* was put out of commission, and Sir Hyde became unemployed. He continued in retirement from the service till the month of May, 1790, when he received the command of the *Brunswick*, of seventy-four guns, on the prospect of a rupture with Spain; but this storm soon subsiding like the preceding, Sir Hyde again resigned his command. Hostilities having commenced against France in the year 1793, Sir Hyde was, on the 1st of February, promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, and accepted the station of first captain to Lord Hood, who was appointed chief in command in the Mediterranean; he accordingly proceeded thither in the *Victory*, from which ship he some time afterwards removed into the *St. George*, and hoisted his flag as commander of a squadron. On the 19th of April, 1794, he was advanced to be rear-admiral of the red, and on the 4th of June following, to be vice-admiral of the blue. Not long after he had been raised to the latter rank, he was present at the partial encounter with the

French fleet, in which engagement the *Calais*, of eighty guns, and the *Censeur*, of seventy-four, became prizes to Admiral (since Lord) Hotham, who had succeeded to the command in the Mediterranean. On the 1st of June, 1795, Sir Hyde was further advanced to be vice-admiral of the red. No other very remarkable occurrence happened during his service in those seas, except a second skirmish with the French squadron, on the 13th of July, in which the *Alcide*, of seventy-four guns, surrendered, but was afterwards unfortunately blown up. Sir Hyde returned to England in the year 1796, and was very soon afterwards appointed to the Jamaica station, where, by the judicious arrangement of his cruises, he most materially annoyed the trade of the enemy. Having remained there three years he returned to England, and was almost immediately appointed to a command in the Channel fleet. Nothing interesting occurred in this species of service, neither are there any further particulars worth noting till his appointment to the chief command of the fleet destined for the Baltic, on which occasion he hoisted his flag on board the *London*. After the conclusion of the treaty, which the memorable engagement at Copenhagen produced, Sir Hyde struck his flag, since which time he has not occupied any active situation in the naval service of his country. On the 14th of February, 1799, he was raised to the rank of admiral of the blue squadron; he was further promoted to be admiral of the white on the 23d of April, 1804; and, lastly, on the 9th of November, 1805, to the same rank in the red squadron.

Edward Edwards, esq. R. A.—This gentleman was born in the parish of St. Anne, Soho, in the year 1737. He had no considerable advantage from a regular classical education, being at first intended for a genteel mechanical employment, as best suited to the limited means and prospects of his family; from whom, if he did not inherit fortune, he more happily derived an independent spirit, which dignified his thoughts and actions through life. He so availed himself, however, of opportunities, that he soon became well founded in general grammar or principles of language, and particularly in the knowledge of the French tongue, in which he was thought to have acquired nearly the vernacular pronunciation. His weakly frame determined the figure of his body; and in proportion as this more and more manifested deformity, so did the powers of his mind seemingly augment. Notwithstanding the many examples of this kind, besides that of the illustrious Pope, it does not appear that physiologists have offered any thing explanatory or hypothetical on the subject. *Marmonet* gives an account of a gentleman (*M. Vauvenargue*) whose defect in symmetry of body was amply compensated by his extraordinary mental endowments. Very early, however, Mr. Edwards shewed signs of a disposition favourable to the Sister Arts. That a predisposition of mind exists more or less

friendly to the reception of impressions from different causes, which education cannot change, Helvetius could not deny, if he admitted that the intellectual functions depended, in any degree, upon the original organization. His love of truth, of the rules of moral conduct, of religion and piety, kept equal pace with the ardour of his attachment to the Arts. It appearing to be his proper destination, Mr. E. was encouraged to study Painting, and to fix himself in the pursuit of its excellencies. Fortunately, about this period the late Duke of Richmond opened his gallery of sculpture for the benefit of students. This stands a striking instance of the importance, to a nation, of well-directed patronage and encouragement: the establishment of the Royal Academy was owing, principally, to its conspicuous advantages. Mr. Edwards visited the Duke's collection with diligence and delight. He there formed his elementary ideas of proportion and taste. Prior, however, to the Royal Academy, the Society of Arts offered premiums for performances in the Polite Arts; and Mr. Edwards, at different times, made successful appeals to their judgment. Our Artist was among the first pupils of the Academy. Having seized every occasion of improvement afforded in London, he became inflamed with the desire of viewing the models of perfection in Italy. Accordingly, in the year 1775 he set out on a journey to Rome, by the route of France. It is observable, that, in one of his letters from Paris, he remarked, "that the corruption of all ranks of people there was such as must necessarily soon occasion the destruction of the existing order of things in that country." And all his letters from France and Italy contained expressions of "thankfulness to Heaven for being an Englishman, and for not having such heavy causes (apparent at least) to dread the Divine Vengeance on his native land."—He was at Rome in the year of the grand Jubilee, remarkable for professional splendour. At one of his visits to St. Peter's, a circumstance occurred, which, seriously considered, would make every one exceedingly cautious in determining upon identity of person: He saw a priest officiating in the church whom he firmly believed to be a relation of his, a staunch protestant, and whom he had left in London, engaged in a very different avocation from that of a priestly function; and so very strong was the likeness to his friend, of the person and the voice of this ecclesiastic, that Mr. E. was not undeceived till he came close to his side.—Mr. E. in his travels did not confine his observations to the works of sculptors and painters only; he extended his observations also to men and manners; and, had he written a journal of them, with the addition of his acute reflections, it would have been a curious and useful fragment, to have added the sketches he made while abroad of the dresses of the people of the different countries and districts through which he passed. Our Artist also read much, and

digested and made the truth of what he read his own; for he was endowed with an extraordinary memory. His conversation was consequently most agreeable and edifying: no one could incline attention to him, without becoming a wiser and better man. In the year 1773 Mr. E. was chosen an Associate of the Royal Academy; and in 1788 he was appointed teacher of perspective in the school of that Institution. His qualification for that department may be supposed, from his work on perspective, which is allowed to do credit to the nation, and from his known conscientiousness in all his undertakings. But he was really, though not ostensibly, a proficient in a branch of knowledge but little cultivated: he well understood the true principles of architecture. His abhorrence of the vitiated taste, so often publicly displayed in the capital, and his desire to assist in correcting it, were such as led him, a short time before his death, to express a wish to be allowed to deliver, in the Royal Institution, some lectures on the subject of architecture. This good man, for a long time, employed much of his attention in collecting facts, and arranging them, for a Continuation of Walpole's Anecdotes of eminent Painters, and his peculiarly discerning and accurate faculty of mind in a high degree rendered him ~~him~~ for the undertaking. This work, abounding with attracting and valuable information, so far proceeded with in the press, and will shortly be given to the world, as the author lived to revise nearly all the sheets, and has left well-arranged materials for the completion of the whole of his design. Mr. E. had a refined ear for music; possessed considerable knowledge of that science; and was an excellent performer on the violin. Nor was he deficient in poetical composition, although he seldom bent himself to such exercises. It may truly be said, that his judgment in all works of art was so cultivated, as to be generally critically just. His tender constitution, however, demanded constant attention from some friendly person; and this he experienced unremittingly all his days from an only, surviving sister. M. E., having been indisposed about a fortnight, died, rather suddenly, on the 10th of December, without a fight. From the report of the surgeons who made the examination nothing extraordinary appeared, except about three or four ounces of water in the pericardium. Mr. E. lived a pattern of integrity, honour and piety; and his memory will be respected by the lovers of truth, talent, and virtue. He was attended to his grave, in St. Pancras church-yard, by B. West, esq. president, J. Farrington and J. Nollekens, esqrs. academicians, Mr. Baker, Mr. Edridge, Mr. Hearn, Mr. Millbourne, jun. Mr. Sotheby, jun. and Sir William Bliard. Mr. E. left little or no property. This circumstance was immediately considered, and liberally decided upon by the President and Council of the Royal Academy, in a manner equally honourable to themselves and to the memory of their teacher.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE last annual report of the Durham blue-coat charity school, places in a most pleasing point of view, the benevolent exertions of the governors and visitors, the ability and attention of the teachers, the docility and regularity of the scholars, and the urgent desire which parents manifest to have their offspring admitted to the benefits of this institution. An excellent system of education and industry has been recently introduced, and has already been productive of the most beneficial effects. Though the funds are in a state of unprecedented prosperity, they are very inadequate to the number of applications; and seventy supernumerary scholars have been admitted for education only, till increasing means of regular vacancies open to them the benefits of cloathing. Several boys have been appointed monitors, and superintend the lower classes. Six of the girls have been appointed assistants, and, having discharged their duty with diligence and propriety, three of them have been placed out in creditable and advantageous situations of service, after having been liberally furnished with every necessary, under the direction of the ladies of the Committee. Should meritorious objects arise in the school, the like rewards will be bestowed yearly.

Among the many noble and useful improvements which are now carrying into effect by the magistrates of Newcastle, for the security and comfort of its inhabitants, there is none which is more worthy of being recorded, than their benevolent views to better the condition of the poor belonging to the different hospitals under the patronage of the Corporation. In addition to the general repairs which the buildings are at present undergoing, by an act of Common Council, a generous addition has been made to their allowance.

Married.] At Hartlepool, William Sedgewick, esq. captain in the Hartlepool volunteer artillery, to Miss McDonald.

At Warden Church, near Hexham, Mr. James Mulcaster, one of the principal agents of the governors of Greenwich Hospital, at Langley Lead-mill, to Miss Wallace, of Middle Deanaw.

Died.] At Newcastle, Lieut. Thornton, of the Sussex militia, 22.—Mrs. Mary Jackson, a maiden lady, 80.—Mr. James Tringham, 78.—Mr. James Thompson, a partner

in the house of Thompson and Robertson, woollen-draper, 29.—Mr. Wm. Harrison, partner in the house of Shortridge and Co.—Mrs. Ord, a maiden lady.—Mr. John Renaldson, shipbuilder, 89.—Margaret Glanton, in her 100th year. She retained all her faculties till within a few days of her death.—Mr. James Stobie, 75.

At Ryhope, Mr. Hall, upwards of forty years one of the riding officers of the customs at Sunderland, 88.

At Brunton, John Dawson, esq. 54.

At Helmington Hall, Durham, the seat of the Rev. Robert Spencer, Lady Maxwell, relict of the late Sir Robert M. bart. of Orchardson, in Scotland, and aunt to Mrs. Spencer.

At Stamfordham, in his 77th year, Mr. William Johnson, who for upwards of 35 years, with much credit, kept an inn at that place. He was also for many years surveyor of bridges for the county of Northumberland, and under his direction the present useful structures across the Tyne at Chollerford and at Hexham, were erected.

At Durham, Mrs. Mary Maynard, 98.—Mr. W. Mather, 90.—Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Thos. R. 47.—Mrs. Lambert, relict of Mr. John L. 59.—Mr. Thos. Wardell, 24.—Mrs. Mary Hutchinson.—On his way from London, Charles Keith, M. D.

At Benton, in child-bed, Mrs. Dodds, wife of Mr. Ralph D. viewer of Benton colliery.

At South Diffington, Mrs. Eliz. Mason, 86.
At Acomb, near Hexham, the Rev. James Mewborn, surrogate of the diocese of York, 45.

At Jardine Hall, Sir Wm. Jardine, bart. of Applegarth.

At Richardson's-Stead, near Berwick, Ann Ferguson, pauper, 107. She never used spectacles, and till within a year of her death, washed and mended her own clothes.

At Belford, Mr. Abraham Logan, schoolmaster, 75.

At Low Burton, Charles Francis Foster, esq. one of the justices of peace for Northumberland, 78.

At Hexham, Mr. Wm. Bell, of the White Hart inn, 86.—George Delaval Shaffo, esq. of Carrycoats, 44.—Mr. Bird, many years an officer of excise, 79.

At Hill House, Berwick, John Somerville, esq. of Ivelaw, 82.

CUMBERLAND

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Cockermouth, Mr. Wilkinson, brewer, to Miss Jane Mark.

At Holywood, Mr. McKnaught to Miss J. Stott, daughter of J. Stott, esq. banker.

At Carlisle, Mr. Richard Lowry, attorney, to Miss Jane Wilson, fifth daughter of the late Alexander W. esq. banker.

At Crosscannony, Benjamin Biglands, esq. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Wood, of Maryport, eldest daughter of the late Thos. W. esq. shipbuilder.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. James Langrane, one of the Carlisle division of Cumberland rangers.—Mrs. Mary Carrick, of the George inn.—Mr. Joseph Hewitt, 77.—Mr. Fairbairn, proprietor of stage-coaches, and formerly master of the Bull-inn.—Mr. Joseph Nanson.—Mrs. Bowser, wife of Mr. Benjamin H.

At Penrith, Mrs. Moss, relict of Mr. Joseph M. 64.—Mr. John Wilkinson.

At Egremont, Mrs. Vickers, 76.—Mr. John Benson.

At Kewick, Mr. Henry Powley, 72.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, T. Dent, esq. 59.

At Under Barrow, near Kendal, Mrs. Brookes, 72.

At Wright Green, Mrs. Mary Robinson, 99.

At Barrasford, Mrs. Isabella Robison, 51.

At Whitehaven, Miss Robinson, 24.—Mr. Joseph Grainger, 55.—Mrs. Clement.—Mrs. Fisher, 65.—Mrs. Eleanor Grayson, a maiden lady.

At Silly Banks, near Whitehaven, Mr. Jacob Coupland, 89.

At Wigton, Mrs. Todd, late of the Queen's-head-inn.

At Calgarth, Mr. Paul Richardson, 72.

YORKSHIRE.

From the statement delivered as usual at the Quarter Sessions, held at Pontefract, it appears that the quantity of woollen cloth manufactured between the 25th March, 1806, and the 25th March, 1807, is as follows:

	Pieces.	Yards.
Narrows milled,	175,334,	or 6,430,101;
Broads	290,269,	- 9,561,178.

Thus the whole manufactory this year produced 15,991,279 yards, being 281,294 yards less than last year. This decrease is attributed to the unsettled state of our political relations with America, and to the complete ascendancy acquired by the French over the continent.

The foundation-stone of the south-east corner of the lock of the Humber dock at Hull, was lately laid with much solemnity. The whole of this great undertaking will cost 200,000*l.* which is entirely defrayed by the corporations of the dock-company, the mayor and burgesses, and the Trinity-house.

Married.] At Wakefield, Edward Morgan, esq. of the royal marines, to Miss Davies.—Mr. Joseph Hall, of Thornhill, youngest son of the late Henry H. esq. of Leeds, to Miss Mary Sykes.

At Ledsham, Mr. Wainwright, of Pontefract, surgeon, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Thomas J. esq. of Fairburn.

At York, William Robbins, esq. of London, to Miss Dimdale.

At Leeds, Benjamin Hird, Esq. M. D. to Miss Riddale.

At Selby, Gill Stedman, esq. of Pakenham, Suffolk, to Miss Foster, daughter of the late John F. esq.

At Doncaster, the Rev. T. R. Gleadow, of St. Neots, Huntingdonshire, to Miss Littlewood.

Died.] At York, Mr. John Fothergill, 64, descended from an ancient family that was established in the north of England at the period of the Norman conquest. He was a near relation of the late Dr. Fothergill, and one of the people called Quakers, whose society he eminently adorned by his sound principles, and a life of exemplary virtue. The conduct of a large manufactory engaged the greatest part of his time, in which he evinced an industry the most persevering; an integrity the most spotless; a sweetness of soul which neither the blasts of disappointment, nor the stings of ingratitude, could ever ruffle, and an active principle of benevolence and charity, flowing in secret streams to the distressed, that might justly entitle him to the name of Father rather than Master of his numerous dependants. The tender ties of husband, parent and brother, did not more bind him to the hearts of his relatives, than the gentleness of his manners and the intelligence of his mind. His powers of conversation, his various knowledge, his lively wit and his pleasant humour, endeared him to all who approached him, and gave an uncommon attraction to his society. To the circle in which he moved his loss is irreparable. The lamentations of his equals, and the tears of the poor, alike bedewed his grave. His rare virtues, recorded in the hearts of his survivors, are his epitaph, and his memory is blessed.

At Hull, Mrs. Charlotte Broadley, sister to Robert Carlisle B. esq.—Mr. Thomas Reaston, 86.—Mr. James Jackson, surgeon, 24.—Mr. William Headon, master of the ship Sally, in the Dantzic trade.—Joseph Robinson Pearce, esq. 55.—Mr. Edward Jackling, ship owner, 66.—Mrs. Rawson, mother of Mr. William R. one of the proprietors of the Hull Advertiser.

At East Moor, near Wakefield, in her 103d year, Mrs. Susannah Robshaw. Till within a short time of her death, she was able to walk about, and to read, knit, and sew without spectacles. She has had 23 children, three of them at a birth, one on each of three successive days; the oldest and youngest of her children are still alive.

At Welburne, near Castle Howard, Mr. George Daniel, late of Hull, bookseller, 38.

At Scarbro', Mr. William Henden, one of the common councilmen of that borough, 59.—Mrs. Giranciers, relict of Lieut. G. of the royal navy, 90.

At

At York, Mrs. Blackburn, relict of Robert B. esq. a captain in the naval service of the East India Company.—Mr. Thomas Smithson, 67.—Robert Taylor, esq. formerly a merchant at Kingston in Jamaica.—Mr. John Playtor, forty years agent to the cheesemongers of London, 73.—Mr. Samuel Simpson.—Mr. Seth Agar, grocer, and one of the common councilmen of the corporation of Monk Ward.

At Pontefract, Major Fox, formerly town-major of Carlisle, 73.

At Thirsk, William Whytehead, esq. formerly an eminent attorney at that place, 77.—Mrs. Shephard.

At Wooldale, near Huddersfield, Lieut. Preston of the royal navy, 89.

At Womersley, near Pontefract, Miss Mary Noble, fourth daughter of the Rev. John N. vicar of the former place.

At West Melton, near Barnsley, William Ward, esq.

At Richmond, Mr. James Haward, surgeon, 76.

At Pocklington, the Rev. Edmund Hadley, a Roman Catholic minister.—The Rev. Kingsman Baskett, 84.

At Kirkby Overblow, Mrs. Metcalfe, wife of the Rev. Mr. M. 58.

At Burley Lodge, near Otley, Mrs. Dyneley, wife of the Rev. Robert D.

At Tadcaster, the Rev. Edward Marshall, formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and late vicar of Duxford in that county, 80.

At Gilling, Lieutenant John Sotheran, commandant of the Helmley volunteer infantry, 62.

At Busby Hall, in Cleveland, Mrs. Marwood, wife of William M. esq.

At Leeds, Mr. Parkinson, surgeon.—Mr. Richard Brumfit, 73.—Mr. S. Sanderson, partner in the firm of Sanderson, Danderson and Sanderson, linen-drappers.—Mr. Abraham Nichols, printer.—Mrs. Rhodes, wife of Mr. R. merchant, 75.—The Rev. James Kitching, vicar of Pickhill, 62.—Mr. Jos. Wright, merchant.

LANCASHIRE.

A splendid naval monument to the memory of the late Lord Nelson, is about to be erected at Liverpool, by public subscription. It is to be executed by Mr. George Bullock, sculptor, of that place, for 8000*l.* in *artificial stone*, (a composition of different vitrified substances,) which unites the beauty of marble with the durability of bronze. Mr. Bullock has published the following description of the model, which has been approved of by the committee:—"In the statue of Lord Nelson, I have endeavoured to express that calm and dignified composure for which he was so pre-eminently distinguished in the hour of danger;—his effigy is, therefore, plain and simple, placed in a firm and decided attitude; the union flag and anchor are introduced as the distinguishing marks of his professional rank, at the same time pointing out the means by which his

same and glory were obtained. The pedestal on which the hero stands, is encircled with a double coil of British cable resting on the plinth, and enriched by the representation of his four principal engagements, viz. St. Vincent, the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar; four figures of Victory, whose hands are united by crowns of laurel, suspended over each battle, are the supporters of this column, representing an unbroken chain of splendid victories. The cornice of the column is composed of leaves of British oak. On the sub-plinth are seated four nautical figures, emblematical of the four great battles fought; the figures do not convey any idea of captivity more than is absolutely necessary to shew defeat: the body of the sub-plinth is enriched with the heads of the four ships in which these brilliant exploits were achieved, at once perpetuating the glory of the British navy, and the ships by which his glory was confirmed. The heads of the men of war are to be fac-similes of the respective ships as in action, conveying to posterity the identity of the individual vessels which contributed to fix its fame on an immutable base. The whole is executed on a mural base, guarded by four lions couchant, emblematical of the indigenous and naval valour of Great Britain, forming the grand bulwark to the whole, and intimating, that courage is the surest guide to naval glory. On the projecting sides of the mural base, in raised bronze letters, appears a description of each battle, and of every ship engaged, together with that of its opponent, and on the front the sum total of the vessels taken and destroyed, by which each captain's name becomes enrolled with that of his ship, and is handed down to future ages, together with his beloved and lamented chief. This monument, the grateful effusion of liberality to British valour and departed excellence, rises from an encircled quadrangle, containing 1500 feet of water, to be supplied with the pipes already fixed, and which can easily be brought to feed the reservoir, appearing to issue from four heads placed in the intermediate spaces of the mural base, representing the four great and principal rivers of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, as contributing to commerce, and promoting that naval exertion, the cultivation of which has so firmly cemented the maritime interest and power of this proud and happy island. The circle is encompassed by a correct imitation of boarding-nets, illuminated by ships' lanterns, the whole forming an enriched naval pillar, of an order almost new, strictly conforming to the rules of Corinthian architecture in all its dimensions, and possessing the peculiar recommendation of being indebted to no foreign or adventitious ornament for its support: no *beaten mythology* is here introduced, nor any foreign attribute; as it has been my principal ambition to erect such a nautical monument with *British materials*, as shall at once tell the history of that hero, whom Bri-

sons still lament, and convey to posterity the plain unvarnished tale of *British courage, fortitude, and glory.*"

The debtors confined in Liverpool gaol have presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying relief from the circumstances of distress under which they labour. The number of debtors is 66, and there are among them ten persons, whose united ages amount to 586 years, the amount of whose debts does not exceed 137l. 1.—and 35 others, who have 164 children now living on the bounty of the humane, or supported by the parish!

Married.] At Manchester, Samuel C. Hilton, esq. of Pennington, to Miss Martha Clowes, daughter of the late Colonel C. of Broughton Hall.

At Preston, Mr. George Rigg, of Kendal, to Miss Mary Harrison.

At Liverpool, Mr. H. Humphrey, printer, to Miss Ann Washington Smith, of Virginia, America.—John Robinson, esq. of London, to Miss Mary Edmondson, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Alfred E. of Burns, near Kewick.—Mr. William Byrom, architect, to Miss Sarah Hope, daughter of John H. esq. —Major Fraser, aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-general Nugent, to Miss Rowland, niece of the late Gabriel R. esq. of Jamaica.

At Walton, Mr. John Mayor, of Freckleton, to Mrs. Ellames, of Edge Lane Hall.

Died.] At Tildesley, near Manchester, Ann Higson, 74, a pauper, who had been relieved and had her rent paid for some time. On examining her house, a large quantity of wearing apparel was found, and forty pounds eight shillings in cash; in shillings and sixpences, 14l. 8s.; 103 half-crown pieces, with a note of hand for seven guineas.

At Hornby, Mr. George Warbrick, of the King's Arms inn.

At Scals, near Ulverston, Mr. Thomas Cooper, 90.

At Madeira (whither he had gone for the recovery of his health) William Parker, fourth son of the late Timothy Parker, esq. of Hornby Hall, in his 20th year. His superior attainments, at this early age, combined with a genuine piety and the most amiable disposition, formed the brightest hope of his numerous friends.

At Urswick, near Ulverston, the Rev. Richard Fleming, 85.

At Gwithwaite Hall, William Rawlinson, esq.

At Standish Hall, Edward Townley Standish, esq.

At Burnley, 89, Mrs. Heap, grandmother to Mrs. Waddington; and a few days afterwards, Mrs. Waddington, of the New Inn, Sankbury, mother of Mr. W. Cotton, merchant of Blackburn.

At Danken Hall, near Blackburn, the Rev. J. Hodgson, 57. He had been upwards of 30 years catholic priest at that place.

At Silverdale, near Lancaster, the Rev. Mr. Geldart.

At Lancaster, Mr. George Dixon.

At Wrightington Hall, near Wigan, Edward Dicconson, esq.

At Preston, Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. John Champion.

At Haslingden, Miss Billsborrow, 25.

At Oldham, Mrs. Brennan, relict of Mr. B. surgeon.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Colquitt, wife of John C. esq. town clerk of that place, 51.—Mrs. Jane Wilson, 70.—Mrs. Armstrong, 27.—Mrs. Alifon.—Mrs. Delaney, wife of Mr. William D. 33.—Mr. Stephen Johnson, 23.—Captain John Smith, 53.—Mr. Derussal, barrack-master.—Mr. James Woods, 78.—Mrs. Eliz. Milnes, 80.—Mr. Richard Cropper, 81.—Mrs. Healey, wife of Mr. H. merchant.—Mr. William Litherland, formerly an upholsterer, which business he declined 35 years ago.—Mrs. Edmunds, 83.—Mr. William Skaise, 23.

At Bootle, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector of that parish and vicar of Ulverston; an acting magistrate for the counties of Lancaster and Cumberland.

At Barrow Hall, Cheetham, Mr. William Gregson, of Manchester.

At Wavertree, Mrs. Williams, widow of Capt. William W.

At Ormskirk, Mr. John Taylor, 76.

At Menon' Green, near Eccles, Mr. Samuel Broadbent, of Manchester.

At Manchester, Mr. Jonathan Lowe.—Mr. John Crompton.—Mrs. Martha Watson, 68.—Mrs. Barlow.—Mrs. Brooks, widow of Mr. John B. 87.—Mrs. Warren, 65.—Mrs. Jrlam.—Mrs. Taylor, widow of Mr. Thomas T. formerly an officer in the Manchester regiment at Gibraltar.—Mrs. Sarah Newton, relict of Mr. Ralph N. 69.—Mr. William Steel.—Mrs. Dickenson.—Mr. John Bedford, 61.

At Mount Pleasant, near Ashton-under-Lime, Mr. Ryley, father of the comedian of that name, 86.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Thomas, drug-gist, to Miss Hughes.

At Sandbach, Mr. Charles Probert, to Miss Mary Johnson.

At Gretna Green, Mr. William Kent, surgeon, of Nantwich, to Miss Clark, eldest daughter of Charles C. esq. of Cholmondeley.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Jackson, mother of Mrs. Brown, of the Green Dragon inn.—Miss Wild, niece to the Rev. Mr. Kirkby, of Handley.—Mr. Branwell, 69.

At Warrington, Mr. Edward Davies, 26.—The Rev. E. Owen, rector of this place, and master of the free grammar school.

At Frodham, Miss Bassett, daughter of Mr. B. one of the coroners of the county.—Mr. Roberts, cotton-manufacturer, late of Manchester, where his ingenuity in improving the manufacture; and his tasteful fancy and steady perseverance in accomplishing his schemes are well known.

At Nantwich, William, only son of William Sprout, esq. merchant and banker.

At Rode-hall, Mrs. Eliz. Wilbraham, last surviving daughter of the late Francis W. esq.

At Stapely, near Nantwich, Mr. Edward Pike, baptist minister, 57. He formerly resided at Shrewsbury, but had lately travelled as an itinerant preacher.

At Twemlow, the lady of Egerton Leigh, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married. At Beadfall, Samuel Tertius Galton, esq. eldest son of Samuel G. esq. of Dudston, near Birmingham, to Violetta, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Erasmus Darwin.

At Darley Dale, Mr. Greaves, merchant, of Hull, to Miss Martha Radford, youngest daughter of the late Mr. R. surgeon, of Ash-over.

Died. At Derby, Mr. John Killer, one of the members of the corporation, 69.—Mr. Jos. Hopkinson, 59.

At Middle Mayfield, Mrs. Cooper, wife of John C. esq.

At Scropton, Mr. Eld, 80.

At Dronfield, Mr. Jos. Hobson.

At Little Chester, Mrs. Haslam, wife of Mr. John H. 57.

At Swanwick, the Rev. Francis Skerritt, 95, a dissenting minister in the baptist connexion upwards of 60 years. He had 6 children, 14 grand children, 35 great grand children, and 2 great great grand children.

At Horley-park, Mr. Abbot, 81.

At Bowbridge, Nicholas Nicholas, esq. 67.

At Allen-hill, Matlock, Mr. George Wolley, 80.

At Weston-upon-Trent, the Rev. William Dawson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died. At Car Colston, Mr. Henry Blagg, 42.

At Scarrington, Mrs. Ludlow, 74.

At Southwell, Mrs. Twells, 84.

At Lenton, Mr. Weston.

At Watnall, Christopher Rolleston, esq. who served the office of high sheriff for the county in 1805.

At Plungar, near Belvoir-castle, Mr. Warrener, 94.

At Nottingham, Mr. Wainwright, 55.—Miss Mary Thorpe, 18.—Mrs. Randal, relict of Mr. James R.—Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. M. master of St. Peter's workhouse, whose benevolence of heart, tenderness, and undeviating rectitude, will not hastily be forgotten.—John Shaw, gent. late master of the Wheatsheaf inn, 69.

At Staunton, Mrs. Anne Charlton, 81; the eldest and last surviving daughter of Job Staunton C. esq. who represented the borough of Newark in several parliaments.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died. At Hinton House, Mrs. Henenge, sister to Colonel H.

At Stamford, Mrs. Blaze, 58, wife of Mr. R.—And in the same house, Mr. Blaze, 54,

after being a widower about twenty-four hours. Having acquired a competency in trade at Sleaford, this pair, whose threads of life have been so awfully cut nearly at the same time, lately retired to Stamford, to enjoy the earnings of an honest application to their calling.

Mr. John Warrington, 81, many years a whitesmith in Ironmongers'-street, in Stamford. He had amassed considerable property, which he has by his will ordered to be distributed in the following manner:—1800*l.* three per cent. annuities to the poor in three classes, 100*l.* to the blue-coat school, and 30*l.* for the repair of St. Michael's church, all in Stamford. To his sister, who is blind, and in a workhouse at Bath, he has bequeathed 100*l.*; and annuities of 80*l.* a year to each of two brothers, to whom he scarcely ever gave sixpence in his life time, although one was in an almshouse at Liddington, in Rutland, and the other in a workhouse in Stamford; and notwithstanding they are both old men, each being nearly 80 years of age, the testator has specially provided, that if either of them *marrs*, the annuity shall no longer be paid to him. In the event of their deaths, the 160*l.* a-year devolves, in equal proportions, to five parishes, viz. Uffington, Tarlinton, and Market Deeping, in Lincolnshire, and Ketton and Loughborough, in Rutland, for the benefit of ten of the eldest widows; and in case there shall not be so many, then to the ten oldest maidens in each parish. Seemingly apprehensive that posterity might not duly appreciate his *charitable disposition*, some time before his death he bought a marble monument for himself, and, having caused his embryo munificence to be emblazoned upon it, daily feasted upon the conjugal manna of what men would say of him, who should hereafter read of his extensive bounty!

At Louth, Joshua Fytche, gent. 80. His property, which was very considerable, devolves chiefly to his nephew, a lieutenant in the Inniskilling regiment of dragoons. It may be justly said of him, that he was a real disciple of the late John Elwes, of peevish notoriety.

At Gainsbro', John Nettlehip, esq. 84.

At Withern, near Louth, Mr. John Bullivant, 66, many years a respectable land-surveyor. What is remarkable, he was never one day at school during his life.

At Willingham, near Gainsborough, the Rev. Robert Wells, D. D. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the parts of Lindsey, 74.

At Grantham, Wildbore Garner, esq. one of the justices of that borough, 77.—David Lely, esq. an eminent solicitor and town-clerk of the borough.—Posthumus Bullivant, esq. solicitor, 28.

At Boston, Miss Anne Waite, sister of Mr. Alderman W.—Wm. Brockett, esq. alderman, and twice mayor of this place, 83.

At

At Sytton Park, the lady of Sir John Thosald, bart.

At Sleaford, Lieut. Col. Wade, of the 30th regiment of foot, 47.

At Lincoln, Mrs. Rees, of Saxilby, widow of the Rev. John R.—Mr. Wm. Bagaley, 80.—Mr. Mofs.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At a meeting of the Leicestershire and Rutlandshire Agricultural Society, held at Peterborough, on the 25th of March, it was agreed that the following additional premiums should be offered for the present year: To the person who shall, at the annual meeting for 1807, report the most satisfactory information, as deduced from actual experiments, of the soils and situations best adapted for orchards, and of the means used in their plantation and subsequent management, 10 guineas.—For the best cow that shall have produced not less than three calves, and shall be in milk at the time of showing, the time of her last calving being ascertained by the owner, 6 guineas.—For the second best, 4 guineas.

Married.] At Colcorton, Mr. Kirby, aged 17, to Mrs. Gamble, a gay widow of 65.

Died] At Billesdon, Mr. Nicholas Joyce, surgeon, 76.—Mr. John Phillips, jun.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. Hubbard, 75.

At Somerby, Mr. George Burton, late assistant in Mr. Phillips's school at Billesdon, 37.

At Loughborough, Sarah, the only sister of Mr. B. G. Wallis, surgeon, 28.

At Leicester, Mrs. Mary Spencer, 70.

At Wanlip, the Rev. Robert Burnaby, rector of that parish, and a justice of the peace for the county.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Harborn, William Frears, esq. merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Josephine Cairns, daughter of E. Cairns, esq. of Birmingham.

At Little Missenden, Joseph Phillimore, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Walter Bagot, esq. of Blyth.

At Barr, Mr. James Swaine, of Hamstead Mill, to Miss Day.

At Walsall, the Rev. J. W. Wickes, rector of Wardley-cum-Belton, Rutlandshire, to Miss Rosa Leonard, second daughter of the late Mr. L. of Conduit-street, London.

Died.] At Litchfield, Francis Cobb, esq. receiver-general for the county, 82.—On his way to Huntley Hall, from Bristol Hotwells, where he had been for the recovery of his health since his return from Calabria, Captain Bulkeley, of the 81st regiment, late ad-de-camp to Major-general Sir John Stuart.

At Wolverhampton, Susan, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Simpson.

At Swindon, Mrs. Parker, wife of William P. gent.

At Coppenhall, Mrs. Collier, relict of John C. esq. of Church Aston, Shropshire.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Aston, Mr. M. H. Mordridge, of Birmingham, to Miss S. M. Hands, only daughter of Benjamin H. esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

At Birmingham, Mr. Winwood, of Hartlebury, Worcestershire, to Miss Lamb.—Mr. George Todd, of London, to Miss Ann Mansell.

At Fillongley, Mr. Joseph Smith, of Coventry, to Miss Baker.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, the Rev. John Whitmore, to Miss Green.

At Warwick, Mr. John Hurst, of Longford, near Coventry, to Miss Anna Fowler.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Abel Williams. He had been a Lieutenant in the Birmingham volunteers, but resigned on account of ill health.—Mr. Andrew Ouy Clarke.—Mrs. Eliz. Jordan, relict of Richard J. esq. of Blyth Farm, Staffordshire, 70.—Mrs. Mary Bishop, 67.—Mr. Charles Paine, engraver.—On his journey, Mr. Charles Capner, wholesale jeweller, of London, 44.—Mr. William Baxter, son of the Rev. Richard B. of Stamfordham, Northumberland, 36.—Mr. John Mander, a member of Capt. Legge's troop of Warwickshire yeomanry.—Mr. John Donald, formerly a merchant of Glasgow, but who, for the last fifteen years, has resided in this town.—Mr. John Wardell, 28.—Mrs. Newell, relict of Mr. William N.—Mr. Thomas Phillips.—Mrs. Sarah Turner.—Miss Mary Ann Gordon, eldest daughter of John G. esq. banker.

At Fen End, Balfall, Mr. Willington.

At Coventry, Mrs. Hudson.—Mrs. Ling.—Mr. John Taylor, 85.

At Alveston, near Stratford, the Rev. Mr. Jenkinson.

At Radford, near Warwick, Mrs. Elizabeth Haynes, 68.

At Nunceaton, John Burton, sen. gent. 53.—On the 26th ult. Mr. John Burton, tanner, a man universally respected by the gentry of his neighbourhood, and beloved by the poor for his kindness and affability. During the scarcity of the year 1801, his purse and his house were always open to any one who wanted them. An unfortunate law-suit laid the foundation of his illness (a dropsy) under which he laboured for twelve months, and at length expired, beloved by his numerous kindred, and leaving a widow and eight children to lament his irreparable loss.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Welshpool, the Rev. Thomas Farmer, vicar of Chirbury, to Miss Davies, of Pool.

Died] At Shipton, Capt. Francis Mytton. At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Buckley, 83.—Mrs. Atcherley.—Mrs. Dicken, relict of Mr. D. formerly sergeant of the Court of Requests in this town.—Mr. Thomas Dodd, one of Captain Benyon's company of Shropshire volunteers.

At Bishop's Cleeve, Mr. John Rowlands, 88.

At Oswestry, Mr. William Lovett, son of the late Mr. L. surgeon.

At Wollerton, Mrs. Dicken, wife of Rowland D. esq. 68.

At Drayton, Mr. Bayley, wine-merchant.

At Wellington, Mrs. Jennins, 75.

At Newtown, Bafchurch, Mr. Henry Pickstock.

At Broseley, Mr. Daniel Boden, surgeon and apothecary. He had practised there with deserved reputation nearly fifty years.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

An extent of nearly five miles of the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, from Hopwood to Tardebig, has recently been opened. On the same day a number of vessels arrived at the wharf of Tardebig, with upwards of 300 tons of coals, which were sold immediately, on such terms as to ensure a continuance of supply of that indispensable article of comfort. This must prove of vast importance to the owners of coal-mines communicating with that canal. The conclusion of this work is now anticipated with eagerness, on account of the advantage it will be to the port of Bristol, as this canal is intended to enter the deep water of the Severn below Hereford, which will render the conveyance between Bristol and Birmingham certain, cheap, and expeditious.

Married.] At Worcester, the Rev. T. H. Woodward, of Headington-house, Oxon, to Miss Grape, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William G.

At Quatt, Elias Isaac, esq. banker, of Worcester, to Miss Harriet Whitmore, daughter of William W. esq. of Dudmaston, Shropshire.

Mr. Davis, land-surveyor and auctioneer, of Eatham, to Miss Harford, of Shelsley.

Died.] At Chaddesley Corbet, Mrs. Eliz. Denward, 91.

At Worcester, Mrs. Wharton, wife of Mr. W. of the Lord Nelson.—Mrs. Storer, of the Union Tavern.—Mr. J. Weeks, collector of the excise for the Worcester district.—Erasmus Lloyd, esq. 72. He served the office of mayor for the city in 1786.—Miss Raymant, 18.

At Feckenham, Robert Hunt, esq.

At Sedgeberrow, J. Lavender, esq. many years banker, of Evesham.

At Hindup, Mrs. Rois, wife of Mr. R.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Gem, wife of Mr. G.

At Lower Wick, near Worcester, Thomas Wood, esq. 77.

At Orleton, Mrs. Whitcomb, relict of Edward W. esq.

At Hanley, Mrs. M. Trovell, 76.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woolhope, William Vizard, esq. of London, to Miss Hodges, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard H.

At Leominster, Robert Hoy, esq. manager of the Hereford Theatre, to Miss Catherine Burns, of Penn, near Wolverhampton, Staffordshire.

Died.] At Ludford Park, aged 74, Nicholas

Lechmere Charlton, esq. formerly colonel of the Worcestershire militia, and M. P. for the city of Worcester. This gentleman was eldest son of Edmund Lechmere, esq. M. P. for the county of Worcester, and cousin to that great lawyer Nicholas Lord Lechmere, whom he succeeded in the Hanley-castle property about two years ago: he took the surname of Charlton, pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle, Sir Francis Charlton, bart. whose large estates at Ludford devolved to him on that condition.

At Home's Farm, near Rois, Miss Terrett, eldest daughter of Mr. T.

At Hereford, Mrs. Mary Gwatkin, 92.—Mrs. Math, 95.—Mr. Carpenter, sen. 56.—Mrs. Yeomans.—Mrs. Blacker, wife of Wm. B. esq. of Woodbrook, in the county of Wexford, Ireland, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jacob, archdeacon of Armagh.—Mr. William Linwall, 35, serjeant-major of the Herefordshire yeomanry.

At Rois, Mrs. Mann, relict of Mr. Edward M. 100.

At Leominster, Mrs. Davies.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Isaac Hobhouse, esq. of Westbury-upon-Trim, to Miss Roydon, of Newent.

At Walton Cardiff, Mr. John Parser to Miss Ann Bullock, of Tewkesbury.

At Beckington, Mr. N. P. Singer, of Westbury, to Miss Mary Ford, daughter of Wm. F. esq. banker.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Richard Worthington, eldest son of Dr. W. of Aston-hayes, Cheshire.—Mrs. Eliz. Salcomb. By her will she has left 20l. to the Infirmary.—Allington Morley, Esq. late of Blue Bridge House, Essex.—Mrs. Roberts, mother of Mr. J. Roberts, bookseller.—Mr. Edward Pellingham, sen.

The Rev. Anselm Jones, rector of Naunton and vicar of South Cerney.

At Cirencester, Miss Bowley, sister of Mr. B. banker.

At New Farm, near Cirencester, Miss Davies, only daughter of Mr. D. 90.

At Brimscomb, Mr. Joseph Lewis.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. William Morgan, a member of the volunteer cavalry of that place.—Mr. T. Morton, of the Plough Inn.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Lieutenant Russell, of the loyal Woodstock volunteers, to Miss Freeman, of Charlbury.—Mr. J. B. Adams, of Doctors Commons, London, to Miss L. Smith.—Mr. Richard Osman to Miss Charlotte Chillingworth.

At Fawley, Mr. Sanders, of Ginge, to Miss Brown, of Lockinge.

Died.] At Castlington, Mrs. Alice Durham, wife of Mr. D. of the Red Lion.—At the vicarage, Miss Stanton, 30.

At Oxford, Mr. John Carr, 49.—Mr. Nathaniel Bartlett, 80.—Mr. William Slater, 65.—Mrs. Sadler, wife of Mr. S. schoolmaster.

ter.—Mr. James Attwood, 34.—Mrs. Etty, wife of Mr. E. wine merchant, 28.—Mr. John Langston, 17.—Mrs. Williams, of the Barley Mow, in consequence of her clothes taking fire.—Mr. Thomas Teovey, 60.—Mr. Richard Hooper, 80.—Mr. James Cole, engraver.

At Aiton, near Rampton, Mrs. Banting; and about a fortnight afterwards, her husband, Mr. John B.

At Adderbury, Mr. Richards, 89.

At Burford, the Rev. John Smith, dissenting Minister.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Stony Stratford, Mr. William Godfrey, to Miss Sarah Elliott.

Died.] At Buckingham, Mrs. Catherine Treacher, wife of Mr. John T. of the Swan Inn.

At Aylesbury, Peter Kennedy, M.D. He was a native of Ireland, but received his education on the Continent, where he acquired a perfect knowledge of the French and Italian languages, which he spoke with fluency and precision. After residing at Rome for a considerable time, he came to England, and settled at Aylesbury, where he continued till his death. He married, first, the widow of Mr. Sam. Shrimpton, of Chipping Wycombe; and his second wife was the sister of the late Sir David Williams, bart. of Sarret, Herts; to both of whom he was an affectionate husband. As a companion, his society was entertaining, and his temper cheerful. Bleft with a handsome competency, and fond of retirement, he did not seek extensive practice, but was at all times forward in affording professional assistance to the poor and afflicted. He published an Account of the Distemper in the Aylesbury Gaul in 1784.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Glinton, near Peterborough, Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, alias Granny Gray, who had been more than 60 years keeper of the Blue Bell public-house there. In the former part of her life she had by two husbands, 11 children, 6 of whom lived to be married, and all it seems made good use of their time; so that the old woman had 52 grand children (26 of whom are now living), 71 great grand children (42 now living), and 3 great great grand children, now living—amounting altogether to a family of 137 children, of which number 75 are living.

At Kettering, Miss Mary Kempston, only surviving daughter of Mr. James K.

At Little Creaton, Mr. Groom, 82.

At Northampton, Mrs. Fitch, 82.—Mr. John Donne, a member of the Northampton troop of yeomanry cavalry.—Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, 62.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Cole, relict of Mr. James C.—Mr. William Milwood, keeper of the goal for that liberty, 63.

At Wellingborough, Mrs. Mather, wife of Benjamin M. esq. 68.

At Cold Higham, Mrs. Bishop, wife of the Rev. John B. rector of that parish.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Goldmanchester, Mr. R. Hicks, surgeon, to Miss Mary Miles.

Died.] At the Views, near Huntingdon, George Sharpe, esq. 53.

At Elton, Mr. Hollidge, 34.

At Water Newton, aged 87, the Rev. Edward Ketterick, upwards of 54 years rector of that place.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Stocker, 62.

At Little Stukeley, Mrs. Elizabeth Ellington, 70.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Norrison prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. Thomas Broadley, M.A. of Trinity-college, for his Essay on "The fullness of the time when Christ came into the world."

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Stewart, surgeon, of Hatfield, Essex, to Miss Bond, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman B.

At Ramsey, Thomas Pooley, esq. to Miss Descow.

Died.] The Rev. Edm. Trant, rector of Toft and Hardwick, and vicar of Caldecot, in this county. He was formerly fellow of Christ-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1771, M.A. 1774. Toft and Caldecot are in the gift of the master and fellows of Christ-college, and Hardwick is in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. Mr. Trant was an active county magistrate, and was much beloved by the inhabitants of Toft, among whom he constantly resided.

At Ely, Mrs. Elizabeth Poole, sister of Mr. Thomas P. 68.

At Buckden, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. C. G. 55.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Musgrave, relict of the Rev. Edward M. rector of Knapwell.—Mrs. Stuart.

At Harston, Mr. George Taylor.

At Wisbeach, Miss Marlow.—Mr. William Kilby, merchant

At Soham, Mrs. Pechey, 82.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Catton, Mr. Robert Fitt to Miss Clarke.

At Norwich, Mr. C. W. Corfield to Miss L. R. Moore.—Mr. James Harvey to Miss Ann Newman.—Mr. James Simms to Miss M. Wright.

Died.] At Denton, 90, the Rev. George Sandby, D.D. rector of that parish in 1750, and chancellor of Norwich in 1768. He was formerly of Merton College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. in 1740. He was afterwards master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took his doctor's degree in 1760, and served the office of vice chancellor of that university the same year. With Dr. Sandby died the oral tradition of the expulsion from Merton College, Oxford, of six Fellows, by James II. in 1684, which was the cause of the Revolution; he was ordained by Dr. Hough, bishop of Worcester, one of the said six Fellows.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Osborn, 68.

At Swanton Novers, Mrs. Dew, relict of Richard D. gent. 73.

At Aylsham, Mr. Thomas Bullord, 91.—Mr. Robert Francis, 66.

At Swaffham, Gilbert, the only son of William Yarrington, esq.—Mr. Austin, 55.—Miss B. Dalton, second daughter of the late Francis D. esq. banker.

At Briston, near Holt, Mrs. Nichols, the eldest surviving daughter of the late Peter Elwin, esq. of Booton Hall.

At Yarmouth, Miss Reynolds, daughter of the late John R. esq.—Mr. William Steward, eldest son of Wm S. esq. 21.

At North Lopham, Miss Sarah Fox, second daughter of Thomas Fox, esq.

At Norwich, Mrs. Forster, wife of the Rev. Dr. F. master of the free school. By her clothes catching fire, she was so dreadfully burned that she survived the accident only twelve hours.—Mrs. Gofnold, relict of Mr. Charles G. 75.—Mr. Christopher Gilney, 59.—Mr. John Dingle, 73.—Miss Mary Clarke, 23.—Mrs. Ann Garrod, 78.—Mr. William Cuckow, 78.

At Mattishall, Mrs. Meale.—Mrs. Norton.

At Litcham, Mr. William Lound, 30.

At Mulbarton, Mrs. Hufeman, 84.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Stoke, by Nayland, Mr. Henry Parson, jun. to Miss Mary Ann Simpson, youngest daughter of Edward S. esq.

Died.] At Munford, near Brandon, William Griffin, gent. 81, formerly a respectable nurseryman of that place, but had retired from business some years. This gentleman had formed most of those fine belts and plantations which adorn the vicinity of numerous gentlemen's seats in the western part of this county, where scarcely a shrub or tree was to be seen for many dreary miles of heath, not half a century ago!

At Ipswich, Philip Bacon, esq. 76. He was a lineal descendant from the Lord-Keeper Bacon; was formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, where he preceded B. A. 1755, M. A. 1764; and was many years lieutenant-colonel of the west Suffolk militia.

At Ixworth, Mr. I. Lumley, 48 years parish clerk and sexton of that place, and 35 years apparitor for the hundred of Blackburn, 74.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Davy.—Mrs. Thompson.—Mr. J. Calver, merchant, 67.—Miss Jessup.

At Worlington, Mr. Edward Burke, fourth son of the late Thomas B. esq. 17.

At Brandon, Mrs. Susan Snare, 84.

At Bury, Mr. William Sparke, 53.—Mr. William Harrington, 61.—Mrs. Dorling, 72.—Mrs. Mallows.—Mrs. Morris, mother of the Rev. Thomas Brooke M. rector of Shelton, Norfolk, 75.—Jos. Longchamp, gent. keeper of the New Rooms belonging to the Jockey Club at Newmarket.

At Westonhall, near Beccles, Wm. Woodley, esq. 86.

At Sudbury, the Rev. John Piper, A. M. fifty-six years vicar of All Saints parish in that town, and many years rector of Rede, in this county, 80.

At Stansfield, Z. Turner, gent. many years high constable for the hundred of Risbridge, 69.

At Wickham Market, the Rev. John Carter, fifty years vicar of Loudham with Pettifre, and rector of South Cove.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Rayleigh, Thomas Kennett, esq. of Great Wakering, to Miss Charlotte Timson Harridge, fifth daughter of Thomas H. esq.

At Colchester, Thomas Courtney, esq. third son of the late John C. esq. of Beverley, Yorkshire, to Miss Harriet Campling.

Died.] At Brenwood, the Rev. Thomas Newman, 76. He had been more than 30 years rector of the consolidated parishes of Ingrave and West Thorndon, which he had some time since resigned and presented to his eldest son.

At Woodhouse, East Ham, Robert Wilson, esq. 68.

At Halsted, James Scarlett, esq.

At Heybridge, Mr. Brooke, surgeon and apothecary.

At Nayland, Mrs. Harris, 82.

At Colchester, Mr. James Snell, one of the common-council, and the oldest free burgess of that borough, 91.

At Chipping-hall, Witham, Mrs. Pick, a maiden lady, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. P. formerly rector of Sandon.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Philip Henry Kemp, to Miss Mary Kemp, daughter of Mr. A. Kemp of Ospringe.

At Elkham, Capt. Frederick Campbell, of the royal artillery, to Miss Mary Mockett, esq. of St. Peter, in the Tower.

At Dover, Charles A. House, esq. captain in the royal artillery, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Dover.

At Deal, Mr. Lawry, surgeon in the royal navy, to Miss Boys, of Sandwich.—Mr. Charles Darby, of Canterbury, to Miss Hunter, eldest daughter of Mr. Danby.

At Beckenham, Brownlow Mathew, esq. son of the late General Mathew, to Miss Naylor.

Died.] At Canterbury, Charles Robinson, esq. recorder of the city, and brother to the late Lord Rokeby.—Mrs. Ann Marchant, 84.—Mrs. Brickenden.—Mrs. Elizabeth Forley, 74.—Mr. Whitenden, 93.—Lieut. Aird, of the royal waggon train.—Mrs. Eliz. Culmer, 80.—Mrs. Job, wife of Mr. Green J.

At Charing, Mrs. Smith, 86.

At Rolvenden, Mr. Jenner, master of the free-school there.

At Buckland Cottage, near Dover, Thomas Horn, jun. esq.

At Pluckley, the Rev. William Disney, D.D. near 30 years rector of that parish: rich in good works, and highly beloved and respected by every relative connection. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity College, B. A. 1753, M. A. 1756, B.D. 1768, D.D. 1789.

At Wateringbury, Mr. Richard Crow, sen.

At Farningham, the Rev. John Saunders, vicar of that parish, and also of Newington, next Sittingbourn, and one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral.

At Woolwich, Colonel Moorfom, of the royal marines.

At Tente-den, Mrs. Norton, 86.—Mrs. Standing.

At Bore's Isle, near Tenterden, Mrs. Chaulder, 82.

At Rochester, Mrs. Wilson, widow of — W. esq. formerly commander of the commissioner's yacht at Chatham.

At Chatham, Mrs. Roots.—Mrs. Matthews.

At Dover, Mrs. Brown.—Mr. Sandford.—Mr. James Gravener, 78.

At Gillingham, Mrs. Rbby, wife of Capt. R. of the royal navy.

At Sheerness, Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. C. surgeon.

SUSSEX.

The commodious chapel, in St. Mary's Lane, in Lewes, which has for several years past been used as a warehouse for wool, and other purposes of trade, has been opened by a sect of dissenters denominated Armenians. Lewes has now just the same number of dissenting congregations as parish churches, namely seven of each!

The charity school, founded by John Leach, esq. at Seaford, for the education of poor children, after the method adopted and pursued with so much success by Mr. Lancaster, has been opened, and 50 candidates have been admitted. Mr. Lancaster was himself present, and after explaining the nature of his plan, clearly pointed out the advantages which must result from its general adoption. The school-room has been lately erected at the expence of Mr. Leach, and is sufficiently large for the accommodation of more than 100 children.

Died.] At Catesfield, Mrs. O'Bryen, wife of Rear-Admiral O'B.

At Chichester, Lady Viscountess Lifford, 73. She was the second wife of James the late viscount, lord chancellor of Ireland, and mother to Lieutenant-General Hewitt. She was the daughter of the Rev. Charles Bayly, of Knaveilock, Essex. Being always of a retired disposition, and preferring the happiness of a domestic circle to the glare of public life, she has, since the death of her beloved lord and her two daughters, lived in the closest retirement.

At West Burton, Mr. Clement Bishop.

At Buckwood Copse, near Crawley, Mr. James Cressly, civil engineer, 66. He was very eminent in his profession, particularly for his skill in embanking and recovering lands from the sea. Mr. Cressly was, at the

time of the breaking out of the American war, possessed of great property in the province of New England, which he left on account of his loyalty; he afterwards went to the East Indies, with Colonel H. Watson, and planned and directed the erection of the famous docks at Bengal. He had, as he used frequently to say, "seen a great deal of the world, and had learned to be content with a very little of it."

At Jekletham, Mr. Cooper, a wealthy yeoman.

At Lewes, Mr. Richard Smith, 64.

At Chichester, John Diggins, esq. banker.

At Rudgwick, Michael Harmes, esq.

At Pleydon Barracks, Mrs. Webber, wife of Quarter master serjeant W. of the first Somersetshire militia.

At Salt Hill, near Chichester, Mrs. Murray, wife of John M. esq. a justice of the peace for that city.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. Wickham, commander of the Hearty, to Miss Rice, daughter of the late Capt. R. of the navy.

W. Butler, esq. of Havant, to Miss Harfield, of Thorney.

At Alverstoke, Mr. W. Slade, of the royal navy, to Miss S. White, daughter of the late Capt. W. of Arundel.

Died.] At Steep-hill, Isle of Wight, Mr. John Wight, eldest son of John W. esq. of Guildford

At Southampton, Mrs. Sutherland, relict of James S. esq. judge of the high court of admiralty at Minorca.

At Portsmouth, in his 29th year, Mr. Warren, of the theatre. He was an actor of great general merit and utility; and, in the whole line of strong comic parts has not left his superior. In private life, he was much respected for the propriety of his conduct, and for his modest and courteous demeanour.—Mrs. Smith.—Mr. Reed, of the Dock-yard.—Mr. William Pine, an eminent astronomer, 69.—Mrs. Shier.

At Winchester, Mrs. Delanoe, widow of John Baptist D. sister to Colonel Harnage and Lady Neagle.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Calne, Mr. Hall, of London, to Miss Greenwood, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas G. vicar of Calne.

Walter Coleman, esq. of Kingston Langley, late captain in the county militia, to Miss Althe, only daughter of Robert A. esq. of Langley-house.

At Warminster, Mr. Evans, to Miss Marsh, only daughter of Thomas M. esq.

Died.] At Donhead-hall, Archibald-Edward, the youngest son of John Gordon, esq.

At Old Park, Mr. William Eldridge, of Abingdon, Berks.

At Castle-house, Calne, George Rooke, esq. formerly captain in the 6th or Inniskillen dragons.

At Malmesbury, Miss Amelia Player.

At

At Eastwell, near Devizes, the Rev. Walter Hunt Grubbe.

At Corsham, the Rev. Charles Page, rector of Littleton Drew and of Biddestone, 72.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Arnold, relict of Henry A. esq.

At Devizes, Miss S. Muffelwhite, second daughter of Mr. M. 18—Miss Lewis—Mr. Everitt.

At Warminster, Mr. Langley, of the Anchor Inn.

At Westbury, Mr. James Tayler, 87.

The Rev. Samuel Ashe, late rector of Langley Burrell.

BERKSHIRE.

Married] Mr. Young, apothecary, of Henley, to Miss Haskins, daughter of J. H. esq. of Newbury.

At East Hanney, Charles Dewe, esq. to Miss Dormer.

Died.] At Sunninghill, the Rev. Robert Thistlethwaite, vicar of that parish, and formerly of St. John's, Cambridge, B.A. 1752, M.A. 1754. He had possessed the living upwards of 58 years, and had not absented himself from his parish the same number of Sundays in that long space of time. During the whole of his useful life, he was a complete illustration of the exemplary parish clergyman; and his truly pious and cheerful disposition endeared him to all ranks of his parishioners. Among other legacies he has bequeathed 500*l.* towards the enlargement of the church at Sunninghill, and 100*l.* for the augmentation of a charity already established for the sick and poor in the same parish.

At Thatcham, Mrs. Winbolt, 75.

At Frilsham, Miss Elizabeth Gregory, the elder of two sisters of that name, whose genius and untaught proficiency in the art of drawing had attracted the notice and patronage of the opulent in more distant places, as well as in the vicinity of their native spot. Their first efforts were made under circumstances unusually depressing, and with the rudest materials. With the fruits of their labours they have long supported an aged and widowed mother, and have been remarkable for simplicity and innocence of life. The surviving sister has lately attempted miniature-painting with considerable success; but in the delineation of flowers from nature they principally excelled. Seldom have these inimitable works of the divine hand been represented by a more faithful or delicate pencil than theirs.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The foundation-stone of an intended building, to be called "The Crescent," has been laid in Paul's field, adjoining the town of Taunton, in the presence of an immense number of persons. The scheme is calculated to add greatly to the ornament, respectability, and advantage of that place.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Mayor, bookseller, to Mrs. Forster, only daughter of Joseph Hale, esq.—B. Morgan, esq. of Brecon, to

Mrs. Beauchamp Cooper.—W. Long, esq. of Castle-cary, to Miss Oliver, only daughter of the late Samuel O. esq.—Capt. Northey, of his Majesty's navy, to Miss Whitby, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. of Crewell-hall, Staffordshire.

At Bristol, Mr. T. Rich, jun. surgeon, to Mrs. W. Rich.—John Peart, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Elizabeth Hobbs, daughter of William H. esq. of Wickwar, Gloucestershire.

At Clifton, John Coulson, esq. to Miss Lane, eldest daughter of the late Thomas L. esq. of Farley Castle.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Purbecka Langham, grand-daughter of Sir John L. bart.—Charles Lomax, esq.—Herman Katenkamp, esq. who formerly served his Majesty in the capacity of consul-general in Sicily, Malta, and Spain, with honour to himself and benefit to the country.—Mrs. Taylor—Mrs. St. John, wife of Sir Andrew St. J. 30.—Mrs. Collison, wife of Mr. Henry C. 25.—Withia an hour of each other, aged 5 years, the amiable twin daughters of Bight Armstrong, esq.—Mrs. Spry, relict of John S. esq. 85.—William Willson, esq. 70.

At Taunton, the Rev. W. Prowse, only son of the late Rev. Mr. P. rector of Camerton.

At Minehead, Mrs. Baker, relict of Capt. Richard B.

At Glastonbury, aged 91, John Gibbs, formerly serjeant-major in the 8th regiment of foot. He highly distinguished himself in the battle of Dettingen, and on other memorable occasions. After his return to his native country, he was engaged to train the Somerset militia, in which he continued 30 years, and on quitting it obtained an honorary medal as a reward of merit. He never experienced a day's illness.

At Runnington, near Wellington, William Shattock, esq.

At the rectory house, Arington, Mrs. Elis. Wathen, relict of Samuel Wathen, M.D. 86.

At Walton, Mrs. Preston, relict of Capt. Thomas P. of the Middlesex militia.

At Clifton, Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Mayo, relict of his Grace the late Archbishop of Tuam, and Earl of Mayo. This lady was Miss Meade, daughter to the late Lady Cavendish, and sister to the late Earl of Clanwilliam.—Miss Augusta Hicks, second daughter of the late Dr. George H.—Mrs. Vassall, relict of John V. esq. mother of Lieutenant-colonel V. who gloriously fell at the storming of Monte Video. Her daughter, Mrs. Archer, died in her house only a few weeks before, and the only child of Mrs. A. died in the beginning of the spring.

At Bristol, Mr. Whittuck, 80.—Mrs. Torrington, wife of Capt. T. of the royal marines.—Mungo Forbes, esq. late of Jamaica.—John, the only son of the late Capt. Hurd.—Andrew Daubeney, esq.

At Hambrook, the Rev. Samuel Thomas, many years minister of the dissenting congregation at Frenchay.

DORSETSHIRE.

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Married.] At Cañleton, Daniel Bissett, esq. lieutenant in the royal artillery, to Miss H. Hoddinott, of Sherborne.

Died.] At Nether Compton, Mr. Thomas Fever, 70.

At Folke, Mrs. Webster, mother of Alex. Cunningham, esq. of that place.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Kingdon, attorney, of Lympstone, to Miss Jane Spurway, youngest daughter of Mr. Spurway, of Colyton.

At Salcombe, Mr. Charles Layton, of London, merchant, to Miss Matilda Bryett, daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. vicar of Salcombe.

At Tiverton, John Ritfo, esq. to Miss C. Boyce.

Died.] At Sidmouth, Francis, the fifth son of the late Robert Dyneley, esq. of Bloomferry-square, London, 32.

At Langdon-hall, C. H. E. Calmady, esq. an admiral of the blue squadron of his Majesty's navy.

At Drewsteignton, William Ponsford, gent.

At Washfordpine, Mrs. Agnes Lambe, 88.

At Stonehouse Barracks, Lieut.-colonel Smith, one of the field-officers of the Plymouth division of royal marines.

At Cleyludon, — Farrant, esq. captain of the first troop of cavalry in the East Devon legion.

At Exeter, Henry Seymour, esq. — Mrs. Pearce, widow of Thomas P. esq.

At Heavitree, in his 76th year, the Rev. George Moore, A. M. vicar of that parish, canon residentiary of St. Peter's, Exeter, and archdeacon of Cornwall.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Totnes, Mrs. Elizabeth Cockey, wife of Mr. William C. 93.

At Liskeard, Mrs. Borlase, wife of George B. esq. of Wadebridge, and eldest sister of Henry Peter, of Harlyn, esq.

At Travales, Miss Anna Maria Reed, niece of Thomas R. esq.

At Mawnan, the Rev. Philip Webber, rector of that place. He served for many years the office of mayor and alderman of Falmouth, and was one of the justices of the peace for the county.

At St. Ives, J. Stephens, esq. collector of the customs at that port.

WALES.

Married.] At Landaff Cathedral, Sir Robert Lynche Blasse, bart. of Gubalva, to Miss Charlotte Richards, sister of John R. esq. of Landaff Court, Glamorganshire.

At Llandilo, Carmarthenshire, Mr. William Jones, of Llangadock, aged 24, to Mrs. M. Griffiths, 84, with a handsome fortune.

At Llanchan, Denbighshire, Simon Yorke, esq. of Erthig, to Miss Holland, second daughter of John H. esq. of Teyrdan.

Died.] At Swansea, Edward Elton, esq. late of Burley-hill. — Mrs. Berrington, wife of Jenkin Davies B. esq. 34.

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At Cornbridge, Mr. Thomas Lewis, attorney, 81.

At Sealy Ham, Pembrokeshire, Thomas Tucker, esq.

At Crackenwen, Mrs. Rogers, wife of William R. esq.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Roger Aytoun, esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Joan Keir, daughter of the late James Keir, esq. of Kinmouth. — Patrick Sanderfon, esq. to Miss Helen Christie, daughter of the late Archibald Christie, esq. late of Ratho — James Nairne, esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Hill, daughter of the late Dr. John H. Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Sir J. Ramsay, of Balmain, bart. He is succeeded in his title by his only brother, Capt. T. R. — Vice-admiral John Inglis, of Auchindinny, who commanded the *Bellicieux* in the battle of Camperdown, and greatly distinguished himself on that occasion. — Dr. John Gardener member of the Royal College of Physicians, 80. — Lady Lockhart. — Mrs. Cochran Stuart, sister to the late Sir John S. of Alanbank, bart. — Joseph French, Esq. 78.

At Cairnborrow, James Stewart, esq. — 86. — At Kilbarehan Robert Stevenson, 100. He had no complaint till a few hours before he died.

At Caroline Park, Miss Ann Cockburn, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Baron C.

At Perth, the Rev. George Fraser, minister of Monclie, in the 86th year of his age, and 40th of his ministry.

At Aberdeen, Mrs. Mary Robertson, wife of the Rt. Rev. Bp. Skinner, of Aberdeen.

At Greenhall, Theophilus Ogilvie, of Achluines, esq. many years collector of customs at Aberdeen.

IRELAND.

Married.] In Dublin, Hans Hamilton, esq. M. P. for the county of Dublin, to Miss Ann Mitchell, daughter of H. Hugh M. esq.

Died.] In Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Forward, wife of the Hon. William F. second son of the late Countess of Wicklow. Mrs. F. was niece to the late Earl of Charlemont.

At her mother's house, Viscountess Longford, Mrs. Hamilton, of Brown Hall, county o. Donegal. — Huling Hughes, esq. inspector of franks in the General Post office. — Miss O'Grady, daughter of the Rt. Hon. the chief Baron.

At Marino, near Dublin, the Countess Dowager of Charlemont, mother of the present earl.

At Millinger, James Murray, esq. civil engineer of the Royal Canal, Dublin, who has left no superior in his profession, and few equals as a private gentleman.

At Bearhaven, Florence O'Sullivan, esq. aged 111 years. He was born in the reign of King Will am, in the year 1690, and retained his sight, hearing, and the use of his faculties to the last moment. For the last fifty years he lived chiefly on fish, of which he was remarkably

markably fond, particularly maiden reas. He was a man of generous, tender feelings, and is greatly lamented by 215 nephews, and nieces.

At Ballyhaife, in the county of Cavan, Ralph Harman, esq. many years treasurer of that county.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Antigua, General Vandeleur.

In Grenada, Samuel Osborne Gibbs, esq. youngest son of Sir Philip G. and receiver of confiscated property in that island.

At Tours, in France, Jean Thurel, aged 108; he was a Member of the Legion of Honour, was born at Orain, in Burgundy, in 1699, entered the regiment of Touraine the 17th of September, 1716, and served without interruption for the space of 92 years. He received a musket-ball in the neck at the siege of Kehl, in 1733, and seven sabre wounds, six of which were observable on his head at the battle of Minden, in 1759. He had three brothers killed at Fontenoy, and a son, a ve-

teran and corpora] in the same company, killed in 1782; there is another, who still serves with honour. In 1787, his regiment was ordered to march to the coast, to embark; he performed the whole march on foot; saying, that as he never travelled in a carriage, he would not commence then. On the 8th of November, 1787, he was presented to the king and royal family; he was then ordered a pension of 300 franks yearly, 200 of which were to revert to his wife in case of his death, and on her decease, 100 franks to each of his children. For some years he has lived as a veteran at Tours. Buonaparte presented him with the Eagle of the Legion of Honour, and a pension of 1200 franks. On the removal of the ashes of General Monnier, he was one of the four commissaries named for that ceremony, and was then appointed, as the oldest soldier in Europe. To the moment of his death, he preserved his senses and judgment; and until his last illness, which was but for a few days, he enjoyed good health.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT is with great pleasure we announce the arrival of a valuable East India fleet, consisting of sixteen sail, together with eleven whalers, under convoy of the Sampson man of war. They left St. Helena the 1st of February; our next will probably give some particulars of their cargoes, &c. &c. We regret to find that the Adamant's convoy out to India, has arrived at a very bad market, being overstocked with all kinds of European merchandize, consequently the goods sent out by this fleet must leave a considerable loss to the proprietors.

The safe arrival of the homeward-bound Jamaica fleet just now has brought a large quantity of sugars into our market, notwithstanding which the article has sold at 1s. per cwt. higher than last month, and the public sales have been very considerable, as between the 17th and 28th the following goods were sold, viz.

	Hbds.	Trs.	Bls.
By Messrs. Coles and Son.....	911	103	6
Blache, and Co.....	1338	161	100
Kymer, and Co.....	493	22	
Tyers, Dunkley, and Co.....	631	27	
W. Anderfon.....	326		9
W. Broadhurst.....	271	118	
S. Dixon.....	156	15	
J. Nichols.....	154	10	

making together 4280 hogheads, 456 tierces and 115 barrels of British plantation sugar, which sold from 56s. up to 76s. 6d. per cwt. according to quality, the principal part of which was Jamaica's, the remainder Surinam, Trinidad, Demerary, &c. &c. The average price of sugars (in the London Gazette) ending the 15th inst. was 36s. 4½d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon, on the importation thereof into Great Britain. The quantity of West India coffee sold between the 17th and 28th was 1032 hogheads, 99 barrels, and 4935 bags, from 51. to 71. 2s. 6d. per cwt. This article has lowered in price nearly 5s. per cwt. since our last, no doubt owing to the want of an exportation to the northern ports of Europe, those being the principal markets for both our sugars and coffee. The sales of West India cotton continues extremely flat; some few bags of Demerary cotton sold from 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9½d. per lb. Berhice 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb. Surinams, 1s. 8d. to 2s. per lb. Bahamas at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 10½d. per lb.

1600 chests of Indigo were sold by the East India Company (private trade) from 4s. to 11s. 9d. per lb. The quality remarkably fine of the latter.

The American government having refused to ratify the treaty lately made with this country, has already caused a rise of full 10s. per cwt. in the articles of American pearl and pot ashes, and most likely will have the same effect on all the produce of that country; we however hope the existing differences will be soon settled to our mutual satisfaction. Foreign barley has advanced from 3s. to 4s. per quarter; pease have lowered 2s. per quarter; flour from 2s. to 3s. per sack; foreign and English clover seed; 3s. per cwt. as also has linseed.

By a statement delivered to the House of Commons, pursuant to order, the amount of Bank of England notes, of 5l. each and upwards, was as follows:

On the 1st May, 1806	-	-	-	-	£.12,722,060
On the 1st August	-	-	-	-	12,995,530
On the 1st November	-	-	-	-	12,314,900
On the 1st February, 1807.	-	-	-	-	12,333,430

besides nearly four millions and a half, at each of those periods, of notes of 2l. and 1l. each.

The total amount of the exemptions granted to foreigners holding property in our funds, amounts, for the last three quarters, to only 63,000l.

The African slave trade being happily at an end, the merchants in London and at Liverpool are using their utmost exertions to dispatch vessels out to the coast for their last cargoes thence, which they expect will afford them considerable profit in the West India market.

The demand for Irish linens (in the Linen Hall at Dublin) for the Spanish market (*via Lisbon*) has got the prices of the finer sort up considerably, and is likely to be productive of great benefit to that numerous body of weavers in the North and South-west of that kingdom; the coarser sorts retain their prices for the West India market, and to this may be attributed the fall on the Exchange between the two countries.

The 3 per cent. consols this month have been variable from 62½ to 62¼.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the office of Mr. Scott, 25 Bridge-street, London:—Ashton and Oldham Canal, 96l. per share.—Peak Forest, 57l.—Warwick and Birmingham, 95l.—Warwick and Napton, 94l.—Grand Junction, 87l. to 90l.—Ellefmere, 55l.—Croydon, 50l.—Lancaster, 19l. ex. dividend.—Huddersfield, 16l.—Gloucester and Berkeley, 12l.—West India Dock stock, at 145l. to 150l. per cent. paying 10l. per cent. nett per annum.—London Dock, from 110l. to 119l. per cent.—East India Dock, 115l. to 118l. per cent.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wet and severe weather experienced in the early part of the preceding month, impeded, for a time, the spring operations of ploughing and sowing, which, since the season has been more favourable, have been renewed with much vigour. A large proportion of seed is already in the ground, making kind and good work. The low (fens) and high drier soils were seldom ever, at this season, in a better condition; and the late warm weather has much recovered the appearance of the winter crops, and of grasses, both natural and artificial, which were considerably retarded in their growth by the prevailing cold and frosty winds.—In England and Wales, Wheat averages per quarter 76s. 6d.; Barley, 38s. 7d.; Oats, 27s. 10d.

The backwardness of the spring has also occasioned a large consumption of hay, although a large stock on hand sells at an advanced price; and to the same cause may be attributed the reduction in value at the late Fairs, of Lean Stock, Store sheep, Dairy Cows, &c.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. to 5s. 4d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; Pork, 5s. to 6s.

Young fresh Horses are much wanted, and sell at high prices. In the Pig Markets, small stores are in great request.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

Love's pleasing ferment gently now begins
To warm the flowing blood.

WE have as yet had no winter this year, unless occasionally a few cold days, interrupting an extraordinary succession of warm weather, may be considered as deserving of that appellation. The 16th, 17th, and 18th, of April were cold, with strong easterly winds, and slight showers of sleet and snow.

March 20. The apricot, Siberian crab, and almond-trees are all in flower; as are likewise the bell-shaped juncos, (*tumaria cava*) vernal whitelaw grass, (*draba verna*) and coltsfoot: The first leaves of the gooseberry-tree, the common lilac, and the weeping willow, also are out.

March 23. The splashes of water by the sides of the roads, in which I had found the cancer *flagnalis* (mentioned in the last month's Report), are, to my great astonishment, all dried up in consequence of the unusual drought of the season.

Water lizards (*lacerta aquatica* of Linnaeus?) begin to crawl forth from their winter retreats and to appear at the bottom of the ponds. It is singular enough that I have never seen either the *lacerta palustris*, or any kind of frog in this part of the country. Toads, however as in most other parts are sufficiently common throughout the whole of the spring and summer. I have remarked that the water lizards do not now rise to the surface to breathe by any means so frequently as they do in hot weather.

March 25. The viper, or adder, the common snake, and the swift lizard (*lacerta agilis*) were all seen abroad on this day.

Notwithstanding the antipathy acquired by most persons during childhood to all species of lizards (*lizards*, or *lizards*, as they are usually called) it is certain that they are amongst the most harmless and inoffensive of all animals. I have frequently put my finger into their mouths, and have endeavoured to scratch the skin with their teeth, these, however, are so short, that they would scarcely lacerate the tender skin of a bird. Their sharp pointed tongue is formidable only in appearance, for it is perfectly soft: the rapidity with which the lizards dart it out, and again retract it, whenever they are alarmed, is an instinctive action intended no doubt to operate upon the fears of their enemies and thus to contribute towards the safety of these, otherwise, defenceless creatures.

March 26. The ground *ivy*, (*glecomahederacea*) barren *strawberry*, (*fragaria sterilis*) *dog's violet*, (*viola canina*) and *marsh marigold* (*caliba palustris*) are in flower.

A *twelve-rayed sea-star* (*asterias papposa*) was this day found on the sea-beach.

The sun shining unusually bright on this day, I, for the first time, observed several individuals of the *saffron yellow butterfly* (*papilio rhameri*) flitting about in the shady lanes.

It has been remarked that the appearance of butterflies is, on account of the extreme delicacy of the animals, the surest sign of spring. This is certainly the case when they are seen in any considerable numbers: but it is well known that individuals of several of the species occasionally revive from their torpidity and fly about in warm days even during the depth of winter.

March 31. A *greater spotted wood-pecker* was this day sent to me.

April 7. *Roach* and *dace* begin to swim about, and feed at the surface of the rivers. The *old salmon*, after spawning up the rivers, have for some weeks past been coming down to the sea. In the sunny days they may occasionally be seen, in a very weak and emaciated state, basking themselves on the shallows.

In several of the *rooks* nest there are young ones.

April 9. The *cowslip* is in flower; and the *bramble* has put forth its first leaves.

April 13. Walking along the bank of the river, I this day observed the bones of a pike, and the body of a large eel, which had been dragged out of the water by an otter. Upon enquiry I found that two otters were killed in the neighbourhood not long ago.

April 15. The *black snail* (*limax ater*) appears.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March to the 24th of April, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.33. March 25. Wind East
Lowest 29.33. April 14. Wind S.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 32 hundredths of an inch, } On the morning of the 11th, the mercury stood at 29.82, and on the next morning it was no higher than 29.50.

Thermometer.

Highest 63°. April 24. Wind S.W.
Lowest 26°. — 18. Wind N.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 10°. } On the 15th inst. the thermometer was no higher than 43°, and on the 16th it was as high as 53°.

The quantity of rain fallen during the last two months is equal to about two inches in depth.

Although the thermometer has been six days at 60° or 61°, still the average height for the whole month is only 44.74, which is about equal to the mean heights for the same period the last two years; but in April, 1802, the average heat was nearly 52°. The mean height of the barometer is 29.90.

Between the 30th of March and the 19th of the present month, we had much severe weather, and several very heavy falls of snow; on the 18th the ice was in some places much more than half an inch in thickness.

The wind has been variable. On the cold days it came chiefly from the N.N.E. and on the others it was S.S.W. On several days it changed to every point between sun rise and sun-set.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE are desired, by an old Correspondent, to state that, as no authenticated instance of the existence of a single mad dog, or any case of hydrophobia, has yet been published, notwithstanding many thousands of dogs were destroyed during the late alarm, he wishes to receive information of any such instances, if there were any, through the medium of the *Monthly Magazine*.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 157.]

JUNE 1, 1807.

[5 of Vol. 23.]

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE STATE OF THE EDUCATION OF
THE DEAF AND DUMB THROUGHOUT
EUROPE.

IF the art of instructing the deaf and dumb of our species to converse with their fellow creatures cannot be traced to times of very remote antiquity, a position I by no means propose to lay down, it is, however, one which must not be ranked among the discoveries that belong *in principle* to the present age. We know of works upon the subject of teaching the deaf and dumb to think and write, and to learn useful arts, so early as the beginning of the seventeenth century. I shall instance one in Italian, by Signor Affinate, printed in 1606; and another in Spanish, by Don Juan Pablo Bonet, printed in 1620. These two books are generally reputed to be the oldest upon the subject extant. We have, besides, the *Surdus loquens* of Doctor Amman, a Swiss physician, who taught several deaf-dumb children to speak in Amsterdam above a hundred years ago, and his *de Loquela*, the former printed in 1692, the latter in 1700. In addition to these documents of what has been before our day, we have proofs that a very few years after the publication of the Italian and Spanish works just mentioned, and before Dr. Amman began to instruct any person whatever, some Englishmen of great learning and ingenuity conceived the extensive and astonishing idea of teaching the deaf-dumb to understand the conversation of others by sight, and to speak themselves; an invention calculated to afford to them a complete participation in the same means of development and expansion of the mind, enjoyed by the rest of mankind. The faculty of speech was thenceforward made known to those who seemed for ever excluded from its advantages; and the art has been practised, with the intermission of some very short intervals, in some part of Great Britain ever since.

The principles that led to the first idea
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of teaching those persons to speak who are dumb only in consequence of their being deaf (or the deaf-dumb, as I shall call them, to contradistinguish them from those who are both dumb and deaf by nature), are very simple.

Hearing is the universal medium of intercourse among men; it is also the medium by which men learn to express their thoughts to one another by sounds, that is, to speak. Hearing excites the child to make exertions for producing sounds like those which he learns to understand, day after day, as the usual signals of thought and will among men. Hearing is at the same time the criterion by which a child judges every sound, and regulates his first attempts to mould and exercise his organs in the way that produces sounds like those uttered by the persons about him. The deprivation of hearing from the period of infancy, whether accidental or constitutional, being almost without an exception accompanied with absence of speech, it became the received opinion, that where the sense of hearing was not to be excited, it was impossible for a person so circumstanced to understand oral discourse, much more to pronounce intelligible sounds.

The sense of seeing, however, is very acute; and as our sense of hearing is always observed to be stronger and more accurate in the dark, because then all our powers of attention are concentrated upon that one method of perception, so with the deaf, their sense of seeing is generally quicker than ours, because better exercised, and their attention is not divided with a sense so powerful as that of hearing. If, then, ordinary persons can take notice of the variety of changes the muscles of the face undergo in pronouncing any set of articulate sounds whatever; and we admit (what it is impossible to deny) that sounds which are distinct, must have been produced by distinct motions; it follows, to the comprehension of every one, that the acute and well-exercised sight of a deaf person,

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whose

whose attention is all bestowed to that one point, may gradually learn to distinguish the motions exhibited on the countenance in pronouncing each word: and that he may at length succeed in making the very same motions; which, if they be exactly the same, and produced in the same manner, cannot fail of being accompanied with the very words uttered by other people.

Our neighbours, the French, who are in general too little inclined to allow the credit due to the inventive spirit of this country, or too much disposed to claim it for themselves, dispute with us the palm of superior genius and humanity, in respect to the unfortunate dumb and deaf. Their governments, since the foundation laid by their munificent Bourbons, have certainly done much to attract the attention of the universe, and claim the principal merit among sovereigns anxious to ease the unfortunate of the oppressive weight of evil. Europe looks with admiration to the progress of the schools of De l'Épée and Sicard in which the mode of instructing is by a language not intelligible to the generality of men; the glory of the English is, that they first, in spite of seeming impossibility, taught to operate in favour of the speechless, the last of miracles, to impart to them the gift of tongues; and that here the bounty of individuals keeps pace with the munificence of princes.

The celebrated Sir Kenelm Digby, an author of the beginning of the seventeenth century (from 1630 to 1660), gives an account of a deaf-dumb young man who was taught to know what was spoken to him.

Dr. Wallis, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Nos. 61, and 245,* gives a very minute description of the method by which he taught one deaf and dumb pupil to write, and general notions upon the manner in which he instructed another, a deaf-dumb person, to speak. The first, a Mr. Daniel Whalley, was taught by the doctor to understand the English language mentally, and to become such a proficient in writing, that he could express his own thoughts readily upon paper, and comprehend what was written to him by other persons; the second was Mr. Alexander Popham, brother-in-law to the Earl of Oxford.

It is remarkable, that, notwithstanding instances so conclusive as these, and all which had been done in Italy, in Spain,

and in Holland, as well as England, it did not begin to be universally admitted that those who were born deaf were not likewise destitute of the powers of reason, until the contrary was demonstrated in France by the Abbé de l'Épée. The progress which had been made in other countries, however satisfactory in most instances, was but partial, and seemed, after some time, to be lost in obscurity. The consequence was, that many minds, endued with the brightest natural qualities, remained neglected, and confounded with the hopeless idiot. The success of De l'Épée fortunately drew the attention of princes, and crowned heads have since deemed the topic not beneath their glory to notice. Several establishments are now formed in various parts of Europe under the immediate patronage, and at the expence, of the monarchs. The example was set by France: Germany followed: Italy and Spain, which gave birth to the first essays upon this curious subject, have joined in the benevolent undertaking; in England the contributions of private persons support a considerable institution; and Denmark and Russia either have, or are preparing to carry into effect, complete systems of national education for the deaf and dumb on the most extensive scale.

Upon a subject so intimately connected with philological and liberal knowledge, and peculiarly interesting to the mind either of curiosity or benevolence, it may be acceptable to many readers to know what has been done in the various institutions of this nature now in being, where they are established, and by whom. A sketch of the various methods practised in those institutions, will enable the enquiring mind to judge of their comparative advantages, and, if the heart or genius prompt, to contribute to the extension of the blessing.

The method usually practised in the instruction of the deaf and dumb, is to shew them the thing meant to be expressed, and at the same time repeat the sign or gesture which is to be thenceforward understood between the pupil and his instructor as representing it. Then, passing from things evident to the senses, to things intellectual, the master, by gestures, corresponding motions of the countenance, and the approximation of such ideas as the pupil may have already conceived, proceeds to contradi-
stinguish and give a separate gesture-name to each of the sensations, emotions, passionate, and operations of the mind;
and

* Abridgment.

and, in due order, to qualities and things ideal, as long, length, broad, breadth, time, space, immortality, &c.

Every person who has been present at the representation of a good pantomime, has had an opportunity of witnessing, that appropriate gestures are capable of conveying almost the precise idea of the person who uses them, to the minds of others. The language of gesture is expressive, and it is natural. Its first principles are the same in all countries, and require no instruction. By it the stranger in a foreign country makes known his wants, and understands the intentions of those who approach him. It is the method imparted by heaven, to open a communication among the nations separated since the confusion of tongues. Even the English, whose countenances, of all others, are the most placid and immovable in conversation, and who are remarked for accompanying their discourse with fewer gestures than any other people, even the English make occasional use of the universal gesticulations for coming, going, threatening, inviting, complimenting, noticing, commanding silence, bidding farewell, assenting, denying, &c. By carrying this language to its natural extent; chusing new and distinct signs for ideas that in themselves are distinct; and successively substituting the written word for the gesticulated sign, until the use of both, as signs for the thing or thought, becomes equally familiar; the deaf and dumb have been, and still are, most usually instructed; such an education comprising properly the arts of conversing by manual signs and by writing.

In addition to the pantomimic method of conversing by gestures, and that of corresponding by the written letters in use among the rest of the nation to which the pupil belongs, a method has been adopted of easier acquirement than the former, to persons already acquainted with orthography, and of much convenience where neither of the other methods can be practised. I allude to a literal language on the fingers, for which there are various schemes, most of which have been tried with some success. The faculties of a human being gain strength from any kind of exercise, however tedious; or imperfect, as these methods, compared with speech, must ever be; and since it is certain that a deaf and dumb person, like any other human being endued with reasoning powers, wants but a set of distinct signs to unravel the chaos

within his own mind, and pursue any train of thought which does not depend upon results too abstruse for his unassisted comprehension, it is equally certain that, if we communicate to him a certain set of signs, however incomplete and slow in the execution, he will make a progress of some kind proportioned to the helps he has received. None of these methods, however, can possibly obviate the principal deficiency which they leave still untouched, viz. that of being able to make a ready interchange of thoughts with any individual of the nation in which the pupils are to pass their lives. The languages of pantomime, of letters on the fingers, and of writing, assist, and are undoubtedly useful in a high degree; a correspondence is indeed effected by them, and they lead to the cultivation of the pupil's mind; but none of them restore him to a participation in the cheerful, easy converse, from which his want of hearing has severed him: and, without the power of speaking or understanding oral speech, he still remains solitary in the midst of his friends and of the world.

There are seldom more than one or two among the whole number of any deaf-dumb child's relations, that will take the trouble to learn the meaning and connection of his simplest gestures. They guess as well as they can at the purport of his mode of expressing himself; and in so many incongruous ways as their own minds happen to be variously organised, do they contrive gestures to convey to him their own meaning.

The language of gesticulated signs, therefore, although to a certain degree it may be a help in the initiative instruction, falls short of the purpose of exactness, and writing also falls short of the purpose of speedy communication, two objects which are sufficiently answered by speech alone. The most complete system of gesticulation that can be taught the deaf and dumb, is as foreign a language to those with whom a person in that condition may have afterwards to live, and as difficult to comprehend, as the least intelligible of his own original and peculiar signs.

I have not heard of any persons who took the pains to attain a competent knowledge of such a manner of expressing thought, except the professors and pupils alone; nor is it reasonable to presume that many others would quit their ordinary and important occupations, for a study in itself infinitely complex, without being impelled either by strong necessity

cessity, or the hope of obtaining a recompence in some degree proportioned to the previous fatigue of attending it. Those unhappy persons who are incurably dumb (that is, who want, or are irremediably defective in, the organs requisite to produce articulated sound) have certainly no other resource to express what passes within them: yet even they, if their sense of seeing be not as defective as their hearing, may be taught to read upon, and understand from, the lips of others, every thing that is said in their presence.

The most numerous class of dumb persons, are those who are destitute of speech only in consequence of their being destitute of the sense of hearing, which excites other men to speak; and not from any defect in the organs of speech, with which they are in most cases as well provided as the generality of mankind. This class of dumb persons is what I designate by the name of the deaf-dumb; and they would have learned to speak from their cradle, if they had not been likewise destitute of the proper instruction to observe and imitate the motions used in speaking; which, in their effects, viz. the variety of sounds, are rendered so perceptible to all who hear. Every individual of this class is capable of being instructed, not only to read the motions of the faces of others as quick as another can hear, but also to produce within his or her own mouth those very sounds with which the motions observed are accompanied.

We have upon record instances sufficient of the exertions of nature in some of these forlorn individuals, to suggest, without any other proof, the possibility of bringing this theory to the same degree of perfection as the system of instructing how to carry on a conversation by the aid of hearing. It is here worthy of remark, that the efforts of nature are to be observed in all and the very same stages through which art will have to follow.

It is presumable that in all ages the dumb have not been destitute of as many signs to express their wants or wishes, as they could in that state be supposed to have had perceptions; for this species of language is not denied even to the brutes.

It is also presumable that dumb persons have always been able to invent for themselves, and that they have always made use of, some particular signs to intimate how far they understood the meaning, gestures, looks, and actions of other

people; and the events passing around them: for this is what we see every untutored dumb person do of himself, and with the greater significance in proportion to his greater degree of intellect. This is the intuitive stage of instruction.

The famous French professors, the Abbés de l'Épée and Sicard, have founded their system of instruction for the deaf and dumb upon this natural language of signs. By giving the full extent to the inferences that may be drawn from the simple observations just mentioned, they have filled all Europe with the echo of their praise; a praise which every friend of humanity who has had an opportunity of contemplating their success with all its consequences, will say is most justly merited.

In the Philosophical Transactions, No. 312,* there is an account given on the authority of Mr. Waller, the then secretary to the Royal Society, of a brother and sister, natives of the town in which Mr. Waller was born, and both aged about fifty, who, although they had been deaf from their childhood, yet notwithstanding, by observing the motions of a person's lips and face while speaking, understood every thing the person said, and returned proper answers. The pronunciation of this man and woman, although somewhat uncouth from want of being regulated by the ear, was perfectly intelligible.

There is another instance of the exertions of nature in what I shall call the second and third stages of the instruction of the deaf and dumb, related by Bishop Burnet, in the case of a daughter of the Reverend Mr. Goddy, a clergyman of Geneva. The young lady was first observed to have lost her hearing when a child of about two years old; and never afterwards, although she retained some faculty of perceiving when the air was agitated by very loud noises, could hear a single sound of what was spoken. By attentive observation of the mouth and lips of persons speaking, she rendered herself able to understand all that was said in her sight; and moreover, by imitating the motions of their mouths, collected a sufficient number of words to form a jargon of her own; in which she could hold a conversation with her friends, and those whose attention and ingenuity were capable of supplying her lapses and deficiencies. With the approach of dark her conversation ceased, until candles

* Abridgment.

were brought. With her sister, however, she held a conversation even in the dark; having learned in bed together to feel the different motions of the words by laying her hand upon her sister's mouth, and thus came at a knowledge of what she said.

The nice sense of feeling here described is very remarkable, but still inferior to what is enjoyed by many blind people, who are said to distinguish the difference of colours by the touch. It is not less natural to suppose, that the sight of deaf persons may acquire a corresponding degree of acuteness, so as to be able to see what is absolutely evident to the touch of any body.

Instances of the accidental articulation of a few words, in a manner more or less perfect, have frequently occurred; but too often, unfortunately, from the principle of instruction not having been understood by those about the deaf person, nor his own attention guided toward the proper means of mastering the necessary combinations of sound, until gradually he should have become able to pronounce every word in the language at will, and of distinguishing upon the faces of persons speaking the words they delivered, the greater part of these promising beginnings have failed of the result that might have been expected from them in judicious hands. Still so encouraging is the prospect held out to perseverance, that a few words of any kind, as a rhyme, or a prayer, may be taught many deaf children, without any previous assistance from elementary instruction. By merely repeating a set of words in a uniform manner to a pupil who is very watchful, and possessed of strong mimic powers, it is not unusual to find that he at length succeeds in rendering the imitation perfect.

Undoubtedly it would require more than the labour of a whole life to get through a language in this tedious way. A pupil may be able to repeat his prayer or his rhyme by rote, and not understand the meaning of a single word of it separated from the rest, nor be perhaps able to read the same words in any different order of construction. It only proves that it is possible to imitate articulate sounds by imitating the motions that produce them. Instances of the repetition of single words and phrases do not entitle a professor to lay claim to any remarkable degree of merit, unless he can shew that his pupil understand the meaning of every word, and can read them in what-

ever book or page they are found. That deaf-dumb children can be taught to speak, and to understand the speaking countenance of others, is incontestable; a professor of genius will then, to found just claims to a superior reputation, teach his pupil to pronounce each word in the language he himself speaks; to distinguish them at once, and with precision, upon the lips of others; and thoroughly to understand the meaning of what he himself may utter, or what others say.

The time required for the complete instruction of deaf-dumb children in speaking, and every subsequent useful acquirement or accomplishment, may be computed from the usual course of nature with those who retain their hearing. The superior aptness to learn, and the eager attention, of some children, have, in more than one instance, even anticipated the ingenuity of the professor to whom their progress has done honour. Miss St. Servan, now a pupil of the Abbé Sicard, in Paris, learned, in a short period, to speak: although speaking is not a part of the ordinary instruction in that school; where the art of thinking, silent reading, writing, and the language of gesticulation, form the principal features in the course of education. And Mr. Habermass, of Berlin, who was instructed by Mr. Eschke, to whom he is now an assistant, not only expresses himself with great correctness, but, in the motions of the countenance, reads with instant facility the words expressed by any person who speaks in his presence.

It is surprising that it has been possible to derive so little benefit to the art of instructing the deaf and dumb, from the essays and declamations of the most profuse orthoepists and professors of oratory; seeing that the same species of knowledge upon which depends the instruction of the absolutely deaf, is indispensably necessary to correct all defects, or impediments in utterance which are susceptible of remedy, and do not arise from the loss of one or more of the requisites organs. The removal of every removable cause of defective pronunciation, whether called obstruction, hesitation, or impediment, stammering, stuttering, drawling, lisping, speaking through the nose, &c. depends upon one and the same theory; and whoever possesses the art of teaching the totally dumb to speak, is from that reason competent, in a superior degree, to correct any minor disability; and should be to give the most effectual instructions how to get the better

better of the most minute defect in speaking, as provincial and foreign accents, &c.

There are about twenty different schools in Europe for the education of the deaf and dumb. Of this number there are five established in the United Kingdom; the remainder are all situated upon the Continent.

The school of Paris is the stock from which the greater part of the Continental institutions for the same object have sprung. It was founded by the celebrated Abbé de l'Épée, already mentioned, under a grant from the king: and has been continued without intermission, since his death, by the Abbé Sicard; who, through his merits in this department, has obtained a cross of the Imperial Order of Knighthood, the Legion of Honour, and a seat in the National Institute.

The Abbé uses emblematical gesticulations to develop the understandings of his scholars, and convey his instructions, during the whole course of their education. By gestures they converse with their masters, and among each other. They argue in gestures, and by gestures they assist each other to understand their other lessons, and explain every difficulty. In proper time they are taught to understand the language of their native country in print and writing, and to write themselves. They are afterwards instructed in arithmetic, algebra, drawing, and every exercise or branch of the mathematics that their friends desire, or their abilities fit them for. When their school education is finished, they are sent home to their families, or apprenticed to useful trades. Some of those who have displayed superior abilities for the scholastic profession, are retained as tutors to the rest. Of these, one, named Massieu, is highly famed for his ingenuity, and readiness to reply to any metaphysical question. Indeed, the worthy Abbé seems to be remarkably desirous of pushing on the education of his pupils to a familiarity with the most abstruse points of metaphysical speculation; and he is perhaps so far right; as exercise of this kind, which necessarily requires a vast supply of words, and the nicest discrimination between all their various meanings, may promote a facility of substituting words for thought. I do not, however, pretend to boast of a perfect coincidence with the system of Mr. Sicard, in my own private opinion.

I have mentioned Massieu; I shall

here relate an anecdote of him, which caused at the time much amusement throughout Paris:—

Massieu, in one of his excursions through the gay part of the city, was stripped of his watch and purse by some good-natured dames, who never in the least suspected that a deaf and dumb man would *tell tales*. On the young man's return to the institution, he was brought to account for the *accident* which had happened to him. Massieu, it seems, never tells lies—this was a little trial for him; but here too he was candid enough to acknowledge the truth. The ladies were, in consequence, brought before the proper tribunal in the Palace of Justice, and Massieu was obliged to attend. Although this young man is such a celebrated metaphysician, and writes with wonderful swiftness, he was obliged to have an interpreter present in court, and the good Abbé was required to fulfil that office for his favourite pupil. The trial was a very ludicrous one, notwithstanding French *delicacy* spared the modesty of the Abbé as far as was reconcilable with the ends of justice. The ladies were censured for their *mistake*, and the watch and purse recovered.

No legal steps are ever taken in France in which the life, liberty, or interest of a deaf and dumb person is concerned, without assigning and allowing them to chuse an interpreter; a regulation which it would be well to enforce in a country where personal liberty and property are much better secured, generally, by the constitution. I have heard, however, of a very fine young man, the natural son of a late great statesman by a lady of quality, having been shut up in a mad-house without the benefit of any such privilege; although his preceptor, the late Mr. T. Braidwood, was, as I am well informed by persons intimately connected with the family of that gentleman, of opinion that he was far from labouring under any mental derangement or inability whatever. I have not heard whether his imprisonment was the act of his father, with whom he was known not to agree perfectly in political opinions, nor if he be at present in existence; but certain it is, that no mention was made of him in that great man's will, nor in the subsequent arrangement made for the benefit of the widow and a daughter. He must, then, be no more. Peace to the ashes of the dead! It will be enough for the object of my mentioning here the fate of this unhappy young man, if it serve

serve to call the attention of those with whom the power lies, to protect the unfortunate dumb from a deprivation of that justice which is allowed by the laws of our country to the worst of foreigners.

The French government defrays the expence of the school under the direction of M. Sicard, and the children of poor persons are maintained and educated gratuitously. Parents who can afford it, are required to pay a stipulated sum yearly. The gesticulations made use of among the pupils of this school are, in the outline they describe, not unlike the hieroglyphic figures designed by the ancient Egyptians to convey the images of thoughts and things directly to the mind. Thus, a circle turned in the air, denotes, for instance, not only that figure itself, but eternity also; a long line traced off-wards in the air with the hand, denotes distance; a line with the finger represents length; an extended motion of the hand and arm designates space, extent, immensity. The signs for persons and things are all taken from some quality or peculiarity. A woman is expressed by putting the hands, as a woman might do, under the bosom; or drawing the hand across the knees, to represent petticoats; or putting one hand to the outside of the thigh, in the attitude of a woman holding her gown in walking. A married woman is denoted by pointing to the part of the fingers where women usually wear their rings, in addition to the general sign for a woman. All the names, in fact, are highly descriptive, and many of them entertaining; I am sure they would prove very much so to an arch boy who is fond of what is called taking folks off. The Abbé Sicard's name is made by putting the hand up to the chin, with the thumb extended on one side, and the fore-finger on the other; the lower fingers closed. This is a gesture which the children have remarked to be habitual to the Abbé when he walks, or stands, meditating. Each of themselves, and of the masters, is designated by his peculiar sign or nick-name; one is by describing the attitude of drawing, another is mentioned by flattening the nose with the finger; another by laying the finger along the nose, as if to intimate a very high nose; a fourth is expressed by making the sign of a wide mouth, a fifth is known by a fierce look, &c.

Most of this mimicry is very diverting to common observers; but I can assure the reader that the mimics themselves under-

stand it very seriously; and that each of them seems perfectly content with his own nick-name, which, in their ordinary language, supplies the place of the French name, or surname. This they always write when there is occasion, without any allusion to the feature, custom, or habitual attitude from whence they derive the individual's name in the language of signs, unless you desire to know the reasons upon which such a manner of naming a person is founded.

I have been present at several of the exhibitions of the progress made by the scholars of this institution. Their exercises are very curious, and it is pleasing to observe the rapidity with which they translate the gesticulated meaning into written words. They are, almost invariably, exact to a synonymy. One of them, I remember, on a particular day, when I was present, wrote down *glory*, for *renown*, in transcribing a question which was dictated to him through the interpretation of M. Sicard's gestures; but on the sign which he had mistaken being repeated, he corrected the word immediately; and, without hesitation, wrote the answer underneath in the face of the whole company. The tablet being a large square surface of boards painted black, and in front of the elevated range of benches, the chalk writing was distinctly legible in every part of the examination hall.

The whole then stood thus:

"Qu'est-ce que la renommée?"

"C'est la célébrité, la publicité des grandes actions."

Then, pausing to reflect a moment, he added, as if to shew that he well understood the distinction,—"*Elle diffère de la gloire en ce que la gloire tient plus à l'admiration; et se donne qu'aux actions qui sont en elles-mêmes bonnes et généreuses, aussi bien que capables de faire éclat.*"

"What is renown (or fame)?"

"It is the celebrity, or publicity, of great actions.—It differs from glory in this: that glory partakes more of admiration; and belongs only to actions which are good and generous in themselves, as well as capable of making a noise in the world."

In my next I shall continue the subject, and present to your readers a view of what has been done in other parts of Europe.

I am, &c.

A. MANN.

Purfleet,
May 12, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the specimens of our acedemical drama in the time of James the First, few, I believe, are better known than the Comedy of IGNORAMUS.

In a translation of this play, published at London in 1662, the author is styled R. Ruggles, and by Granger, in his Biographical History (Supplem. 145, 146), *Ralph Ruggle*; but his real christian-name was *George*. He appears to have been originally matriculated as a member of St. John's College, Cambridge, June 26, 1589, and to have afterwards removed to a fellowship at Clare-hall. In 1600, we find him mentioned as one of the taxors of the University (Carter, p. 426); and afterwards as a benefactor to his hall, in money and plate, to the amount of 400l. The last we read of his honours is in 1605, when, during King James's entertainment at Oxford, he was incorporated among the members of the sister university.

The editions of Ignoramus I have met with are, one in duodecimo, printed at London in 1630; another in 1658; a third, "*Editio prioribus omnibus emendatior*," 8vo. Westmonast, 1737; and "*Ignoramus abbreviatus*," 8vo. Lond. 1763.

Of the translations, one by R. C. has been already mentioned, whom Coxeter explains to have been Robert Codrington (Biogr. Dram. vol. II. p. 165). Another version appeared in quarto, 1678, under the title of "*The English Lawyer*," a Comedy, by Edward Ravenscroft Gent. And a third, forming a thin folio, appeared in 1736, with the following title: "*Ignorami Lamentatio super Legis Communis Translationem ex Latino in Anglicum*."

The University of Oxford, as we learn from the "*Rex Platonicus*" of Wake, had entertained James with several complimentary dramas some years before. One of these exhibitions is supposed to have given rise to Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. But in this instance, Clare-hall produced a drama of a more extended kind. It was originally acted March 8, 1614, and again, by the king's particular desire, May 6, 1615. Mr. Baker (MS. Harl. 7049, p. 479) has preserved the original cast of the characters, copied by Granger in his Biographical History; and among the state papers published by Lord Hardwicke, is a Letter from Mr. John Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carlton, at Turin, dated March 16, 1614, giving

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an account of the performance. "The second night (he says) was a Comedy of Clare-hall, with the help of two or three good actors from other houses, wherein David Drummond, in a hobby-horse, and Brakin, the recorder of the town, under the name of Ignoramus, a common lawyer, bore great parts. The thing was full of mirth and variety, with many excellent actors (among whom the Lord Compton's son, though least, was not the worst); but more than half marred with extreme length." In Sir Fulke Grevill's "*Five Years of King James*," also, is another account of its reception. "This year (1614) the king, by the entreaty of Somerset, determined to go to Cambridge; and there was entertained with great solemnity; but amongst the rest there was a play called by the name of *Ignoramus*, that stirred up a great contention betweene the common lawyers and the schollers, in so much as their flouts grew insufferable; but at last it was stayed by My Lord Chancellor, and the explaining of the meaning."

But the principal object of my letter is to state an anecdote which occurs among the Harleian manuscripts in the British Museum, (Harl. MS. 980, p. 161), according to which, neither the plot or execution of the play appear to have originated with Ruggle. I quote the words of the manuscript, in hope that some of your Cambridge correspondents may examine (if it still remains) the copy in Clare-hall library.

"The comedie of Ignoramus, so abusive against lawyers, and supposed to be made by Mr. Ruggell, of Clare-hall, Cambridge, is but a translation of a comedy in Baptista Porta, out of Italian, intituled, *Trapulario*, as may be seen by the comedy itself, extant in Clare-hall library, with notes of Mr. Ruggell's thereon, of his contriving and altering thereof."

Perhaps some other of your Bibliographical Correspondents may add to the anecdotes I have collected.

I am, &c.

D. M. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to the observations of Mr. D. Lysons, I beg leave to remark that if my recollection does not materially fail me, for I have not any copy of my own letter to refer to, I did not make "an unqualified assertion" that the History of Bedfordshire published by that gentleman and his brother, contained a his

considerable number of errors and inadvertencies; but I think I qualified the assertion by mentioning that such imperfections were almost unavoidable in works of this nature. I certainly regard the publication in question as a highly respectable one, and I consider the public at large as much indebted to those who take so much pains as Mr. Lysons and his brother have done, to contribute to their amusement and information. The errors and inadvertencies which I discerned, or thought I discerned, in it, I took the liberty to point out without any invidious intention. "Most of them (Mr. Lysons says) had been noted for correction even before he had read my letter," which assuredly never would have been written, had I been aware that the same information had been conveyed to those gentlemen in any other mode.

I must just add, that I never had the vanity to consider my corrections as of "much importance;" but I believe they are all well founded, except in the instance of the title of the eldest son of the last Duke of Kent, which I always understood was merely Baron of Harold; but, upon the authority cited by Mr. Lysons, there can be no doubt that the title he bore was that of Earl of Harold. The property possessed by Lady Lucas, the present representative of the Kent family in the county of Bedford, is undoubtedly very large; and perhaps might have been mentioned with the other great estates specified in my former letter, as constituting a distinct class. It may possibly serve to obviate any mistake, to say, that in the estimate of 40,000*l.* per ann. and upwards, I meant to include the estates of the Duke of Bedford, Lord St. John, and Mr. Whitbread. I am, &c.

Bedford, W. BELSHAM.

May 3, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING engaged in measuring and delineating the parts at large of St. Paul's cathedral, London, I wish to illustrate my work with such authentic accounts of it, and of its illustrious architect, Sir Christopher Wren, as I can obtain; but I fear that of the learned architect will not be so explicit and diffuse as I wish, unless I obtain further documents of him and of his works than I can yet discover. Much relative matter I am aware is to be found at Oxford, and in some of the public libraries in London, &c.; but it is of his private life. His

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professional notes, drawings, sketches, &c. that are so valuable to the biographer, I now inquire so earnestly for. Nothing that I am yet acquainted with, in the reach of inspection, will be omitted to be searched into by me; neither pains nor labour shall be spared to make my work as perfect as possible. Of my drawings for it I shall say nothing, because they shall be submitted to the public inspection when the prospectus is ready for publication; of which, Sir, I shall take the liberty of giving you timely notice.

Any information addressed to me (as under), whether concerning manuscripts, drawings, letters, &c. or of where they are deposited; also of where I can see an authentic original of Sir C's portrait; or, in short, of any account of him or his works, shall receive my hearty thanks and due acknowledgments. The principal portraits were by Kneller and Klosterman, of which I have seen engravings. I should be happy to know in whose possession the paintings are.

I have only to add, that if the public encouragement shall keep pace with the private promise of support that I have already received from many gentlemen of consequence in the architectural profession, and others in private life, no expence shall be spared in having the engravings executed in the highest possible style of excellence. I am, &c.

19, College-Hill, JAMES ELMES.
London, Dec. 11, 1806.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Cumberland, in his interesting Memoirs, complains of the short lease which authors enjoy of their own works: yet twenty-eight years of copyright can be the lot of few writers; singular, indeed, must be the good fortune of that author who lives to lament over the extinction of his profits, but not of his fame, on seeing his work become the universal property of the booksellers.

In truth, there is no country in Europe where literary property has been so well secured as in England; or where authors have been more richly recompensed. The commercial value of literature has been very much on the increase of late years; and when we know that more than a thousand pounds has been gained by a facetious work, but not eminently so, which has hit the public humour; that the same sum is given for a single poem from a writer whose merits some will dispute; and that two, and even

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three

three thousand pounds have been gained by some bulky compilations; it will hardly be contended that literary property can be insecure, or that a successful author is not repaid for his labours. I do not mean to infer that authors can be too well paid: for either they produce little, and therefore cannot enrich themselves; or they produce rapidly, and therefore must often fail of success.

If we enquire into the state of literary property in Europe, we find that the French complain of the rapid piracies of Holland and Switzerland; and that before a second edition can be prepared at Paris, it is anticipated at the respective presses of those countries. In Spain and Portugal the literary character is not yet sufficiently respected, from the general poverty of their literature, which is still too much restricted to religious and scholastic works. Their new publications are little read at home, and of course no country even borrows them by translation.

I believe literary property is not much more valuable in Germany than in France. The Leipsic and Frankfort fairs, however, form a kind of monopoly of books, which ought to enable booksellers to give a better price to their authors; but are the traders liberal? Have the best German authors ever received sums proportionable to those by which our English writers are daily gratified? My knowledge does not induce me to believe they do; perhaps some of your correspondents may inform us.

An ingenious Italian writer observes, that the French, the English, and the Germans, frequently inquire if Italy has still any of those great geniuses and great writers, who in former ages were the lights and ornaments of Europe? These nations, he adds, would perhaps be astonished that we have so many even as we can boast, if they knew that the greater number of our authors are obliged to consume a great part of their fortune to print their works; and that the more voluminous are the labours of a writer, the worse is the chance for him to get repaid. The cause of this miserable prospect which literary men have ever before their eyes in Italy, it seems, is owing to the privilege which every city in the numerous states of Italy grants to its own subjects; so that an author who publishes a work at Milan, at Pavia, or at Cremona, has no property in that work, when printed in any other principality: hence literary property being rendered inse-

cure, is of little value, either to the book-venders, or the writers; neither having a real property in a new work. Whether these matters are better regulated of late, in that country, remains to be known.

ZENO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DEFENCE OF BUCER AND THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.

MAY I be permitted to express my astonishment and concern, that the pages of your very respectable Miscellany, should have become the vehicle of a gross, clumsy, and infamous calumny? It matters little whether the subject abused be living or dead. Justice is as much the due of a person in one case, as in the other; and in my humble opinion, there is no difference whatever, morally speaking, between bringing an unfounded charge against a man who is no more, than against one who is capable of defending himself. Nor is it, I think, at all less culpable to attack the fair fame of a person who died two or three centuries ago, than that of one whose name is still fresh among us, and who has left those behind him who are both able and willing to vindicate his reputation.

Without any further preface, Mr. Editor, I demand upon what authority a writer in your last number, without either a real or assumed signature, has peremptorily asserted that "Martin Bucer, the reformer, was born a Jew, and died a Jew?"

When a person presumes to bring a heavy accusation against a man, who in his own day was an object of high respect for his learning and his piety, and whose name stands recorded with reverence for the services which he rendered to the community, of which he was a shining ornament, it is expected that the charge should not only be very accurately stated, but be accompanied with the exactest references, and supported by unexceptionable evidences. When the assertion is anonymous, a scrupulous attention to these particulars is still more requisite. What must be thought then of the moral feelings of a writer, who, disdaining all regard to historical and biographical accuracy, vents a foul aspersion, without condescending to give us his own name, or a single voucher for what he asserts, on the memory of a divine, whose learning and moderation alone, entitle him to respect?

It is not incumbent on me to enter into the delineation of Bucer's life and character;

racter; but that he died a Jew is a manifest falsehood, for the particulars of his pious exit at Cambridge are upon record. Dr. Parker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, preached his funeral sermon; and Dr. Haddon, the University orator, in a speech at the funeral, drew his character in terms which he would hardly have ventured to use, if such a circumstance had even been whispered or suspected. But how is it that this precious anecdote, which would have been a rich treat to the inquisitive and zealous Romanists, was never brought forward in the season of their triumph, after the accession of Queen Mary? How happened it that when the body of Bucer was taken up and burnt, together with that of his colleague, Fagius, a mean act of revenge worthy of its authors,—how happened it, I say, that the Judaism of Bucer was not then blazoned forth?

If the story of his apostasy had been true, his enemies would not have failed to make the most of it; and that too for the purpose of covering the surviving reformers with confusion and disgrace.

Your correspondent endeavours to represent Bucer as a furious persecutor; and attributes to him principally the burning of two Arians in London, and of Servetus at Geneva. With regard to the former, I challenge your correspondent to produce the least evidence, that Bucer had any concern in their death; and as to Servetus, every body knows that he was tried and burnt treacherously and tyrannically, two years after the death of Bucer. So much for the extent of this calumniator's reading, and the modesty of his assertions.

Throughout this whole rhapsody, the reformation of the church of England is termed Bucerism; and it is even said, that "our lawgivers employed Bucer, to accommodate their statutes to No Popery."

The English Liturgy, in fact, after being reformed by the bishops and other divines, was approved of by the privy council, and published with the King's proclamation, March 8, 1548: now Bucer and Fagius did not arrive in England till the latter end of that year, or the beginning of 1549; consequently, neither of them could have had any hand in that Liturgy.

It is true that Archbishop Cranmer desired to have Bucer's opinion upon the English Common-Prayer Book, which the other freely gave him at considerable

length; in consequence of which, some regard was had to his animadversions in the revision of the Liturgy. It ought, however, to be observed here, that this learned and moderate divine, in his letter to Cranmer on this subject, says, "that upon his perusal of the service book, he thanked God Almighty for giving the English grace to reform their ceremonies to that degree of purity; and that he found nothing in them, but what was either taken out of the word of God, or at least, not contrary to it, provided it was fairly interpreted." (Collier, E. H. vol. ii. p. 296.) Who after this will have the effrontery to charge the English reformation with Bucerism? What is said of Bucer's being employed about our statutes, I might be excused from answering. It is for the author of this assertion to mention the statutes, and the particulars of the several accommodations made in them to the spirit of persecution; for that, I suppose, is what is intended, under the cant words of "No Popery." When your correspondent shall have produced his testimonies in support of this, and his other paradoxical assumptions, I will examine them with impartiality, though with strictness; and if the truth be on his side, it shall be honestly confessed. Let me in return expect the same openness and candour in him.

I pass from Bucer to other positions, equally curious and new, in this letter. Henry VIII. it is said, put Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher to death, that we might have No Popery. To this I beg leave to add, that though these two virtuous men were beheaded for denying the king's supremacy, yet at the same time the protestants were burnt in Smithfield and elsewhere, for denying transubstantiation. Your correspondent says, that "Cardinal Beaton was assassinated in Scotland, under Edward VI." Pray, Sir, was Edward VI. ever king of Scotland? But to pass over this, the Cardinal was murdered in his palace by Lesley and others, May 29, 1546: now Edward did not come to the English throne till the death of his father, which happened January 28, 1547. So much for this writer's historical knowledge.

An affecting picture is drawn, but briefly, of the sufferings inflicted upon Tonstal, and other English bishops, in the reign of Edward. What persecutions they endured, I am yet to learn. That they were deprived is certain; and that some of them were imprisoned is

equally so; but that they were persecuted, plundered, and reduced to misery, is false. The cases of Gardiner, and Bonner, will hardly be adduced; and as to that of Toustal, it might better have been omitted. He was charged in the House of Lords with misprision of treason, at the instance of the great and ambitious Duke of Northumberland, who wanted the county palatine of Durham for his own family. A bill was accordingly brought in for attainting the bishop, and it passed the House of Lords, where not one of the popish lords or bishops spoke or voted in his favour. Cranmer, however, the mild and virtuous Cranmer, whose name is so odiously calumniated, took up the cause, and spoke against this violent measure, with that warmth and freedom, which became an honest man and a good bishop, in support of innocence, but which lost him the friendship of the Duke of Northumberland ever after. And when the Archbishop's arguments could not prevail against the interest of this Duke, and the bill against Toustal passed the house, Cranmer, seconded only by the Lord Stourton, protested against it; but was not even joined in this by the popish lords and bishops, who had protested against every other act that had passed the House of Lords in this parliament. (Warner's Eccles. Hist. vol. ii. p. 301.)—In the reign of Elizabeth, Toustal, it is true, was deprived of his bishopric, for refusing the oaths; but in all other respects his treatment was gentle. He resided at Lambeth, with Archbishop Parker; and when he died, his obsequies were celebrated with the respect due to his rank and virtues.

I observe, Mr. Editor, that your correspondent is willing to excuse, if not to applaud the conduct of Mary, in having the "spirit and the power to retaliate upon the reformers." Yes, she retaliated, if we may allow him that word, with a vengeance. If the popish bishops were deprived, the protestant ones were burnt. If More and Fisher were beheaded, numbers of the laity, men, women, and children, were first tortured, and then consigned to the stake. But will this ingenious declaimer condescend to point out any acts in the reign of Edward, done by the reformers, that could at all justify the sanguinary proceedings of Mary, and her ecclesiastical advisers, upon the ground of retaliation? Were any romanists put to death in that reign, on account of their religion? The two arian cases, al-

ready mentioned, though they are not to be palliated, will hardly be adduced; because had those unhappy persons vented their notions under Mary, bishops Gardiner and Bonner, and even the gentle Cardinal Pole himself, would readily have delivered them over to the secular arm.

In language as ridiculous as the whole paragraph is false and malicious, Queen Elizabeth is said, "not to have been bloody, because she preferred stifling and strangling, to beheading and burning." It is then added, to shew off her merciful disposition in the most striking manner, that "she stopped the breath of one hundred and seventy-five catholic priests, and five catholic women, whose crime was no other than teaching their hereditary religion in England." Really, this gentleman writes as if he had never read the history of England, or as if he thought people in general were but superficially acquainted with it. During the first eleven years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, not a single Roman catholic was prosecuted capitally on account of his religion: and it was not till after the open rebellion of the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, for restoring, as they termed it, the religion of their ancestors, that any rigorous measures were adopted towards the members of that communion. It was, however, the bull of Pope Pius V.,—by which the Queen was formally excommunicated, and pronounced to be deprived of her pretended right to the kingdom; and all her subjects, of every description, were absolved from their oath of allegiance to her;—it was, I say, this atrocious and abominable act of usurpation, joined with the most active and powerful efforts to carry it into effect, that provoked Elizabeth and the parliament to prosecute the Romish missionaries, with a severity which otherwise would not have been exercised, nor could possibly be justified. But when the Pope, who possessed at that time a much more formidable power and influence than we at present are apt to conceive, took upon him to "cut off heretical princes from the unity of the body of Christ, and to declare their thrones vacant," it was a matter of necessity, arising from the principle of self-defence, to guard the life of the sovereign, and the independence of the kingdom, from the nefarious attempts which such a bull was intended to produce. And that it did actually produce various plots and conspiracies, all

all historians confirm on the clearest and most abundant evidence; nor indeed have I ever yet met with any Roman catholic writer of credit, who pretended to deny the fact. Even that lying rebel, Sanders, (an author, it should seem, not unknown to your correspondent) does not venture to deny these rebellious and conspiracies: on the contrary, he glorifies in them; canonizes those who suffered the just punishment of their crimes; and holds them up as objects of reverence and imitation, as martyrs.*

Colleges were instituted at Rome, Doway, and St. Omer's, for the express and avowed purpose of training up young men, natives of England and Ireland, who were to act as missionaries in their own country, under the direction of their superiors! Philip, king of Spain, founded two others; one at Valladolid, and the other at Seville; and they all inculcated upon the students educated therein, the duty of sacrificing even their lives, in the good work of destroying the enemy of the holy see, and extirpating heresy in their native land. These formidable engines, for such they unquestionably were in that unsettled period, naturally excited considerable alarm in the English government; by whom, with the consent of parliament, it was made a capital offence for these seminary-priests, as they were called, to enter the kingdom. Yet numbers of them did venture over, and a few, comparatively speaking, were executed. Let it be observed, however, that those who did suffer, were not put to death for their religion; unless it be granted, that with them, religion and treason were one and the same thing. At the time when these missionaries of the Pope were thus treated, the secular priests remained in quietness, and were unmolested; for which, they became very obnoxious to the court of Rome, and to the heads of the English colleges abroad. From the controversial pamphlets which passed between the seculars and the jesuits, in this and the succeeding reign, any unbiased person may be able to judge, whether "it is hypocrisy to say that the papal missionaries, who were executed between the years 1570 and 1602, suffered for treason." All that follows in your correspondent's letter is so wild and intemperate; and at the same time evinces either such gross ignorance, or such a wilful design to mis-

lead; that I do not think it worth my while to trouble you, Mr. Editor, or your readers, any further on the subject.

JOHN WATKINS.

JOURNAL of a VOYAGE performed in the INDIAN SEAS, to MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, &c., &c., in HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, in the YEARS 1803-4-5, interspersed with short DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES of the PRESENT STATE of the principal SETTLEMENTS of the INDIA COMPANY.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE by an OFFICER of that SHIP.

THE number of junks, and boats of all descriptions, that are seen passing and repassing between Macao and Canton, exceeds all calculation or belief. Some of these junks will carry nearly a thousand tons; and those that trade to the Straits of Malacca, the Eastern Islands, &c. are very great curiosities, containing perhaps two or three hundred merchants, each having his separate cabin; or rather shop or warehouse. In one of these junks, therefore, may be seen almost an epitome of the suburbs of Canton: ivory-cutters and manufacturers, painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, &c. all with their various articles arranged for sale in their separate apartments.

The Chinese work their junks and other boats with astonishing adroitness on this river, where they actually seem to fly through the water. The sails are all made of mats, and are narrow, but very lofty. Slit pieces of bamboo cross the sails horizontally, at short distances; and to one end of these is attached a bow-line, leading forward; to the other, a sheet leading aft; by which means their sails stand better, and lie nearer the wind, than any European sails possibly can.

When it blows fresh, and they have occasion to reef, they lower away the *halliards*, and roll up any length of the sail they please round the lower piece of bamboo; thus reefing their sails at the bottom with much less difficulty than we can at the top; and this they can continue to do, till the whole of the sail is rolled up, adapting it from the lightest breeze to the heaviest squall with the greatest facility.

They frequently have two or three masts, but we never saw any with topmasts; the mat-sails extending up along the masts (which are generally very tant) to any height.

* De Schismate Anglicano, lib. iii. p. 417, & sequens.

On each bow of their junks there is always painted a large eye, and they are astonished (or at least pretend to be so) that our vessels can find their way through immense oceans without eyes!

Those who are brought up to boats are in general prohibited from residing on shore till after a certain term of years, unless they have accumulated a sufficient sum to purchase a little house and a piece of land.

Their fishing fleets are extremely well regulated, acting in perfect concert; and no boat presuming to anchor or weigh until the commodore has made the signal by Gong, or beat of Tom Tom.

The mouth of the Tigris, nay, the whole coast from thence to the island of Hainan, is very much infested with pirates, called Ladrões. These are outlawed Tartars and Chinese, who as soon as they lay hold of any boat or vessel, not only plunder it, but condemn the crew to perpetual slavery in the Ladrone fleet. They sometimes, however, relax so far in this respect, as to let old men go ashore on promising to send them a certain ransom, which the liberated persons seldom fail to perform with the most religious exactness: fearing, it is presumed, that if they did not, and were afterwards captured, they might stand a fair chance of losing their heads; the Ladrões not being very ceremonious in this respect.

The small craft on the river, therefore, are so terrified at the idea of falling into the hands of the Ladrões, that when any of our boats were proceeding to, or returning from Macao, a whole convoy of Chinese vessels of various descriptions were seen attending them, and taking advantage of the protection they afforded: such is the confidence placed in British tars, even in this remote part of the world!

To this I was once an eye-witness; the Ladrões having become so bold, that they actually landed at Lintin shortly after we left it, and plundered some of the villages. The men of war-junks even, and mandarins' boats, at this time were so frightened, that when a pleasure party of us went in the *Caroline's* launch, from Anson's bay to Macao, we had a convoy of some hundreds of vessels, that came to an anchor when we did, and got under weigh whenever they saw us do so.

The Chinese maritime fights are rather curious, being somewhat different from those of Europeans; for their men of war have no guns, or at least very few. Instead of these they have long

slender bamboos, armed at one end with pieces of iron like our boarding-pikes, and some like battle-axes; their other weapons, offensive and defensive, consist in general of baskets of stones, of different sizes, adapted to the distances at which the engagements happen to commence!

I had an opportunity of seeing one of those battles once between two fishing boats, and I must confess they made use of those missile weapons with uncommon dexterity: very seldom missing their adversary's vessel at least, and not unfrequently giving and receiving most woeful knocks themselves. We were told that the men-of-war-junks sometimes carried matchlocks, but we could never see any of them.

On the twenty-eighth of November I embarked in company with several other officers on an excursion to Canton. The weather was now so cold, that we were obliged to muffle ourselves up in all the European clothes we could possibly muster; and here many of us became sensible of our improvidence in neglecting to preserve, while in India, those articles of dress which we had brought from a northern climate, but which, while frying under the Line, we thought we should never need again. As the distance was nearly fifty miles, we did not neglect to lay in a sufficient quantity of *grub* (as it is termed); in order that the interior might be as well fortified against the severity of the season, as the exterior: and this we found a very wise precaution.

After passing through the Bogue, Tiger island (so called from some faint resemblance which it is supposed to bear to a couched tiger,) presents itself on the left hand. It was abreast of this place that commodore Anson first came to an anchor after entering the Tigris, to the no small surprize of the Chinese at Annanboy fort, where they mustered a motley band in hopes of intimidating him from passing the Bocca Tigris. On the right hand the land is flat and swampy, consisting chiefly of paddy fields, intersected by innumerable branches of the river. We here saw amazing flocks of wild duck, teal, and paddy birds, flying often so close to us that we might almost have knocked them down with our sticks, and so as to induce one to suppose they were never molested by the fatal tube or insidious snare.

By the former, indeed, they are never annoyed, unless when Europeans are passing;

passings; as the Chinese contrive to entrap a sufficient number of them, without resorting to any noisy means, which might frighten or render them shy.

From Tiger island until we got as far as the second bar, nothing particular presented itself to our view.

Opposite this sand, which runs across the river, there is a stupendous pagoda built on the western bank; it is eight or ten stories high, somewhat pyramidal, and full of apertures in each square, seemingly much decorated. We did not, however, stop to examine it.

Here the scenery begins to assume an interesting appearance. In the background, high and fantastically shaped mountains raise their summits among the clouds; while all round (with very little exception,) to the feet of these mountains, the ground seems a level verdant plain, intersected (as before mentioned,) with innumerable branches of the river, and artificial canals. It is this last circumstance that renders the scenery so truly picturesque; for a person can only see that particular branch on which he is sailing: but he beholds with amazement a variety of ships, junks, and vessels of every description, gliding as if by the effects of magic, through fields and villages, winding among castles, pagodas, and monasteries, sometimes on one side of them, sometimes on the other, sailing in an infinite variety of directions, and forming the most whimsical, novel, and entertaining prospect I ever remember to have seen! As we approached Wampoa, "the plot continued to thicken," and we could do little else than gaze with a mixture of pleasure and astonishment, at the interesting scenes that surrounded us: scarcely a word being spoken in the boat for several miles, so completely was each individual's attention arrested by the passing objects.

Wampoa is an anchorage abreast of Dane's island, and distant from Canton about ten or twelve miles. Above this place no European vessel is permitted to proceed, on any account whatever: indeed ships of any great draught could not go much further up, on account of the shallowness of the water. At this anchorage may be seen ships from every great maritime power on the globe, except France, there being none at this time from that country.

In viewing the various national flags flying on board their respective ships at Wampoa, it is highly gratifying to Eng-

lishmen's feelings, to observe the British, superior in number to all the others collectively: while each individual ship, like a colossal emblem of the British commerce, appears to look down with contempt on the pigny representatives of the nations that surround her!

There is little to be observed of Dane's island, more than that there is a little village on it facing the roads; while a number of villas, pagodas, and mandarins' seats are seen scattered about on the surrounding isles; especially near the banks of the river, where there are hoppo houses, where boats are overhauled, and chops or permits given by the officers of the customs: they so far respected our pendant, however, that we were suffered to proceed without the smallest molestation.

I had almost forgotten to mention, that it is at Dane's island that affairs of honour are usually settled between European gentlemen. At Canton, therefore, to "throw down the gauntlet," it is *en vint* necessary to say, "Dane's island, sir!" — *(To be continued.)*

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL SURVEY OF LESSING'S WORKS.

[For Particulars of his Life see Vol. 19, p. 569, and Vol. 23, p. 33.]

IN running over the list of books which Mr. Gebauer has consulted or quoted in his work, I mist by chance a trifling one, which I with, however, he had known.

You recollect what troubles in Portugal succeeded to the death of Sebastian. Cardinal Henry was too old, and too superstitious, and too short a time in power, to provide against the dangers of a disputable succession. Among those who advanced pretensions to the vacant throne was Don Antonio, the only one who made an active resistance to the usurpation of the King of Spain. This prince is not reckoned by our author among the Kings of Portugal, as is done by French and English historians: but facts are carefully collected to make the illudicrous unfortunate known, as he deserves to be, by posterity.

Among others, Madal e Gillot de Saintonge wrote the life of Don Antonio; and her biography is the book which I wonder not to find among the authorities of Mr. Gebauer. The second edition, which lies before me, appeared at Amsterdam in 1676; and the original Paris edition is, I suspect, not much anterior.

I know

I know this lady only by some middling poems, and should not have thought her history entitled to much regard, were it not that she draws from a peculiar and respectable source the unpublished Memoirs of Gomez Vasconcellos de Figueiredo. Of this man it is well known that he and his brother were among the most faithful adherents of Don Antonio. But how came these memoirs to the hands of Madame de Saintonge?—She was his grand-daughter. If some allowances are to be made for the loquacity of a Frenchwoman, much confidence may be placed in her opportunities of information. Allow me then to put down a few particulars inferred from this volume, which here and there seem to rectify or complete the statements of Gebauer.

First, a word or two concerning the partiality of Madame de Saintonge. The legitimate birth of Don Antonio is with her past a doubt. According to her, the father, Duke Louis of Beja, expressly acknowledged in his will that the mother had been really, though privately, married to him. Yet she adds, that Don Antonio, until his return from Africa, always supposed himself to be only a natural son of Duke Louis. If this be true, the other cannot. Duke Louis died in 1555, thirteen years before Antonio's return from Africa. Can the will of his father have been unknown to him for thirteen years? In a word, this circumstance is false. Louis may have made Don Antonio his sole heir; but that proves little in favour of a legitimate birth. Had this circumstance been attested in the will, the friends of Don Antonio would not have found so much effort necessary to make out a pedigree.

What this female historian says of the death of Cardinal Henry, proves still more strongly her thoughtless partiality. The cardinal died in his 68th year; and she says herself: *Il était vieux et usé, c'en devoit être assez pour faire juger qu'il n'irait pas loin*. Why not stop there? Why insinuate, besides his age and his decrepitude, another cause of death? Yet she says outright, *Quelques historiens disent, que Philippe trouva la secret de l'empêcher de languir*. Had she but named one such historian, this might be excusable. Gebauer has not observed the imputation any where: I fear, Madame de Saintonge must incur the reproach of inventing it.

This does her no honour:—it does not therefore follow that she no where

speaks the truth. She may most securely be trusted for what respects the brother of her grandfather; and this Mr. Gebauer might have used in the following passage: "In the Azores, especially in Tercera, a rumour had been spread that King Sebastian had not been killed, and would soon be restored to his subjects. Afterwards, when Antonio informed those of Tercera of the death of Henry, and of his elevation, they were content; and although they learnt from their deputies the defeat of Antonio at Alcantara, and his flight, they remained in allegiance to their expected sovereign: especially as Cyprian* of Figueredo, a steady adherent of Antonio, encouraged this expectation; and as Pedro Valdes and his Spaniards had failed in an attempt at invasion." Here Mr. Gebauer is, contrary to his custom, very concise; and, what is rare with him, quotes no voucher. At least, he might have trusted Madame de Saintonge for the christian name of Figueredo, the brother of her grandfather. She calls him Scipio, not Cyprian. He was, she says, governor of Tercera, and had declared for Antonio, without listening to the offers made him by the King of Spain, through the Princess of Eboli Ruy Gomez. Philip II. was therefore indisposed against him, and confiscated all his estates in Portugal. But the expedition intrusted to Pedro Valdes was not the only one he rendered fruitless. Valdes, or (as Madame de Saintonge less correctly calls him) Balde, was an opinionated man, and thought victory could not escape him; but, like such people, when put to the proof he maintained but poorly the honour of his nation. He was wholly routed, and returned with disgrace and confusion to Portugal. Philip had him taken into custody, and charged him with an attack contrary to orders; so that all the interest of his friends was requisite to intercept punishment. The year after, a second attempt was made on Tercera, with still worse success. Of this Mr. Gebauer appears to know nothing; but Madame de Saintonge relates it thus: The governor Figueredo had so few soldiers left, that a less resolute man than he would rather have thought of an advantageous capitulation, than of a defence. But nothing could shake his resolution, and he thought of a stratagem which succeeded. He got a number of

* This man seems to have invented the fable of Sebastian's being alive.

oxen down from the mountain, and on the day of the battle marched them with burning matches on their horns among his troops. The Spaniards, who expected no resistance, were terrified by the apparent number of his followers, and made but a confused and ineffectual stand. Two of the Spanish soldiery survived the carnage: these two were made to draw lots, and the one was sent back to Europe with the intelligence.

However skilfully Figueredo conducted himself in Tercera, Don Antonio held it more for his interest to have so brave a warrior, and an adviser of so much resource, immediately about him. He sent for Scipio to France, and recommended him to Emanuel de Sylva. Madame de Saintonge complains, that from this circumstance some historians should have inferred dissatisfaction on the part of Don Antonio; and cites a letter of his to Pope Gregory XIII., in which he does ample justice to the bravery and fidelity of Scipio Vasconcellos de Figueredo.

According to the narrative of Gebauer, one would imagine that Don Antonio, after having been compelled to quit Portugal, always continued in France; but Madame de Saintonge informs us, that he often passed much time in England. His first voyage thither was immediately after his fortunate escape; he crossed over from Calais, whither the Finkhans vessel had brought him. This was in the year 1581; and is noticed by Camden, and after him by Rapin. His second visit to England was occasioned by the inconveniences to which he was exposed in France during the troubles of the League, by the contrivance of the King of Spain. It must have occurred in the year 1585; and Madame de Saintonge relates one remarkable particular, which she professes to have obtained from the autographic memoirs of Don Antonio: "Queen Elizabeth," says she, "pressingly invited him to come to England; he did so, and was handsomely received. The queen caused many of her nobles, in the dress of shepherds, to meet and wait on him at Salisbury; and to assure him that the great shepherds of the country would afford him every protection. In all the towns through which he passed, rejoicing was made: so that he seemed rather a triumphal than a fallen monarch." His second stay in England lasted till the year 1590.

On the death of Henry III. the affairs of France assumed a new face; and Don Antonio thought he might promise himself the active assistance of Henry

IV. Henry was then at Dieppe, and Don Antonio went to visit him there; but the king did not yet think himself firm enough on his throne to offer troops. Don Antonio, therefore, returned to England, and staid there till 1594, when Henry sent a message, through his ambassador, that Don Antonio would be welcome in France. He went by Calais; and joined the king at Chartres. Henry expressed willingness to serve him; and sent word by the Marshal de Matignon, that if he chose to be present at the coronation, every thing necessary should be furnished for his suitable accommodation. Don Antonio excused himself, on the ground of an asthmatic complaint. He went however to Paris, and was joined there by the king; he solicited a loan from the government, but obtained only a permission to borrow. Cernont d'Ambise was nominated to the command of the expedition, which Antonio was to obtain of the king; but fate decreed otherwise, and the unfortunate Antonio died.

All this is related by Madame de Saintonge, and may serve as supplementary matter to Gebauer. What think you:—did Henry ever intend to serve Antonio; or was it the vanity of collecting one conspicuous person more at his coronation, which occasioned the invitation?

What is most remarkable in Madame de Saintonge, is the account of Don Antonio's descendants. She relates in detail a love-affair which Louis, his grandson, had in Italy. The lady whom he is stated to have finally married, can consequently be no other than the Princess of Monteleone, (with whom, according to the *Histoire Genealogique*, he was united;) though Madame de Saintonge speaks of her as a *dame Italienne*, and of no consequence. At that time Don Louis had not made his submission to the Spanish government; for the viceroy of Naples was very glad to get possession of his person. He must have renounced his claims very late; and in concurrence with his father, Don Emanuel, who previously turned capuchin.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOUR IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

(Continued from p. 347.)

RYDE has in its neighbourhood several beautiful spots, highly favoured by nature, and enriched by art. Apley is but a short distance from this rude repository of the dead; a closely covered walk leads up an agreeable ascent, which

opens at length on a lovely lawn, at the extent of which is seated the house; which has no imposing air of grandeur, but an inviting appearance of repose and comfort. The lawn is richly skirted with trees of all growths, from fine elms to low twisted bushy oaks, feathered down to the grass, and uniting with it: it opens to the sea forty feet above high-water mark. This height is a steep bank, entirely covered with luxuriant wood, of various sorts. Sumach, laurustinus, and other beautiful shrubs, are mixed with oak and hazel; and over their tufted tops, the view falls directly on the waves, murmuring at your feet. Walks sweetly sheltered, wind through this rich foliage, and afford to pausing meditation a delicious retreat: no sound but the dashing wave meets the ear; and no object but the ocean stealing through the solemn gloom, arrests the eye.

St. John's, the seat of Edward Simeon, esq. is the favourite haunt most visited from Ryde. The grounds are extensive, and agreeably diversified; amidst its fine woods, Taste has, with her magic wand, created a Paradise. On each side the gate by which you enter, is a beautiful and interesting cottage. The low, projecting thatch, which forms a porch, is supported by pillars of elm, not stripped of its bark: round these the cymatis hangs its purple bells, climbs the roof, and lines the simple arcade before the door; on each side of which rustic chairs are placed, and over one of these a pair of turtle-doves (which are natives of the Island) have found a shelter. A labourer and his wife inhabit one of these beautiful cottages: the other opens into a little elegant room with painted floor-cloth, table and chairs. Simple shelves, suspended by a ribbon, are enriched with a few interesting volumes; and this room is, with a benevolent hospitality, dedicated to strangers. The sweet-scented white cymatis creeps over the window, and mingles its feathery clusters with its purple relative on the roof. A deep shade of wood shelters these lovely retreats, through which a winding avenue slowly leads to scenes of varied and more enlivened beauty. The ground gradually rises, and the shade diminishes, till from a considerable eminence a charming view of the ocean bursts upon the sight; as you proceed, the grounds are more ornamented, and the shrubs more luxuriant. The unostentatious mansion is finely situated on an eminence, commanding extensive views of the sea, while the intervening slopes are richly ornamented with hang-

ing woods. Beds of the most luxuriant shrubs, with wide extent, scatter perfume and richness on the scene. Groups of magnificent and venerable elms, throw a rich shade around the opposite front; while beneath their umbrageous canopies, seats of various forms and sizes invite the delighted biter to linger till the last sunbeam warns him to depart. One of our enraptured party exclaimed, that it was the spot where one might fancy wood-nymphs and fairies met, to hold their revels. From this sheltered and lovely lawn, various walks lead to different parts of the grounds. We soon crossed a carriage road, and entered a spacious turf-walk, richly ornamented with tall shrubs. This leads to a cottage singularly beautiful; and through a simple arcade at one end, a fine view of the ocean is afforded. The pillars which support this, are formed of saplings nailed to a piece of wood, which at a small distance produce the effect of fluted columns: round these the tea-tree flings its flexile shoots, and twining honey-suckles intermingle their sweets. At the back of the cottage there is a recess, whose thatched roof sweeps over a rustic seat, enclosed by a simple lattice of unpeeled branches; round these, twining shrubs bloom in lavish luxury; a lovely little sloping lawn fronts the seat, bounded by hedges of sweet-briar; below this, rising woods meet the eye, and beyond them is a fine view of the ocean. Winding through a corn-field, we enter the coppice, whose sequestered and shady walks lead in different directions to the Marino, an elegant castellated building near the coast. A little gallery over the arched gate-way leads to an apartment whose Gothic windows open on the sea; here the liberal owner permits tea-parties to be accommodated, and once a week a band of music attends in the neighbouring wood.* The grand view of the ocean in front, the tranquil gloom of the woods behind, the gentle rippling of

* It is much to be regretted that the owner of this terrestrial Paradise, who with unusual liberality has studiously provided for the gratification of strangers, should have tempted to any violation of the sabbath, by the addition of music on that day. The numbers which it assembles, and the conviviality which it induces, are not likely to contribute to sanctity of manners; and the injunction, "Remember the sabbath-day to keep it holy," issues from an authority, which no man, however elevated or distinguished, can disregard with impunity.

the waves on the shore, the seclusion and stillness of the place, all conspire to give an air of soothing solemnity to the scene. Those who have taste and feeling, must bid adieu to St. John's with regret, and "cast many a longing, lingering look behind."

Binstead had been mentioned to us as worthiest attention: this is a small hamlet,

"Far shelter'd in a glade obscure;"

it is sweetly embosomed in woods. Near the humble church stands the parsonage, a beautifully secluded cottage: it is almost covered with jessamine and honeysuckles, which meet the sloping thatch, and embower its little windows. A glass door opens from the front into a little garden, on whose beds bloom bushes of myrtle which scarcely lose a leaf even in winter: over the door is a simple tablet, peeping from amongst surrounding shrubs, on which is inscribed,

"Contentment is wealth."

Contiguous to the garden, is a field bounded by hanging woods, through the natural arches of which, the ocean peeps upon the sight. A neat simple walk leads to a garden formed on the descending cliff, down which a flight of stone steps conducts to the beach. The continued wood runs along the coast, separating the garden from the ocean. The inviting wicket opening on the shore, sometimes leads water-parties to land here; and the benevolent occupier of this peaceful abode, is obliging enough to permit them to dine under a spacious yew-tree, near the house. I had imagined that habitations comprising so many beauties, existed only in the imaginations of the writers of fiction: it was a mistake; the Isle of Wight affords many such, and Binstead parsonage is amongst the number.

Steep-Hill was now the place of our destination; and we ascended our vehicle, flushed with hope, to see new beauties, and enjoy new pleasures. The Priory (the seat of Judge Grose) is the first object to detain the traveller. The grounds are on a grand scale, and enriched with scarce shrubs and trees. From different openings in the walks, very fine views of the sea are afforded; and a large fleet at anchor within our sight, greatly enriched this scene. On quitting the Priory, the road becomes highly interesting, romantic, and varied. St. Helen's is a lovely point: the little hamlet is situated on a fine cliff, the harbour at the bottom. We next pass through Brading, a small market-town, ancient in its appearance. The

first religious establishment in the Island, is said to have been here. Sandown, a short distance further, has a considerable fort, built by Henry VIII.: it is kept in repair, and well manned. Humiliating proofs of the imperfect state even of civilized society, here crowd on the sight. The eye is offended by those nurseries of ignorance and ferocity—barracks; and the mind is wrested from its tranquillity by the gleaming firelock, and the discordant drum. Near the shore a number of huts formed of the soil, are erected for the soldiers' wives; these buildings, with all their wretched accompaniments, suggest the idea of a Hottentot settlement. That man should ever be transformed into a machine for expediting human murder, is a melancholy and awful consideration; but that this execrable profession should be carried on amidst all that is beautiful and sublime in nature, is as offensive to taste, as it is obnoxious to judgment and feeling. Near this spot is the cottage of the once celebrated John Wilkes. It is finely situated, the bay of Sandown sweeping just below its windows. The plantations and shrubberies were once ornamented with pavilions, and gay with flowers. A memorial to Churchill was erected here, after a model of Virgil's tomb at Naples. The shrubberies are now torn in pieces, the wood destroyed, the house shut up, forlorn, and desolate. On meeting a woman amidst the wild, I asked her what had done all this: she replied, "the soldiers, ma'am, the soldiers; they tear every thing to pieces;" and with an exclamation too sacred for the occasion, added "what flowers there *was*!"

It is scarcely possible to conceive within twenty miles, a ride which comprehends such variety, beauty, grandeur, and sublimity, as that between Ryde and Niton. Fine bold views of the sea, lofty cliffs, rich plots of ground covered with ripe harvests, and hanging woods ornamenting the deep slopes, form an ever-charming, ever-changing variety. At Shanklin Chine, the sublime part of the scenery commences. This is an immense chasm, formed by some awful convulsion of nature. The height of the cliffs at its opening on the shore, is at least two hundred and seventy feet: the sloping winding sides of this grand fissure are richly covered with a variety of foliage, which conceals its termination. On different edges of the disparted rock, are two cottages, which have a very picturesque effect, whether beheld from above or below; these heighten the novelty and

beauty of the scene. A winding path conducts down the Chine to the shore. The rocks on each side of this magnificent entrance, form a curve, whose base the sweeping ocean laves, adding solemnity to grandeur.

The road from this place is extremely interesting: it winds circuitously over long and steep hills, sometimes approaching so near the Alpine precipice, that a degree of solemnity, if not of terror, mingles with the grand sensations it inspires. In some parts a few paces only can be traced; and it appears as if the carriage must either ascend the clouds, or be precipitated into the ocean. Thus are expectation and fancy kept fully awake, till we enter on a scene which imagination never dared to picture. Feeling is at a loss for language in which to describe the extraordinary combination of the romantic and beautiful, the grand and the sublime, which that wonderful phenomenon, a land-slip, presents. An immense range of mountain extends on the right; on the left the ocean: the intermediate ground has been rent from that above; and detached cottages, scattered hamlets, little fields covered with corn, and waving woods, are intermingled with a magnificent chaos of rocks, and fill the valley. Tumultuous sensations of delight rush on the soul at the contemplation of a scene like this, which must be felt in order to be comprehended. The Inn justly denominated Steep-hill, (as the house is placed at the foot of an almost perpendicular mountain,) afforded us an agreeable halting-place; as by a short walk we could revisit this enchanting scenery, and with feelings more calm, contemplate its beauties.

The little village of Bonchurch, is at the entrance of this striking valley, and here the hand of Taste has created some of the most lovely retreats amidst the wild. Mr. Hadfield's is singularly interesting. The house is situated on a rock, and half-concealed by a luxuriant shrubbery. A long level space on the rock admits an irregular lawn, to which a shaded walk from the house leads; a little elegant painted pavilion is placed on the green, commanding a fine view of the sea, and of the intervening valley. On one side of the lawn, irregular masses of rock appear half-covered with wild foliage; and little devious paths wind about the steep, leading to places which afford extensive views of bold projections of rock, where we meet a shade and a seat. Thus happily are garden-beauties

blended with the wild majesty of nature. On the other side, the slope is planted with laurels, &c. and at the bottom a thick grove, reared by the hand of nature, overhangs a pellucid lake, fed by a stream so celebrated for its purity, that "formerly in passing this place, the seamen used to lower their topmasts in reverence to St. Boniface, its patron saint." Through the grove runs the public road, where travellers are dimly seen winding amongst its shade. Beyond that is a mass of grotesque rocks, tossed in a style of irregular grandeur, from the range of mountains which back the whole, and now forming a barrier to that world of waters whose waves break at their feet. The church of St. Boniface stands in a shaded recess near the shore; and the whole is enlivened by pasture-ground with cattle grazing, and fields of ripened harvest. The lawn commands the whole of this scenery; which cannot be adequately imagined, nor fully described. St. Boniface Cottage, the seat of the highly respectable Mr. Bowdler, is an elegant retreat, in a recess beneath the same range of rocks, and partaking all the beauties of the scene. On an eminence opposite the house, a covered seat affords an extensive view of the boundless ocean; and a fine terrace leads on to other views, and other seats, till it terminates near the church.

Mill Bay is an interesting cove, a mile or two beyond this scene. A considerable fall of water rushing down the rocks, turns a mill in its course, and then precipitates itself into the sea. A few fishermen's huts on the neighbouring bank; huge fantastic limbs of trees stripped of their bark, and placed in the ground, on which are suspended fish to dry for the winter; and boats moored in front; are very picturesque objects. Lady F—— T—— has fitted up a small cottage near this spot, which is finely sheltered amidst woods and rocks. Through the former, and on ledges of the latter, to which a flight of almost perpendicular steps leads, she has cut private close walks, imperious even to a mid-day sun, which lead to a neighbouring seat.*

Lord Dysart's Paradise is situated
amidst

* Could this lady have heard the boatmen, who were rowing a party in the bay below, just at the crisis when her cottage was on fire, exclaim, "Ah, it were no matter if Lady F—— was in the midst," she would probably learn to restrain that indulgence and
expect;

amidst a romantic part of the under cliff; the grounds are extensive, and comprehend a rich variety. The house is concealed till we come close to it, amidst woods and rocks; and a long trellised way, covered with vines, leads to its front; which opens on a knoll, around which the ground has been cleared, for the creation of gardens and shrubberies. Steps cut in the rock and overarched with shade, lead to the wild fantastic scenery on the mountains; amid whose broken crags a way has been formed, without doing violence to nature, by which a park phaeton may ascend to their utmost summit. In a most retired and romantic situation, half-sheltered by masses of projecting cliffs, is a sort of rural pavilion; which, by its little Gothic windows, and crucifix on the top, assumes the appearance of a chapel, or hermitage. There are a stillness and a solemnity in this scene, peculiarly impressive, and

"Meditation here might think down hours to moments."

In different parts of the grounds are cottages simply elegant, where gardeners and labourers reside; these give interest and cheerfulness to the scene, and manifest the benevolent character of the noble possessor.

The whole of this ride beneath the under cliff, is sublime, beyond all that fancy has pictured. The stupendous height and varied forms of the dark-grey cliff, towering in awful majesty above; the rich and lovely landscape in the valley; and the broad blue deep, swelling on the shore; all combine to produce a scene which cannot be adequately delineated. Its effects on a mind so happily organized as to feel it in all its power, cannot be better described than in the following language: "The majesty of the scene, very much heightened by one of the most glowing and beautiful sunsets I ever beheld, quite overcame me. I wept as a new idea of the power and immensity of the author of creation shot across my soul; and silently adored the Being who could create a scene so sublime, and tune the human heart to such exquisite sensations."—(*To be continued.*)

expence, now so lavishly bestowed on her numerous tribes of dogs and cats; and endeavour to secure that refined and sacred pleasure, which must result from judicious efforts to benefit her indigent and suffering fellow-creatures.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE COMPANY OF FIREMEN AT PARIS.

Fas est et ab hoste doceri.

ENGLISH literature abounds in publications containing ample and accurate information on almost every thing either useful or interesting in the city of Paris. There are, however, some subjects of considerable importance in that capital, concerning which the accounts of our tourists are far from being satisfactory. One of these is the means used to prevent the spreading of conflagrations. If the police of Paris has some features which an Englishman must abhor, it also is remarkable for a few regulations that deserve commendation: among the latter is undoubtedly to be classed *le Corps des Pompiers*, or Company of Firemen.

It is on record, that in the course of the year 1805, from January to September, upwards of three hundred houses in Paris caught fire: yet of all these accidents the majority of the Parisians remained totally ignorant; because even where the greatest danger appeared, not a single dwelling was totally laid in ashes, owing to the exertions of the firemen. In the above number are not comprehended some equally dangerous accidents of fire that happened in cellars filled with combustibles; and in which the flames were extinguished with such expedition, that most of the inhabitants of the very street where the conflagration broke out, heard nothing of it. Left the writer should be suspected of exaggeration, he thinks it not improper, in this place, to relate what fell under his own observation. When in the year 1805, he resided in Paris, a fire broke out, in the evening, two doors from the house where he lodged. All present deemed the danger to be imminent, especially as the adjoining house was occupied by a druggist, who kept in his cellar a quantity of gunpowder, together with a variety of combustibles, which, it was dreaded every moment, would catch fire. The firemen arrived in time sufficient to check the blaze; and by the exertion of their skill and intrepidity confined, and, in the space of a few hours, totally quenched those flames, which, perhaps, in any other city, would have consumed whole streets. During all this time the writer was sitting quietly in his room, without the least knowledge of the danger which menaced destruction to the house of his neighbour.

In most towns and cities of the Continent

nent the general is beaten, and the alarm bell rung, to rouse the inhabitants the moment when any danger from fire appears. In Paris no such precautions are used, for this plain reason, lest the pickpockets and the rabble in general should thereby be invited to repair to the spot.

The writer, struck with the immense advantages derived by the inhabitants of Paris from a company of firemen, who act with such invariable success, thought it worth while to enquire into the history of the *Corps des Pompiers* at Paris. He lays the result of his enquiries before the public, hoping that it will be found to contain some useful information.

Before the people of Paris entertained any idea of the utility of fire-engines, the frequent conflagrations caused such havoc in their city, that it was no unusual occurrence to behold not only streets but entire divisions or wards laid in ashes. From Felibien's History of Paris, we may learn that on the breaking out of a fire, instead of devising means to extinguish it, the faunts were implored for their powerful assistance. All sorts of incantations were resorted to; and in general the devouring flames were not arrested, till the tutelary saint pronounced his *veto*; or, in other words, till the fury of the fire met with some obstacle.

François du Perrier, a player of Paris, having made a tour through Holland and Germany, and learned there the use of fire-engines, brought models of them back with him to France. Immediately on his return he communicated this new invention to the government, who granted him letters patent, dated October 12, 1699, by which he was authorized exclusively, to manufacture and sell fire-engines throughout France. From the wording of the patent it may be inferred, that, before that period, the people of Paris had only used buckets to extinguish houses on fire; it is also probable, that the first fire-engines had no carriages, as they were styled *pompes portatives*, or portable pumps.

In the year 1703, a new establishment of fire-engines is recorded, which was placed under the direction of Du Perrier. It consisted of twenty engines, for which he was allowed 6000 livres per annum, on condition that he should keep the engines in thorough repair, and pay two and thirty firemen a sum amounting annually to 2,400 livres. He engaged, besides, to provide for every fireman a bonnet or helmet, in order to their being easier distinguish-

ed; and to instruct them in every thing that related to the art of quickly subduing great fires, as well as to affix in public places a list of engine-houses, and of the firemen dwelling in the immediate vicinity of them. Government, however, reserved the privilege of examining frequently into the state of the engines; and dismissing such of the firemen as were found either not to have received adequate instruction, or to have been from home on the breaking out of any conflagration.

In the year 1722, the fire-engines at Paris were augmented to thirty and the firemen to sixty: the latter received also particular dresses, besides the helmets before mentioned. Du Perrier undertook to establish eight engine-offices in different parts of the city, where the following implements were to be kept: viz. sixteen long ladders; sixteen long cables; sixteen large iron hooks, for the purpose of pulling down houses, if necessary; thirty pickaxes; thirty shovels; thirty axes; thirty iron crows, to pull up the pavement; thirty long chisels, to open the water-pipes lying under the pavement. The engines, together with the necessary carriages to forward them, were to be kept in thirty locked sheds. To enable Du Perrier to meet all these expences, he was to receive the sum of 40,000 livres, and annually 20,000 livres. His son succeeded him in the superintendence of the fire-engines of Paris. In the course of time this establishment was considerably improved; and, in the revolutionary year 7, when the company of firemen received a new organization, all its former regulations were confirmed.

As soon as a fire breaks out in Paris, every citizen is not only authorized, but bound, to call the firemen of the next station. There are forty-one stations, distributed in all the quarters of the city. Every inhabitant knows them, as a list of them is printed annually and stuck up in public places; besides, they are easily found, having the following inscription painted on them in large letters: *Secours pour les incendies*, (Assistance in case of fire).

On the first intelligence of a fire, the superintendant of the station hastens with his men to the spot, taking along with him the person who communicated the intelligence; for if it should turn out to be unfounded, either from wanton mischief, or any other motive, the informant is detained: a very proper precaution, since evil-minded persons might, for sinister purposes, concert a scheme for assembling all

all the firemen from their stations. This, however, is now almost impracticable; for firemen who are very distant from conflagrations, must not leave their station, except by order of their respective superiors. On the arrival of the firemen nearest to any house on fire, their chief endeavours to ascertain, whether he will want further assistance. If he does, and no other divisions of firemen have arrived, he sends for them, by immediately giving notice of the fire to the inspector of police in the adjoining district. The latter, on receiving this notice, is bound to repair immediately to the spot, having desired the attendance of a detachment of troops, to keep order and secure the property of the citizens. When the soldiers arrive, they are distributed into separate parties; some help to extinguish the flames, others carry buckets or demolish the walls of rooms, if necessity require it, and some are employed in guarding the effects saved, or in superintending those who hand the buckets to one another. At night, the chief of the company of firemen should likewise be present at every fire, but generally he does not arrive till he is apprised that the danger is imminent.

From every barrack in Paris, each of which is furnished with from 50 to 60 buckets, a sergeant with twelve armed and twelve unarmed men, without waiting for orders, repairs, on the first alarm of fire, to the spot with buckets. Nine others are dispatched to carry information to the distant barracks. Besides, every guard-room in Paris furnishes its quota of men.

When a fire breaks out in any other place than the chimney, or when the flames of a chimney menace to extend themselves to the rest of the building, the commander of the next military post dispatches messengers to the minister and prefect of police and to the *etat-major*, in order to inform them of the apprehended danger; when it is incumbent upon them, without delay, to attend, and to bring along with them the hydraulic engineer and the architect of the city of Paris.

The commissary of police and the director of the firemen issue orders to the sentinels; they also direct the inspectors of the wells and reservoirs, to open them immediately; and to give free access to every water-carrier or other citizen, who presents a card signed by the commissary of police. Certain large tubs, always filled with water for supplying the fire-engines, are conveyed to the spot by the

horses of the rubbish-carters, or by those of any carter or waggoner that is met with in the street. The latter are, on no account, permitted to refuse their horses to the director of the firemen. All water-carriers, too, keeping carts, are, on requisition, obliged to convey their casks, filled with water, to the place of conflagration, and to replenish them at the next reservoir as often as may be judged necessary. A water-carrier, who, after requisition, should refuse to drive to the place of danger, would be liable to lose his license to vend water; a very important loss to him, as the good-will of such a business may be disposed of for twelve hundred francs and upwards. The moment that the rubbish-carters, waggoners, or water-carriers, arrive at the place of danger, they are placed under the orders of those invested with authority and are constantly attended by a soldier.

After the fire, the owner of these horses, in consequence of a certificate from the director of the firemen, receives for every hour in the day seven sols for each horse, and in the night ten sols. The water-carriers, however, have no claim to this remuneration; in place of which, they, on producing a card, stamped and signed by the Commissary of Police, are entitled to eight centimes for every two buckets of the first cask which they have conveyed from the quarter where they ply. The rest of their attendance is paid by the hour, in proportion to the horses employed.

The buckets of the next repositories are always, under escort of one or two soldiers, conveyed to the spot and delivered to the Commissary of Police, who immediately appoints the necessary number of inspectors over them. These are responsible for the buckets, and take care to prevent their being carried beyond the circle formed by the troops on duty.

All wax and tallow chandlers, living near any house on fire, are obliged, on receiving notice, to keep their shops open, in order, agreeably to a written order of the Commissary of Police or the director of the firemen, to furnish the flambeaux and fire-pans, that may be wanted for the purpose of affording sufficient light to those who are engaged in subduing the flames. Their requites are paid for by the prefecture of Police. All architects, bricklayers, carpenters, tilers, and other mechanics and workmen, whom the commissary of Police thinks proper to summon, are compelled to appear immediately, with the implements of their respective

spective trades. On producing a certificate from the commissary of police, their work is duly paid for, according to the estimate of the architect of the city. If the danger be such that the people employed are likely to receive bodily injuries, the presence even of the next physicians and surgeons is demanded, in order to afford speedy assistance to any person who may have been hurt.

All expences incurred on account of any conflagration, are discharged by the city with scrupulous exactness; and every refusal to obey any requisition made in times of danger from fire, meets with rigorous punishment.

Formerly, the inhabitants of the houses or apartments where the fire originated, were liable to a considerable fine; but this practice is now abolished, as such persons, for the purpose of evading the fine, were apt to conceal the danger, and attempt themselves to extinguish the fire, in consequence of which the firemen were not called till the ungovernable flames gave the neighbours warning of their danger; whereas the firemen, if called immediately, might have succeeded in suppressing its growth. At present, the commissary of police is simply directed to enquire into the cause of the conflagration, and make his report accordingly; but if, in the course of his inquiry, he discover premeditated malice, the incendiary is, very properly, called to account for it. Extraordinary negligence is likewise punished: if, therefore, a chimney catch fire in consequence of being very foul, the person to whose room it belongs cannot escape being fined.

The fire-engines now in use are fitted on four-wheeled carriages, and resemble one another exactly, even with respect to the leathers, pipes, and screws. This is done with a view of enabling the men to supply any defect which may arise during their work. In the space of one hour, they discharge 400 buckets, or twenty tons of water, propelling the fluid to the height of one hundred feet. At the taking of the Bastille, a man, standing on an eminence of forty feet, was forced, or rather shot, down by them into the flames.

The water-buckets, wheels, carriages, pipes, screws, valves, cisterns, and pistons, are as yet manufactured by their respective workmen; but the making of these articles will, in future, constitute part of the employment of the firemen themselves.

There are now three-and-twenty en-

gine-houses in Paris, each containing two engines, together with two or three capacious tubs, which are always kept full of water, and placed upon carriages. The latter are calculated for two horses, and stand in constant readiness. A fixed number of firemen is appointed to live near these repositories, and directed never to go out to work but when fire breaks out in their own district.

Beside the usual fire-engines, there are also some forcing-pumps, placed on boats, and stationed in the river Seine. Their utility is at present more circumscribed than formerly, when the sides of the river were crowded with houses.

The fire-buckets are made of wicker-work, lined with leather. They are of very long standing, and even now thought to be of a quality far beyond that of the *seaux de toile impermeables d'Esquimaux*; the latter having, on repeated trials, proved less water-tight than the former.

In every quarter of Paris, and even on the Boulevard, all around the city, there are posts containing water-pipes, which are intended for the watering and cleaning of streets, bridges, public gardens and walks, in hot dry summer days, as well as for the immediate supply of the tubs, when emptied of their former contents. In cases of emergency, the *regards*,* contrived in every street, are opened, and the leather hose, designed to convey the water into the tubs or engines, screwed on them.

The leather pipe of every engine is 816 feet long, but, by means of several screws, it may be shortened at pleasure an eighth, fourth, third, &c. as necessity may require it.

Most of the firemen now employed are skilful and courageous men, who are indebted for their expertness in extinguishing the most alarming fires to the excellence of the regulations which we have stated, and still more to long practice. Their intrepidity is far superior to that of tilers and bricklayers, who, though frequently mounting the tops of the highest houses, have yet been found to be of little use in the extinction of fires; for, affected beyond measure by the uncommon sight of flames, threatening them on

* Apertures which are purposely left open by the workmen on laying the water-pipes, with a view to their occasional examination. They have usually no other covering than strong pieces of timber, formed into a square, a slab, or an iron plate.

every side, they are apt to lose all presence of mind, become giddy, and fall down; thus, not only obstructing the exertions of the experienced firemen, but disheartening the tyro from following the example of his master. The veteran fireman, on the contrary, forms his opinion of a conflagration at the first sight of it; he immediately knows whither to direct his engine, and what instructions to give to the assistants.

A guard of firemen consists of three persons; a corporal, a head fireman, and an under-fireman. The first *superintends the engine*, that is to say, he directs the working of it, and takes care that no muddy or gritty water be poured into the cistern of the pump. The second *superintends the fire*, that is, he attends to the tendency, power, and extension of it, and points the spout of the engine accordingly. The third *superintends the leather pipes*, that is, he follows the second, being very careful that the pipes be well laid, do not become entangled, or swell too much in one place. To prevent their bursting, he is always provided with some twine, for the purpose of applying it in time. For, even if the pipe actually burst, this application is so beneficial, that the operation is no way interrupted by the aperture. The firemen, who possess the privilege of compelling every one present to give assistance, are expected to assign each person his proper place, lest he labour to no purpose. This task is allotted to the first fireman, who directs the working of the engine, and arranges near it the first file of from ten to fifteen persons, handing the buckets. The rest are under the orders of a magistrate, attending for that purpose. As scarcely a day passes at Paris without some fire breaking out, the firemen are kept in continual practice. Every playhouse in Paris is obliged to provide a fire-engine, which is served by three firemen, who are daily relieved by others. Their attendance begins at five o'clock in the afternoon precisely, and is continued through the whole of the night till daylight, during which time they keep strict watch. Each man receives a monthly gratuity of thirty francs, as their pay, considering the extraordinary hardships and dangers to which they are exposed, is very slender; for the city pays to each fireman no more than sixteen *sols* a day. The smaller theatres disburse every day for the three firemen nine livres, and the larger ones from fifteen to eighteen livres. In case a theatre be set on fire, the first

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sound of a particular whistle denotes that the firemen are at their post; the second, that the working of the engine has begun; and the third, that it has ceased, and is no longer necessary.

After what has been observed, no one can, even in Paris, become an expert fireman, before seven or eight years practice. For although theoretical knowledge is of some use, yet the views of many totally different conflagrations, an uncommon presence of mind, and a courage supported by the generous disposition of succouring the unfortunate, are absolutely necessary to insure ultimate success.

In Paris, the idea of honesty is inseparably connected with that of fireman; for although the fireman has a right to demand the opening of any room, and in case of refusal, to burst open both street and room-doors, yet there is no person who would take more scrupulous care of property entrusted to him.

Skilful engineers have more than once attended at conflagrations, but have freely confessed, that on such emergencies their theoretical knowledge proved insufficient to direct the operations of the firemen, who had the advantage of experience, derived from long practice.

Every fireman is at liberty to retire from the service of the company at pleasure, which is a wise regulation, calculated for its general benefit. For many individuals are admitted members, who, after becoming more intimately acquainted with the dangers, to which every fireman is daily exposed, shrink from the difficulties of such a service. Were these men enrolled like soldiers, they would discharge their duties not only in a servile manner, but in constant agony, and certainly do more harm than good; as the firemen engaged in actual service are enjoined to perform certain functions, from which every other citizen is excluded.

I have been informed that the French soldiers who returned from Egypt unanimously assert, that if Bonaparte had taken with him either a whole company, or at least a dozen, of firemen, to instruct others, they would not, during their stay in that country, have been annoyed by so many conflagrations.

The new organization of the Paris firemen is set forth in a decree, which passed in the ninth year, under the Consular government. Its principal features are an augmentation of their number, and an increase of pay. The age of the firemen is likewise restricted to the period

§ K

of

of from 18 to 30. Every man must measure five feet two inches. He must be able to read and write; have been apprenticed at least for two years to the trades of bricklayer, carpenter, tiler, plumber, joiner, coachmaker, locksmith, saddler, or basketmaker, and he must possess a good character.

Though many attempts have been made in the city of Paris, both before and after the revolution, as well as under the present imperial government, to establish institutions for insuring buildings and property, similar to those which are the pride of London, yet whether it is that the people of Paris have no favourable opinion of the integrity of the monied interest, or that they place implicit confidence in the skill of their firemen, these institutions have never been crowned with success.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT may be new to your ingenious correspondent Zenas, but, upon enquiry, he will find (I believe) that the variation which he proposes (vol. xxii. p. 435) in the orthography of the words *exceed*, *proceed*, and *succeed*, was introduced by no less a writer than Dr. Conyers Middleton, author of the *Life of Cicero*, &c. but without any permanent effect. There is a vexatious perverseness in this want of analogy, which more or less pervades our language, and which, I fear, is incorrigible. The same eminent authority, on the same principle, would have introduced the words *exclame*, *explane*, &c. omitting the *t*, as forming no part of the original Latin word; but the practice died with himself. In the words *ancient*, *pronunciation*, and others which have obviously come to us by the strictly geographical route of France, it may still be doubtful whether the Gallic *c* or the Roman *t* should be preferred; and yet, in such a word as *vice* and its derivatives, which may perhaps decide the question, we cannot hesitate about adopting the former.

There is such a prejudice (perhaps your Correspondent 'A Subscriber', who dates from St. Paul's Coffee-house, p. 451, may call it "a vexatious perverseness,")—in favour of Latin mottoes to seals, &c. that I would venture to recommend for that of the Philanthropic Society, with a double reference (both to the exiled convict and his protected child):

"Inutilesque amputans feliciores inserit."

I am aware that the latter part is (very happily) adopted for the Jennerian seal: but that surely does not preclude a different adaptation of it for a still higher process; by which, if I may venture upon the metaphor, the whole kingdom itself is morally vaccinated at once.

I open my note to say, that in your last number but one (vol. xxii. p. 355), in *Memoirs of Lord Thurlow*, there is a mistake or two deserving of correction.

Dr. Smith, the master of Caius College, Cambridge, died in 1795, and was succeeded by Dr. Belward. Dr. Dary succeeded the latter.

In the next page, Lord Walsingham's family name is De Grey, not Delpéz.

The query at p. 354, relative to the barbarous practice of boiling lobsters alive remains unanswered.

F. R. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen in your entertaining Magazine for April, a second query concerning lady Vane, whose *Memoirs* are said to have been inserted in *Peregrine Pickle*, give me leave to inform you what I know about her. In the year 1771 (I was then a young girl, and on a party of pleasure with some friends at March's, Maidenhead-bridge), in the month of August, when, girl-like, we were watching at the window to see who came to the Inn, a coach stopped, and a lady was lifted out between two men. The singularity of her appearance attracted our notice: her face appeared as in a mask, I suppose from paint. When the waiter came in, we enquired who this extraordinary personage was, and were told it was the formerly much admired Lady Vane, who resided in complete retirement a few miles from that spot; that she was entirely nursed and attended by men; had lost the use of her limbs; and that her only recreation was to come to that inn, which she did occasionally, and was obliged to have a bed on the ground-floor; and that she sat up most of the night, and drank a great deal of wine and spirits.

Some years after, being in that neighbourhood, I enquired after the unfortunate lady, and heard that she died a few months after I had seen her: so I suppose she was buried near the same spot. I then heard the name of the place, but have quite forgot it.

I am, your's, &c.

C. P.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON re-considering Mr. Pickbourn's former letter in vol. xxi. p. 104, I find that I have understood that part of it as a translation of the passage quoted from Bishop Hare, which Mr. P. intended only as an explanation of accent. This misunderstanding, I assure Mr. P. was unintentional, and occasioned by inadvertency, though the manner in which the preceding sentence was worded, might have deceived others as well as me. This, however, makes no material alteration with respect to the matter on which we differ in sentiment. With Mr. P. I think that *acutus* is undoubtedly a participle from the verb *acuo*. But in the place of the word *syllaba*, I would insert *nota*. *Acuta nota* means a sharpened or acuted note: and therefore *syllaba acuta nota proxima* must signify the syllable which is accented. That this is not a false nor forced interpretation of the passage in question, is evident from the context, and in particular, from what he afterwards subjoins; "*Que acuntur in tertia ab extrema, interdum acutum corripunt, si positione sola longa sunt, ut optime, scroitus, periculum, Pámphilus, et pauca alia, quo Cretici mutantur in Anapestos. Idem factum est in nūtiquam, licet incipiat a diphthongo.*" De Metr. Comic. p. 62.

I could wish to be informed by some of your learned correspondents why Heyne, in his edition of Virgil, has made use of the word *Hebrum*, instead of *Eurum*, in the passage in which the poet is describing Venus, the mother of *Æneas*:

—qualis equos Threissa fatigat
Harpalyce, volucremque fuga prævertitur
Hebrum.

Volucrum Hebrum, (says Heyne), *communis fluxiorum epitheto declaravit, etsi Hebrum cursum narrant esse lenem ac placidum.* I do not think that the epithet *volucris* is applicable to the Hebrus, if, as said, the course of the river be *lenis et placidus*. Besides, the common editions of Virgil have adopted the amendment of *Huetius*, and read *Eurum*, to which *volucrum* is much more applicable. In several places of his works, Virgil has made use of *Eurus* to express rapidity.

—Fugit illicet ocior Euro. *Æn.* viii. 223.

—Fugit ocior Euro. *Æn.* xii. 733.

In these and other passages, Heyne has followed the common reading; and

I am at a loss to conceive why he should ever have adopted *Hebrum* instead of *Eurum*, unless the course of the river was intended to convey the idea of *grace and beauty*. I am, &c.

Ravenstonedale,

May 2, 1807.

J. ROBINSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING occasion to go from Liverpool to Chester, on Easter Monday, I crossed at one of the ferries, and performed the journey on foot. As I passed along, I perceived the female villagers eye me with no little curiosity, but conceiving it to be nothing more than usual at the sight of a stranger, or perhaps somewhat flattered by female attention, no unpleasant apprehension arose; till at length a strong party of them, consisting of seven or eight, rushed from a little village, and surrounded me, one of them seizing me by the breast. Alarmed at this, so much like a hue and cry after a thief, I desired to know what was my offence; and in return was informed by the Amazon, who had me still in her grasp, that it was Easter Monday, or Lifting-day. As I had received some little hint of this custom when in Liverpool, and rightly supposed the principal object of all such (at least in modern days,) to be the extortion of money, I thought it prudent so to liberate myself, rather than to satisfy my curiosity by a practical experience of the operation. The next village I had nearly shared a similar fate; but fortunately, I was too far advanced ere they could collect in sufficient numbers to commence the attack. As it was past 12 o'clock when I arrived at Chester, I witnessed nothing more on that day, it being confined to the forenoon entirely: but on the morrow my ears were early assailed by the rude clamours of those who were attacking the passengers on every side. Nor were the houses, at least the inns, a sufficient protection; as I had by no means the enviable pleasure to hear, during my breakfast, a far from delicate party enquire if the gentleman was risen, which was answered by my hostess in the negative; thus by a little falsehood securing my safety. The practice is, that if the persons so seized, male or female (as they have each a day), refuse to pay the necessary fine, they are taken by the arms, legs, clothes, or any part, and tossed up and down several times, the last, not unfrequently, suffered to

to fall with considerable violence: indeed, I am told that serious accidents have been known to occur through it. The precedence of the sex as to the day is, I understand, in some places, where no doubt the original custom is more strictly adhered to, regulated by the superiority of a king or queen, who are chosen to ride for it; the winning sex commencing hostilities on the Monday, the other retreating on the Tuesday; but in most places, little to the honour of their gallantry, the men take the lead now. Sir, as I am a West-countryman, and little versed in any customs but those of my own immediate neighbourhood, I should thank any of the numerous readers of your valuable Magazine if they would inform me through its medium, of the origin and intention of this curious one; as I am by no means satisfied with the information given me by a gentleman, to whom, on account of his age and situation, I applied, that it was in commemoration of our Lord's resurrection. Were such the case, much as I venerate ancient usages, I could wish to see this abolished, as, in addition to its appearing like a burlesque, and fitter to convey an idea of poor Sancho Panza's toying in the blanket, the horrid oaths and imprecations attending the proceeding, give a stranger a very indifferent opinion of the veneration entertained here for an event the most interesting to human nature. As it seems to originate in Wales, whither our most ancient customs retired, perhaps there is some little remains in it of a ceremony attached to the early religion of this island; as it was the practice of our first Christian missionaries to suffer the converts to retain as much of the former ceremonies and usages which they were attached to, as was consistent with the spirit and purity of our benevolent religion. In that case it may be classed with the May-games of our island, or the hill-fires of the Irish; and some very learned person may trace its introduction to the Phœnicians: indeed, Mr. Editor, it is impossible to say how far my question may lead; but at all events, it is pretty well for you in the metropolis that it is not in the possession of your *canaille*, or even in that of your *poissardes* at Billingsgate; for, though it would not affect your beaux or fashionables, who scarcely know what a forenoon is, the consequence might not be pleasant to some of the rest.

Liverpool,
April 1807.

Your's, &c.

INQUISITOR.

For the Monthly Magazine
THE ANTIQUARY.
No. XIII.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF CHIMNIES.

AMONG the introductions which have more immediately distinguished the comparative convenience of modern life above the comforts of our early ancestors, we may, perhaps, be allowed to place the use of chimnies.

It has been a question often canvassed, whether the ancients were acquainted with them; but the testimonies which have been cited are rather evidences that the houses of Greece and Rome were constructed without them. Vitruvius is silent on the subject. And what we learn from the discoveries at Herculaneum and Pompeii, as well as from the traces of Roman stations both in this and other countries, more than indicates that the different apartments were warmed entirely by subterraneous flues.

The oldest certain account of chimneys that occurred to Beckmann, while writing the History of Inventions, was in 1347, when a great many chimnies at Venice (*molti camini*) are said to have been thrown down by an earthquake. He adds, that the first chimney-sweepers in Germany came from Savoy, Piedmont, and the neighbouring territories; which for a long time were the only countries where the cleaning of chimnies was carried on as a trade.

But although chimnies were not common, their use may be proved in this country at a period still more distant. *Chemin*, which implies a road or way, may, perhaps, induce one to believe that the introduction of them was from France; or the name might have been taken from the Latin.

Mr. Whitaker, in the History of Craven (p. 334), recites a *Computus* of Bolton-abbey, in Yorkshire; in which, so long ago as 1310, the sum of nine shillings was paid for the making of a chimney.

"Pro camino rect. de Gayrgrave faciendo, et dato eidem, ix."

There is also a line in Chaucer's *Troilus and Cresseide*, which it may not be irrelevant to quote:

"In this gode plite, let no hevye thought
Ben hangyn in the hertis of you twey;
And bare the candle to the chymney"

L. iii l 1145.

Piers Plowman, whose Visions are supposed to have been written about 1362, appears

appears to notice the chimnies as confined to the chambers of the rich:

"Now hath eche ryche a rule to eaten by himselfe,

In a privy parlet for poor men take,
Or in chambe with a chimney and leave the chief halles."

But the introduction of these funnels was an innovation which does not seem to have been generally approved; since we do not find them exhibited in the illuminations of our ancient manuscripts till about the close of the fifteenth century. One or two are seen in the View of London, of the time of Henry the Seventh, engraved in Mr. Gough's History of Pleshy.

In some cases it should seem that they were moveable: at least we gather so from the following passage in the Will of John Sothill, proved in the Registry at York, October 3, 1500. (Reg. Ebor. Scroope. f. 236.)

"I will that my son have the great chimney that was my faders, and all the leds in the brew hous."

Harrison, in the Description of Britaine, written about 1570, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle, gives a relation which seems to imply that they had not even then become very common in our country towns.

"There are old men (he says) yet dwelling in the village where I remaine, which have noted three things too much increased. One is the multitude of chimneyes lately erected, whereas in their young daies there were not above two or three, if so manie, in most uplandish townes of the realme (the religious houses, and manour places of their lords alwaies excepted, and peradventure some great parsonages); but each one made his fire against a rere-dosse in the hall, where he dined and dressed his meat."

He afterwards adds,

"Now have we manye chimneyes, and yet our tenderlings complayn of rheums, catarrhs, and poses; then had we nothing but rere-dosses, and yet our heads did never ache. For as the smoke in those daies was supposed to be a sufficient hardning for the timber of the house, so it was reputed a farre better medicine to keepe the good man and his family from the quacke or pose, wherewith as then very fewe were acquainted."

But Mr. King, in the History of Vale Royal, published in 1656, states their introduction into Cheshire to have been considerably later:—

"In the building and furniture of their houses (he observes), till of late years, they used the old manner of the Saxons; for they had their fire in the midst of the house, against a bob of clay, and their oxen under the same roof: but within these forty years they have builded chimneys."

Such are the principal testimonies which relate to the introduction of chimnies. Their use became afterwards so general, that in the 14th of Charles the Second the duty paid to the crown on houses had the name of *chimney-money*. And it would be difficult, perhaps, to find a hovel at the present day without one.

Our ancestors, however, at remoter periods, seem to have tried different ways of getting rid of the smoke from their kitchens.

The kitchen at Glastonbury Abbey, which had four fire-places in the lower part, had a roof which contracted in proportion to its height, and ended in a kind of open lantern.

That at Stanton Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, belonging to the ancient residence of the Harcourt family, is still more curious. It is built of stone, square below, octangular above, ending like a tower; and fires being made against the walls, the smoke climbed up them without any funnels, or disturbance to the cooks, and being stopped by a large conical roof, went out in loop-holes at the sides, which were shut or opened as the wind set, being formed by boards with hinges. L

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be obliged to any of our Correspondents who can inform me (through the channel of your useful and widely-circulated miscellany) from whence came the term *witch-elm*, a name given to a species of elm-tree, to distinguish it from the common-elm. Some people have conjectured that it was a corruption of *white elm*, and so called from the silvery whiteness of its leaves when the sun shines upon them: but this is hardly probable, as Sir F. Bacon in his "*Silva Sylvarum, or Natural History, in Ten Centuries*," speaks of it under the name of *weech elm*, which I should think was the properest way to spell it. The insertion of this will much oblige,

Your's, &c.

S. R.

December 6, 1806.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I DID not see the number of your Magazine for November last in time to make an earlier reply to the request of a correspondent, relative to a preparation of the vitriolic acid, for cleaning tanned leather.

The receipt was intended for a preparation of the vitriolic acid only. The mistake arose from putting down the nitrous, instead of the vitriolic acid: the receipt ought to have run thus:—

Take half a pint of water, a quarter of a pint of vitriolic acid, &c.

The specific gravity of the acid should be 1,850.

I beg leave also to repeat, that it will be more safe on all occasions to go over the leather first with soft water, which having in some measure saturated it, prevents any corroding effects which otherwise might be experienced from too frequently repeating this powerful menstruum.

I am, &c.

Hinckley,

J. W.

December 2, 1806.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I HAVE somewhere, in the course of my reading, learned that the sunflower, by a proper process, is capable of producing an oil equally excellent as that which is brought from Florence, and used here for salads, &c.; that the dregs or husks which then remain are superior to many other articles for fattening pigs and poultry; and that the flower, when growing, possesses in a great degree the properties of purifying foul air.

The air of my neighbourhood not being salubrious, I have succeeded in recommending its growth to my neighbours. Those which I have ever since annually raised in my own garden, I have found to produce seed which by my fowls has always been preferred to their ordinary food; but the experiment of extracting the oil I have never made, though not from a disbelief of its possibility.

I am, &c.

J. M. FLINDALL.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

IF any of your readers could give me information on the origin of the custom of placing sprigs of holly and ivy in our churches, and the windows of our dwelling-houses, at Christmas, I should be greatly obliged by their communicating it through the medium of your valuable Miscellany.

I should also be glad to know if any account has been published of the natural history of the mahogany tree; and, if any, in what work it may be met with.

Derby, Your's, &c.

B. A.

December 25, 1806.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

MR. Walker, in the Principles of Pronunciation prefixed to his Dictionary, says that the regular sound of the diphthong *ea* is that of *ee*; and gives the following in a catalogue of words in which that sound is heard:—*sea, tea, mead, plead, bespeak, freak, appeal, head, beam, cream, clean, dean, cheap, reap, dear, tenr, pease, tease, beat, heat, sloazy, uneasy.*

In the words which compose that catalogue, I have ever considered the diphthong *ea* as a *strictly proper* diphthong; which (according to Mr. Smith's definition, quoted by Mr. W.) is, "two simple vocal sounds uttered by one and the same emission of breath, and joined in such a manner, that each loses a portion of its natural length: but from the junction produceth a compound sound, equal in the time of pronouncing to either of them taken separately, and so making still but one syllable;" and with all deference to such high authority as Mr. Walker, and the late Mr. Garrick (who could not find any difference in the sounds of *flea* and *flee, meat* and *meet*, though we in Yorkshire can), I am nevertheless of opinion, that *ea* is a *proper* diphthong, according to the preceding very accurate definition; and ought, in every word of the catalogue before mentioned, to retain the sound, which to me, appears to be so essentially its own; and which, I think, will be found, on comparison, equally agreeable to the ear as its substitute *ee*; and besides, it tends to keep up a just distinction between words of different meanings.

Your's, &c.

KNARESBURGENSES.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

MENTION having been made more than once in your Miscellany of some late legislative measure respecting inhumanity to animals, I shall be obliged to any one who will inform me what that measure is; for I know not of any motion, or even notice of a motion, on that subject in either House of Parliament during last session. Certainly there may have been such notice, and I may not have

seen it in the papers. It appears to me that, although there may be some objections raised against an interference in matters which may be called quite of a private nature, and which perhaps it may be thought that the pulpit rather than the legislature should correct, still where there is already a legislative interference, as is the case with post-horses, &c. &c. the same objections cannot be brought forward. It generally would be a fair object of such interference were there a law passed to restrict the number of miles which a post-horse should go in one day. Might not the masters of post-horses be liable to lose their licence to let horses for misconduct in like manner as keepers of public-houses are?

Quære. When and by whom was the annual sermon on *Humaneity to Animals*, which is preached at Southampton, instituted?

Your's, &c.

An occasional CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

YOUR astronomical readers will no doubt be highly gratified by being

informed, that the indefatigable Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, has, on the 29th of March last, again discovered another new planet, to which he has given the name of *Vesta*. I have subjoined the observations hitherto made of this planet; first by Dr. Olbers himself, at Bremen; and those made afterwards by the astronomer royal, Professor Bode, at the Royal Observatory, at Berlin.

Mr. Bode tells me, that this planet was first discovered in the north wing of *Virgo*; that it belonged to that group of planets, which revolve round the Sun, between Mars and Jupiter; that its size appeared to be that of a star of the sixth magnitude, and might be seen with the naked eye; that its present place was between β , δ , and ϵ , μ ; that its present motion was still retrograde; but that it soon would become stationary, and after that it would go on forward in its course, or orbit.

Your's, &c.

A. F. THOELDEN.

St. Alban's-street, Pall-Mall,

May 18, 1807.

Observations on the new Planet, by Dr. Olbers at Bremen.

1807.	Mean time.	Apparent R.	Boreal Declination.
March 29	10 ^h 31' 16"	184° 7' 47"	11° 47' 47"
April 1	9 50 0	183 26 59	12 4 52
----- 8	8 21 37	181 56 43	12 36 13
----- 12	8 27 20	181 9 34	12 48 31

Observations made by Professor Bode at Berlin.

April 13	10 ^h 39' 13"	180° 57' 17"	12° 50' 43"
----- 24	9 49 26	179 19 16	12 58 55
----- 25	9 45 5	179 12 36	12 58 7
----- 26	9 40 45	179 6 36	12 56 58
----- 27	9 36 26	179 0 48	12 55 22
----- 29	9 27 52	178 50 21	12 52 2
----- 30	9 23 38	178 45 48	12 50 0
May 1	9 19 26	178 41 56	12 47 34
----- 4	9 7 1	178 32 29	12 39 4

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS ON THE MORGANTE MAGGIORE
of LUIGI PULCI.

WITHOUT pursuing our self-created knight and their fair companion through all the particulars of their pilgrimage, (which however is not void of amusement) we will suppose the lady

quietly restored to her father, and that Morgante and Marquise, after experiencing all the hospitality that they had imagined to themselves, are again on their way in search of Orlando. In the course of this journey, the latter of those boon companions comes to an end not very heroic though well suited to his former life;

life; for he actually bursts himself with laughing at a trick which Morgante had put upon him.

Our traveller, now left alone, soon after arrived before the walls of Babylon; where he met Orlando, to the great delight of both, and where, by his personal strength and in a truly giant-like manner, he made the Paladins masters of the place, and set the crown on the head of his noble friend.

This is the last action of the hero whose name is given to the poem. The Paladins, tired of inglorious ease, were already on the seas in quest of new adventures, when a storm overtakes them; and, to lighten the ship, Morgante leaps overboard on the back of a dolphin. Borne by this strange conveyance, like Arion of old, he comes safe to shore; but, when just landing, is bit in the heel by an enormous sea-crab, and shortly after (to the inexpressible grief of the Christian champions) dies of the mortification that ensued. Orlando erects a monument for him on the strand, enumerates all his virtues in an appropriate epitaph, and finally has his body embalmed and sent back to Babylon to be interred.

In the post at which they are now arrived, the Paladins are attacked by a vast host of Pagans, the subjects of the Emperor of Massa. The rabble is soon defeated; but a valiant youth who is among them still keeps the field, unhorsed. Richardetta and Oliver, but at last, presuming to encounter Rinaldo, is overthrown by him and desperately wounded. The generous Paladins, who admired his youth and courage and pitied his fall, took all possible care of, and at last succeeded in reviving him; while Orlando discovers by the letters marked on the pommel of his sword that he is of the house of Clermont. On enquiry, the young man informs him that his name is Aldinghieri; that his mother was the fair Rosaspina, who brought him forth on the sea-coast, and educated him among the Saracens; but that she had always told him that his father was Gerard of Rousillon, a near relation to the famous Paladins of France.

Aldinghieri from this time becomes one of the most interesting characters in the romance. His first discovery to his relations the Paladins, his introduction at the court of Charles, to which they conduct him, his expedition to Montauban to see his father the venerable Gerard, his death (overpowered by numbers of the infamous Maganzeses)

the grief and despair of the unhappy Gerard who beholds him for the first time then already dying of his wound, contain a great number of beautiful circumstances for which I would have found a place if I had not thought myself to have dwelt too long already on the minor parts of this poem, and did I not hasten to the grand catastrophe, in which the whole strength of the poet is shewn, and for which he begins to prepare us by many bold and abrupt prophecies of approaching evils.

I therefore hasten without ceremony over the meeting of Anthea with Rinaldo, who has conducted her to Babylon, and placed her there upon her father's throne, and omitting entirely all mention of the many other adventures which the Paladins encounter, and the wanderings of Rinaldo and his brothers through Africa and Egypt, proceed to the fatal war that was kindled throughout Pagania against Charles and the Christian Empire.

The restless Anthea, whose love for Rinaldo had wasted away by time and absence, but whose spirit of ambition and conquest increased with her years, had long considered the Christians in no other light than as the murderers of her father, and her own hereditary enemies. Marsilius, king of Spain, had formerly been obliged, much against his will, to submit to the power of Charles, and the irresistible valour of Orlando, but had always watched his opportunities for rebellion and revenge. These two powerful sovereigns joined in a league against France; and the Empress of Babylon soon poured into the devoted country an army of 30,000 soldiers. This war, however tremendous in its commencement, did not terminate so fatally as the Christians had began to expect. Marsilius preferred waiting to see the success of first impressions; and, owing to his weakness and timidity, the intrepid Anthea was overthrown. In the dreadful battle to which Paris was, on this occasion a witness, Charles himself was fighting on horseback with his good sword Joyeuse, the Seine ran purple with the blood of Pagans and Christians, but the victory was owing to the invincible arm of Orlando, aided by the gallant and affectionate Baldwin, who (though a son of Gano) had always detested the treachery of his father and attached himself to the same and fortunes of the first of the Paladins. Anthea now gives no ear to the solicitations of Marsilius to

continue

continue the war, but humbly receives the blessing of the Christian Emperor and returns with all her remaining forces to Babylon, while Marsilius continues to delude the Christians by feigned negotiations and waits for further opportunities of vengeance.

His designs were furthered by the blindness and obstinacy of the emperor himself, who had at this time not only restored the traitor Gano to his favour, but, contrary to the advice and earnest entreaties of all his court, sent him as his ambassador to the court of Saragossa to negotiate the peace with Marsilius. By this rash act he signed the destruction of Orlando and all his noblest Paladins. The traitor's first care was to confirm Marsilius in his hatred to the Christian name, by representing the demands of Charles as to the highest degree insulting and degrading. The first article (as delivered by Gano) was a change of religion, to which Marsilius answers by a very extraordinary fable: "I was once informed that in a wood near Saragossa there is a cavern, straight and narrow at the entrance, but very spacious in the midst, where six pillars are erected, each of which is guarded by a peculiar spirit. These pillars are typical of the six Religions; that of gold is the principal and the purest. The others are of silver, brass, iron, tin, and lead. All souls, previous to entering on their corporeal habitations, must here make choice of their faith; and, in making the important choice, are beset by the guardian spirits who throng round them, each with a desire to make them embrace their own particular pillar. The souls, yet simple and ignorant, but having by nature a freedom of action, are generally determined by the force of these solicitations in their choice; and, whichever of the pillars they embrace is typical of the religion they are to follow through life. Happy are they who embrace the golden pillar!" I do not remember having anywhere met with this metaphysical chimera before; nor is it easy to discover the peculiar application which Marsilius, or Pulci, meant to be derived from it.

However that may be, the traitor having secured Marsilius in the train of thought in which he wished him to remain, drew him aside the next time they hunted together to a retired place, where, close to a fountain, there grew a Carob (the species of tree on which legendary tradition asserts that Judas Iscariot hung himself). In this fit place

Gano unfolds his project, which is that Orlando shall be invited to Roncesvalles, (a spot commodious for the purpose, being among the Alps, and on the frontiers of the two kingdoms,) there to receive from the hands of Marsilius the tribute which, after a former war, he had engaged to pay, but had for many years neglected; and that Charles himself shall be requested to meet the Spanish prince, after this ceremony is completed, at the town of *St. Jean au pied de Port*, there to accept his homage for the crown he wears, and to settle the remaining articles of the peace on a firm and lasting basis. Under this fair exterior, Marsilius was secretly to arm all the forces of Paganism to second his design; and then, after dispatching Orlando (which, they flattered themselves must be an easy task, engaged as he would be among the mountains), Charles himself and all his court would be at the mercy of the Spanish monarch.

Scarcely was the plot announced, when a thunderbolt descending from the clouds destroyed a laurel close by Marsilius's seat; and, at the same instant, an apple was shaken from the Carob-tree and fell upon the head of our second Judas; but, not daunted with these fearful omens, the treacherous king and count sealed and ratified by oaths their bloody bargain; and Gano, returning to Paris, delivers the magnificent presents of Marsilius, together with the treacherous proposals that they had invented, which are, by the generous and unsuspecting emperor and his knights, accepted with great joy and willingness.

Malagigi alone, of all the court at Paris, suspects the sincerity of Gano's mission, and retires to Montauban, there to discover by his art the secrets that he wished to know. A dæmon named Actaroth, is raised by his incantations; a dæmon wise, terrible, and fierce; not a familiar spirit, but one of a higher order, and black as his native hell. He for some time affects disobedience and contempt; but, being at last brought to reason by the terrors of the magical ring, discovers to him that his cousin Rinaldo (in whom alone Malagigi confided to avert the impending evils) is at that moment viewing the pyramids of Egypt in company with his three brothers. In answer to his enquiry concerning the success of the proposed interview at Roncesvalles, he tells him, that God alone knows all things, and that no creature, not even the son, is omniscient; but, that the air is full of spirits, and

that all kinds of signs, portents, or prodigies, are visible among the celestial bodies, which incline him to imagine that something most tremendous will ensue. Part of this speech was sufficient to alarm Malagigi's Catholic faith, and his demands on this subject are answered by the demon in a long train of theological and metaphysical reasoning, the tendency of which has inclined commentators to attribute this canto (as I before observed) to Ficinus, or some other philosopher of the age, and a favourite with the great. Astaroth, however, concludes by promising to fly with a fellow-demon over to Egypt, and bring Rinaldo and Richardetto in three days to the fatal ground of Roncesvalles. He then takes his leave, and darts rapidly away like a stone from its sling, or the thunderbolt itself; and the earth trembled with his motion.

Meanwhile, Orlando took his stand at Roncesvalles, together with his dear friends, Oliver, and Count Anselmo, and was soon after joined there by Berlinger (a Paladin who is marked through all the Italian romances by the epithet of gentle, *il gentil Berlinghieri*), by the brave and honourable Astolpho, by Sanzouetto, a youth of Damascus who had become a Christian out of love and admiration of Orlando, and by the faithful and affectionate Baldwin, who had been decorated by his father with a vest of king Marsilius, which (unknown to himself) was a mark agreed upon between that monarch and Gano to protect him through the ensuing massacre from the fury of the soldiers. The innumerable host of Pagans was by this time fast approaching, and Blanchardin the principal general of Saragossa sent before with presents to keep up the delusion of the Christians, and make sure of Orlando's awaiting the issue.—(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

ASTRONOMY.

A GENTLEMAN who has made this sublime study an object of general attention, by his annual publications, has favoured me with the position, within these few days, of the Olbers planet; and by which, as it is so high in the system, (between Mars and Jupiter) and, consequently has little absolute motion, it may be found for some weeks to come. Its present situation in a clear part of the heavens, between the head of Virgo and the tail of the Lion, is uncommonly favourable; there being few stars in that region that could be mistaken

for it. It appears now like a star of the sixth magnitude, according to the account,

R. A. 179° 12' 30"

D. N. 12° 57' 46"

It will consequently be seen in the part of the evening most convenient for observation; and, advantageously from its vicinity to the earth, and with a fine star to direct the eye to it.

VEGETATION SUSPENDED.

I have a fine plant, the double Saxifrage (*Saxifragum granulatum*) now in great beauty. In May, 1804, it flowered in my study. It withered after flowering, being exposed to too much heat. I let it remain perfectly dry, setting it aside in a shady part of the room. About sixteen months after, I took it out of the mould; and with difficulty found one or two of its small bulb-like tubers less than half the size of the seed of a sweet pea; which I replanted. It soon revegetated; flowered weakly in 1806; and, very strongly blossoms at present: it has lost nothing of its doubleness. The "*Lateat Scintillula forsan*," should never be forgotten. It is of most extensive application to vegetable and animal life, to political and moral reform.

ATMOSPHERIC VARIATIONS.

These have rarely been so great, from cold and wet, to heat and dryness (most intense heat for the season,) and again back to cold and wet.

From a succession of snow, and of chill days, the medium of the first three days of May, was 70½; the thunder-storm, Saturday the 2d, would have been no common one even in July. And now we are down again to the ordinary temperature of March.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Troston, May 6, 1807.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. VI.

VIRGIL.

IN commencing this account of the Life and Poems of Virgil, the writer is perfectly aware that he is treading on very common ground; and he almost despairs of presenting either novelty or interest to the reader. Virgil is an Author very early placed in the student's hands, and is more known, and better understood, than any other writer of antiquity. There are few, indeed, whose classical studies have not enabled them to comprehend the language of this Poet, more particularly in his *Æneid*. The grave

grave and majestic style, the uniform simplicity and impressive verse of Virgil, have always attached the ear at all susceptible of harmony and cadence: while his style, abounding less in idiomatic turns and familiar expressions, so pleasing, but often so difficult in other classics, has rendered the Poet of Mantua infinitely more easy of comprehension. The lives of the Augustan Poets are also more within the reach of inquiry. The number of contemporary writers, in that fertile age, will enable us to proceed on such certain data, as to leave little room for conjecture or uncertainty. Attempts were made, however, to cast even on the tranquil and sedentary life of Virgil the same marvellous incidents, and the same mysterious veil, which have obscured the life and writings of Homer; and the fables of Donatus may at least vie with those of Herodotus. The zeal and undistinguishing applause of their admirers have induced them to detail circumstances, which never happened to those to whom they are attributed. The slight appearance of truth, which sometimes breaks through the mist, is so disguised by fabulous tales, as to spread an air of improbability over the whole. It should seem to have been the settled opinion of these ancient encomiasts, that nature could not produce a great genius, without discovering, by some miracle at his birth, what the world was afterwards to expect from him. And, what is still worse, they seldom agree in the numerous fictions which they ascribe to their subjects; but each applies to them incidents, which he either imagines had, or ought to have, happened to them. By such means, they occasion an obscurity and confusion, not easily unravelled by those who endeavour to write with certainty or probability.

Publius Virgilius Maro flourished in the time of Augustus Cæsar, and was born at the village of Andes, near Mantua, in the year of Rome, 683. His mother's name was Maja; and as a specimen of the fictions in which his admirers indulged, it may be related, that she dreamt of having been delivered of an olive-branch, which was no sooner set in the ground, than it took root, and sprung up into a tree abounding with fruit and blossoms. Going out the next day to a neighbouring village with her husband, she was compelled to stop by the way, and was delivered in a ditch. A branch of poplar (according to the custom of the country was planted on the spot, and grew so fast, that it soon

reached the size of the trees that were near, and had been planted long before. The poplar was, in the sequel, named after him, and consecrated to his fame. At seven years of age, he was sent to Cremona, a flourishing Roman colony; from which he removed to Milan. There he applied himself to the study of the Greek language, and most probably of the Poems of Homer, of which he afterwards so largely availed himself. His studies are also said to have comprized physics, mathematics, and philosophy. In the last he was instructed by Syro the Epicurean, whose opinions he appears to have embraced, when he wrote the 6th eclogue, inscribed to Varus. Dryden, in the preface to his pastorals, appears to doubt this assertion: but it may certainly be collected from some passages in Cicero, who affirms that Syro was an excellent philosopher, and one of the greatest of the Epicurean sect, and that his doctrines were much in vogue in Rome, and adopted by the most eminent men. Though Virgil's better sense, and maturer judgment, might probably afterwards induce him to forsake the Epicurean for the Platonic philosophy; yet it appears that when he wrote the Georgics, he still adhered to the tenets of the former, as may be inferred from the well-known passage,

Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum
Subiecit pedibus—strepitumque Acherontis
avari.

After sometime spent in his studies, his curiosity and desire of knowledge, led him to travel through Italy, when, it is supposed, he went to Rome. Here, it is said, he published his sixth Eclogue, which Roscius rehearsing on the stage, Cicero, in admiration, called its author, *Magnæ spes altera Romæ*; implying, probably, that he himself, on account of his eloquence and political talents, was the first. But this account has been justly disputed, and it is more consonant with history, and with what he himself says in the first Eclogue, to presume that he had not seen Rome, till the time of the division of lands, which Augustus distributed to his soldiers; by which the Poet, being involved in the common calamity, lost his patrimony. Bayle has also detected in this account an error in chronology, for he has satisfactorily proved, that Virgil did not write his Bucolics till after the triumvirate of Octavius, Antony and Lepidus; during which, it is well known, that Cicero was barbarously murdered.

When Virgil lost his patrimony, in consequence of the division of lands, which we have mentioned, he applied to Varus, with whom he had contracted a close and intimate friendship. By Varus he was recommended to Pollio, then governor of his native province, whose favour, at length, introduced him to the court of Augustus. From this great protector of learning and the arts, he obtained a grant, by which his lands were exempted from the general division. If commentators have not been too eager to represent passages in the *Bucolics*, as containing personal allusions to himself, he appears to refer to this circumstance in the 1st Eclogue, '*Hic illum vidi juvenem*,' &c. At the request of Mæcenas and Augustus, he undertook the *Georgics*, on which he was occupied no less than seven years. When we consider that the Poem consists only of four books, this will appear an excess of literary caution; and in the quick and exuberant Poets of the present day, may not a little detract from their estimation of Virgil's powers. It must be admitted, that his genius was not of a rapid growth, and that invention was not one of his peculiar attributes. But this caution enabled him to produce the most finished didactic Poem, that ever was presented to the world. Had he lived to complete the *Æneid*, that Poem, though less original, would have been equally polished and elegant. He is supposed to have written the *Georgics* at Naples, though probably the plan was partly laid at Milan; the precepts contained in the Poem better suiting, in the opinion of many, the soil of Lombardy, than that of Naples. Augustus could not but be pleased to see a work of this nature, at a time when he wished to soothe the minds of the people, just relieved from the horrors of civil war, and to encourage the proprietors of lands to cultivate them on their own account. Till then, their possessions had been precarious, and they were unwilling to cultivate them; not knowing whether themselves or others were to reap the fruits of their labours. That he completed the *Georgics* at Naples, is clear from the last lines of the fourth book.

At the mature age of forty-two, he began the *Æneid*, though, from the following passage in the sixth Eclogue,

Cum canerem reges et prælia, Cynthus
aurem
Vellit et admonuit, pastorem, Tytyre,
pingues
Pascere oportet oves, deductum dicere carmen.

it may be conjectured, either that he had collected materials, and even written part of it in his youth, or that he had already tried his strength in an Epic Poem, on another subject, which, in his maturer years, he destroyed as unworthy of him. It is well known that our Pope had composed a long Epic, entitled, "*Alcander*," which, by the advice of Atterbury, he committed to the flames. Virgil applied himself to the composition of the *Æneid*, with his characteristic industry and caution. So extensive was his reputation by this time, and such the idea entertained of his poetical powers, that every one was impressed with the expectation of a *nescio quid majus Iliade*, of something that should surpass the *Iliad* itself. Augustus himself, while engaged in an expedition against the Cantabri, frequently solicited him by letter, to send him the first lineaments of his Poem; with which request Virgil afterwards complied, by reciting before him the second, fourth, and sixth books. He was no less than eleven years employed on the composition of the Poem, and had proposed to devote a retirement of three years more, in polishing and completing it; after which, it was his intention to apply the remainder of his life in the studies of philosophy. But in this design he was interrupted by death, and he left his Poem in an unfinished state. Not that there appears to be any foundation for the opinion, commonly entertained, that he meant to extend the Poem to twenty-four books, in imitation of the *Iliad*. It is not easy to conjecture by what means he could have increased the interest, without destroying the unity of the action, which evidently closes at the death of Turnus, and the conquest of Latium. Whatever were his intentions, he sat out for Greece, and in his journey met Augustus, who was then returning from the East. This determined him to return to Italy with the Emperor; but his curiosity carrying him to Megara, he was there seized with a languishing distemper, which increasing upon him in his passage, he arrived at Brundisium in such an ill state of health, that he died there on the 22d of September, in the year of Rome 737, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

When he found his distemper increase, he earnestly demanded his manuscripts, in order, it is supposed, to commit his *Æneid* to the flames; as he justly considered it an imperfect work. But the zeal of his friends, Tucca and Varius, refused to assist in such a sacrifice.

The

The dying Poet then bequeathed his writings to them, upon condition that nothing should be added, and that every unfinished verse should remain as it was. He was, it is thought, principally moved by the consideration that Augustus would never suffer so valuable a work to be destroyed. But the Emperor was no otherways concerned in the preservation of the Poem, than the Author's desisting from his resolution on being told that its execution would probably be forbidden. There is an Epigram extant, composed by Apollinaris the Grammarians, upon the order given by Virgil to burn the *Æneid*; and as it consists only of a single distich, may be inserted here,—

Infelix alio cecidit prope Pergamon igne,
Et pene est alio Troja cremata rogo.

Dryden speaks of Virgil "as a grave, succinct, and majestic writer; one, "who weighed not only every thought, but every word and syllable; who was always aiming to crowd his sense into as narrow a compass as possible; for which reason he is so figurative, as to require a grammar apart to construe him. His verse is every where sounding the very thing in your ears, whose sense it bears; yet the numbers are perpetually varied to increase the delight of the reader, so that the same sounds are never repeated twice together. But though he is smooth, where smoothness is required, yet he is so far from affecting it, that he seems rather to disdain it; for he frequently makes use of synalæphas, and concludes his sense in the middle of his verse. He is every where above the conceit of epigrammatic wit, and gross hyperboles. He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines, but glares not, and is stately, without ambition; which is the vice of Lucan. Martial, says of him, that he could have excelled Varrus in tragedy, and Horace in lyric poetry." This last assertion may be justly doubted. The peculiar qualities of Virgil's poetry are sweetness, majesty, and uniformity of style. His character was that of dignified and calm severity. In the serious and measured Ode, he might have equalled, if not surpassed, Horace; for it is observable of the latter, that, though always interesting and pleasing, he is rarely great. Virgil would have failed in that easy unlaboured diction, flowing imagery and variable style, which please us so much in the poet of Vetusium. It is even doubtful whether he would have succeeded better

in tragedy. The character of Dido, indeed, as an exquisite mixture of pathetic tenderness and passionate declamation, is highly dramatic. But love is only one of the passions which tragedy personifies; and although there be in the *Æneid* many solemn and interesting passages, it has nothing that can induce us to believe, that Virgil would have portrayed the more violent passions of the mind with equal energy and truth.

The genuine and undisputed works of Virgil, are, ten Eclogues, or Bucolics; four books of Georgics; and the *Æneid*, consisting of twelve books. From the arrangement which we have adopted, the *Æneid* alone can at present be considered. The Eclogues will come with more propriety under the head of, Pastoral Poetry; and the Georgics, under that of Didactic Poetry.—(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE long felt horror at the practice of skinning eels alive, and am happy to be able to answer the question in the Monthly Magazine for November, (viz.) what is the speediest method of killing eels?

It may be instantly done by piercing the spinal marrow close to the back part of the skull, with a point.

Being in the habit of angling, I uniformly kill the fish as soon as caught, by the above method, and find it succeed with eels, as well as other fish. My pen-knife is the instrument I use for the purpose. When properly done, all motion immediately ceases.

Nailsworth, Dec. 1806.

R. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. Robertson, in his admirable Dissertation on the Natives of South America, has observed, that the inhabitants of New Holland are the lowest and most degraded species of men on the face of the earth; and that a philosophical examination of their character is wanted to complete the history of man. Numerous recent accounts from that country, have all tended to confirm the opinion of this profound historian. The last publication, by Mr. Turnbull, on the subject, also confirms this fact; but at the same time mentions a circumstance indicative, as the author imagines, of intellectual quickness, and apparently contradictory to the received notion of their extreme and invincible ignorance; I mean, their astonishing

astónishing dexterity in imitating the actions and gestures of the English gentlemen of distinction in the colony. It occurred to me, when reading Mr. Bingley's amusing account of the stratagems of apes and monkeys, in your last, that an easy solution of this seeming difficulty may be found. These animals, it seems, excel rational creatures in their powers of mimicry. From which, it is just to infer, that it is an excellence of the lowest kind, equally if not more allied to the brutal than rational nature; and is indebted for its powers of action, more to flexibility of body, than acuteness of mind. Indeed, it is generally the case, that people of merely mimetick talents are either children or narrow-minded men. From all which, it is evident, that the imitative dexterity of the New Hollanders, forms no plea in their favour; and is a circumstance consistent only with the other parts of their character. This view of the above facts may perhaps be of use to the future philosopher, who may favour the world with a complete picture of this debased race of men.

Bedford Row, Your's, &c.
March 13, 1807. W. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM one of those persons among your numerous readers, who amuse themselves with deducing principles, according to the rules of Lord Bacon, from the multitude of curious facts with which your valuable miscellany abounds.

I confess, that there is no part of your Magazine, from which, since its commencement, I have derived more solid instruction, than from your well-arranged, provincial intelligence; an original feature of your work, which has, I observe, been attempted to be imitated by the race of plagiarists, who have, for several years past, successively obtruded themselves on the credulity of the public.

In the perusal of your records of mortality, I have been particularly struck with the circumstance of the great number of persons, who every month lose their lives, through accidents from riding on horseback; one half of which are occasioned by the dragging of unhorsed persons in the stirrup!

Now, Sir, the old story of Columbus breaking the egg, is a labyrinth of perplexity, compared with the simplicity of the means by which fatal accidents, from this cause may be prevented. At present, it is the practice of stirrup-ma-

kers, to make the iron so large, as to admit the instep and heel of the rider, to pass through it, if need be. Can any absurdity be so great as this practice! Has a man any occasion at any time to pass his foot through the ring of the stirrup?—and if not, why is it made so large as to lead unnecessarily to an accident, which it is almost too horrid to contemplate?

Let the ring of stirrups then be made of such depth, as only to admit the foot as far as the rise of the instep; and it becomes obviously impossible, that an unhorsed person should be dragged to death by the entanglement of the foot!

April 10, 1807.

C. S.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

Sympathy. Compassion. Pity. Commiseration.

SYMPATHY is Greek, and Compassion is Latin, for *undergoing—together*. But the Greek verb, being more frequently applied to emotions both of the pleasing and painful kind, than the derived Latin verb, which is confined to unwelcome sensations; sympathy is come to signify participation in the affections of others, without regard to their nature; whereas, compassion implies participation in the painful perceptions of another. Sympathy is fellow-feeling; and compassion is fellow-suffering. Whether we rejoice with those who rejoice, or mourn with those who mourn, we indulge sympathy; but our compassion is exercised only in the house of grief.

Pity describes pain occasioned by the pain of another, but not pain of the same kind. We pity a man in disgrace, without feeling involved in his woe; we pity a family in want, without any apprehension of identical calamity. There is a self-complacence, a secret triumph, connected with that tenderness for uneasiness, which is called pity. The gods are supposed to pity the misfortunes of mankind; but compassion belongs to those who are liable to a like fate. Commiseration means fellow-pity: pity felt in common with others. The spectators of a tragedy commiserate the distresses of the hero. Hooker uses this word impurely, where he says:

"These poor seduced creatures, whom I can neither speak nor think of, but with much commiseration and pity."

Where there is no one to partake the emotion, there can be no commiseration.

Locke,

Locke, on the contrary, uses the word with precision:

"We should commiserate our mutual ignorance."

Clock. Dial.

These are both time-pieces, with this difference, that the clock strikes; the dial does not. Clock is derived from *clocke*, a bell; dial from *dies*, day. The clock tells the hour, the dial shows it. Mr. Roscoe flatters the Medici; his pen, like the gnomon of a sun-dial, notices no hours but the serene. Dials were long in use before the invention of clocks.

The plate, on which the hours are numbered, is called sometimes the dial of a clock; but hour-plate is more correct. Those time-pieces, which do not strike, when fitted up in a manner to resemble striking clocks, are often called clocks.

Wind. Breeze. Blast. Gale. Gust. Storm. Tempest. Hurricane.

Of these words, Wind is the most comprehensive and indefinite: it signifies a stream of air, and is etymologically connected with *wæhen* to blow, of which verb it is probably the contracted participle present, the thing blowing.

Breeze is a gentle orderly wind: the word is Spanish, or Italian, and is associated with ideas of soft airs, such as slide under southern skies.

Blast is any effort of blowing, the exhalation of a trumpet, the breath of bellows, the eruption of a cannon, the sweep of the storm-wind: it is the past participle of *blasen* to blow, the thing blown.

Gale is a sonorous steady wind: the word is etymologically connected with *to call* and *to yell*: the wind that sings in the shrouds, that keeps the sail stiff uninterruptedly, is a gale. Addison, makes a bull, in talking of Umbria's green retreats,

Where western gales eternally reside:

that is, where motion eternally rests.

Gust is a fit of wind; it is derived from the Icelandic, and is therefore associated with phenomena familiar in the northern skies: winter-gusts: fretted with the gusts of heaven: the showery gusts of April:—

As when fierce northern blasts from alps descend,

From his firm roots with struggling gusts to rend,

An aged sturdy oak.

Storm includes other accidents than violent wind; it is etymologically connected with *to stir*, and may be defined

a noisy rapid commotion of the atmospheric elements; a wind which disturbs clouds, woods, and seas; it exceeds a gust in continuance, in vehemence, in darkness and destruction. Storm, like gust, being of northern origin, is applied to the phenomena of northern climates; a hail-storm, a storm of snow, the storms of December,

Here may thy storm-beat vessel safely ride.

Stir, commotion, being the radical idea, this word is extended, by a natural metaphor, to the assault of fortifications, and to seditious movements.

Tempest, being of southern origin, describes that sort of storm common in warm countries; wind accompanied with rain, lightnings, and thunder.

Hurricane, being not merely of southern, but of tropical origin, it is a Caribbee word, describes that sort of storm common between the tropics, the most violent form of summer-storms.

To lie. To lay.

There are traces in many Gothic dialects of a causative inflection for the infinitive moods of verbs. So from *to sit* is formed *to set*, which signifies to cause to sit. So again from

to rise - *to raise*, to cause to rise

to fall - *to fell*, to cause to fall

to fly - *to flee*, to cause to fly,

but a corrupt and confused use of this verb has prevailed. To this same class of modification must be referred *to lie*, and *to lay*, to cause to lie. *Lege*, low, is the etymon of both words. I will lie with my fathers. Lay me with my fathers.

These words are used in composition in a manner very idiomatic. *To lie by* implies to remain still; *to lay by*, to reserve for future use. *To lie down* implies to repose oneself; *to lay down* is to deposit a pledge, a proposition, an employment. *To lie in* implies to be in child-bed; *to lay in*, to store. *To lie with*, implies to sleep with; *to lay with*, to bet, or wager, with.

It would be more convenient if the past sense of *to lie* were spelled *ley*, and not *lay*, which is a combination of letters otherwise appropriated.

Abdication. Resignation.

Dicare is to promise; *abdicare*, to call off: *signare*, is to sign, or seal; *resignare*, to sign again, or against. Abdication, then, is giving up by word of mouth; and resignation is giving up by signature.

It deserves notice, because it will assist us to understand the word "resign," about which

which there is controversy, (Monthly Magazine, vol. xx. p. 522,) that *again* and *against* are in rude languages commonly confounded. The *re* of the Latins, and the *wieder* of the Germans, have this double sense. Narcissus views his image in the lake; he *sees* Narcissus *again*, he *sees* Narcissus *against* him. The ideas are contiguous of things *opposite*, and things *opposed*: *to stand with*, is the collocation of sympathy; *to withstand*, the collocation of antipathy: comparison often ends in controversy. In as much as *re* is ambiguous, the verb "to resign" has two primary meanings, (1) to sign again, (2) to sign against. But Mr. Trebor, of Worcester, ought not to reckon more than these as original or primary significations. *To yield up* is not the original import of the word; it is a violent metaphor, resulting from accidental institutions of jurisprudence. *To transfer* is also a metaphor resulting from the circumstance that second signatures, like indorsements among ourselves, were common formalities of transfer. Let us suppose the English theologians were to employ this word "indorse," as they do employ the word "resign," and were to recommend, that we should in all things *indorse* ourselves to the will of God; that we should receive his decrees with patience and *indorsement*, would common sense decide in favour of the good taste of such expression? Yet the use of *resignation* for submission to Providence in adversity, is a parallel case.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES of CONSTANTINOPLE, by FREDERIC MURHARD; illustrated by an engraved PANORAMA of that CITY.

IT was such a day as cannot be paralleled except in Elysium when our vessel entered the celebrated strait which forms the boundary between Europe and Asia. The whole hemisphere was illumined by the brilliant rays of the sun, whose golden light was reflected in a thousand tints on the dazzled eye. Both sea and sky glistened like silver, and balsamic breezes were wafted from either coast. The air was so pure, so mild; the whole atmosphere, cooled by the water, so refreshing; the shores on each side unfolded such inexpressible charms, that we might have fancied ourselves walking in the garden of Eden, and imagination might almost have persuaded reason that this was the avenue to some fairy city.

For half a day we thus continued our course between Thrace and Asia Minor. One prospect, one beauty, succeeded another. Here appeared the ruins of castles and forts, there villages peeped forth between the dark branches of cypresses and walnut-trees. Here we sailed under the menacing cannon of formidable batteries, there we glided past oriental palaces and imperial pleasure-houses. Here rose ranges of mountains and hills, their summits crowned with woods glowing in the rich colours of summer, and clothing the gradual declivity, unbroken, save where the bold, rocky promontory caught the passing beam; yonder appeared delicious landscapes embellished with all the riches of industry and luxury, whose tints were harmoniously blended in the sun-shine. Here Ceres and Pomona presented in the enchanting grove a banquet worthy of the gods; there towered a steep crag, but the purest nectar distilled from its rugged sides and the purple clusters glowing amid the embrowned foliage were suspended in luxuriant festoons from the branches of the fig and the slender cherry-tree; while meadows of such verdure as I have seldom beheld in any country, covered the shore of the sea, whose foaming waves impetuously broke against the projecting cliffs, and which here and there forming a bay of greater or less extent, reflected in its bason the adjacent objects.

The strait of the Dardanelles, as the whole channel between the two continents of Europe and Asia is usually called, forms the communication between the Archipelago, the sea of Marmora, and the Black Sea. It is twelve leagues in length, but the breadth is very unequal, being in some places not more than three or four hundred fathoms, while, in others it expands to the width of fifteen hundred or two thousand fathoms. At the mouth next the Archipelago are two forts on the opposite shores, but at the distance of fifteen hundred fathoms, so that they cannot be said to afford much protection to the passage; a promontory about three leagues within the strait projects about four hundred fathoms, and here on either side are erected forts mounted with very heavy cannon, which completely command both shores, and form what may properly be called the Dardanelles. Other forts are also constructed in the narrow parts of the passage, till it opens into the sea of Marmora, when no further obstruction is presented to the progress of vessels to Constantinople.

The nearer we approach to the imperial

The Seven Towers

Suburb of Eyub

The Harbour of Tershana

Galata

Pera

Topana

Leander's Tower

The Bosphorus

*Beginning of
Scutari*



rial metropolis, the more numerous were the objects that caught the eye, and the more animated became the whole surrounding scene. Already ships and barks of every kind incessantly glided over the slightly agitated surface; already were heard here and there the huzzas of the sailors and the various sounds proceeding from the floating palaces; already did we behold the contiguous European and Asiatic shores covered with innumerable groups of inhabitants.

All that I had yet seen was, however, but a feeble prelude to the inexpressibly magnificent spectacle which now began gradually to present itself to my view. We had reached the end of the channel, and to the south opened an unbounded prospect over the sea of Marmara. The immense capital, with its splendid amphitheatre and harbour, suddenly burst upon my view; and such was the impression which it made upon me by its majestic situation and prodigious extent, that it totally eclipsed the almost celestial beauties of Skutari, seated on the hills to the left.

There the immense Stambul, with its numerous suburbs, enthroned on unequal hills, extends more than a long day's journey in the domains of Europe and Asia, forming as it were, the link that unites the East with the West. Though inhabited by barbarians, despoiled of its fairest ornaments by the fury of Mahomedan fanaticism, and repeatedly brought to the brink of destruction by the rapacious element of fire, still it stands in all its majesty, as though it defied alike the hand of time and the desolating efforts of human rage; as though it were reserved for a higher destiny, perhaps to give laws to all the nations of the earth, and to govern all mankind as children of one great family.

Constantinople is of itself a world in which a million of people are in constant motion. To an European it is a totally new world; and who can pretend to embrace such an object at one view? Those only can be aware of the difficulty of describing the *tout-ensemble* of Stambul, or discover how few correct accounts we possess concerning it, who have had an opportunity of comparing with the original the pictures that have been drawn of it. I sincerely wish that it were in my power to give an idea of the whole; but this, as I have already observed, is impracticable, and must remain so till we have invented expressions adapted to the most delicate shades of our feelings and sensations. I must therefore content

myself with presenting only a few sketches towards a picture of the Turkish metropolis, commencing with the suburb of Pera, the general quarter of the Franks or Europeans resident at Constantinople.

Pera is situated, with several other suburbs, on a peninsula, or promontory, formed by the harbour of Constantinople and the canal. With respect to its dimensions and buildings, it may be compared to the middling towns of Italy or Germany. Toward the south it joins another larger suburb, called Galata; but on all the other sides it is surrounded by extensive burial-places, with agreeable walks overshadowed with cypresses. As the place is very unequally built, and is situated on the declivity of a hill, many quarters of it lie much higher than others; so that, from the former you have frequently the most delightful views over the lower parts of the city.

Both Pera and Galata were built by the Genoese, and on this account the architecture of the houses in those two suburbs differs materially from that of the other parts of Constantinople. Here it is Oriental, there Italian: here the houses are constructed in the Turco-Grecian style; there, they were planned by European artists. In the city itself, as well as in most of the other suburbs, the houses are scarcely one story high; in Pera and Galata there are buildings not inferior in height to those of Paris and Vienna. Some of them, however, are very old, and make a wretched appearance, though most are solid edifices, built entirely of stone, after the Italian manner. The more modern structures display an intention of imitating the Eastern style; the houses are built, in general, by far not so high as formerly, and wood is frequently used, though the many dreadful fires ought to have taught the Franks how dangerous it is in a place like this to prepare fuel for so destructive an element.

Pera nevertheless contains palaces which would do honour to any European capital. The residences of the ambassadors, which are the property of the nations whom they respectively represent, are particularly dreadful. Unfortunately a great part of Pera was consumed in the late dreadful conflagration. I was assured that this was the finest quarter of Pera; and so it must certainly have been, to judge from its situation. A whole street on the west side, which ran from south to north, was destroyed, and the palaces of the English and Austrian ambassadors were reduced to ashes.

Pera is much more extensive from south to north than from east to west. Through the middle of it the principal street runs longitudinally. It is of unequal breadth, but in most places two carriages might drive abreast. It is tolerably well paved, and there is also a foot pavement before many of the houses. At the southern extremity it is intersected almost at right angles by another broader street, which runs eastward to Galata. Toward the north it loses itself in an unpaved road, of considerable length, which is bordered by numerous buildings and burial-places.

Such is a brief and general description of the principal residence of the Franks at Constantinople. They enjoy their various rights and privileges; they even possess their houses, gardens, and grounds, as private property, in which no one can molest them. In other parts of the Turkish empire the case is widely different. At Bucharest, or Jassy, a Frank cannot purchase a house, and even the agents and consuls of foreign nations are obliged to rent them. I was, besides, assured, that no Mussulman is now permitted to build within the confines of Pera; so that this place is in some measure free from Turks, though it is surrounded by the signs of Moslemism.

It must not be imagined that all the Franks who are either occasionally or permanently resident at Constantinople, live at Pera. A great number of the Franks settled at Pera pass the summer in the suburbs of Taraplan, Buyukdere, or Belgrade, which are situated at some distance from the city; and a great portion of them live in Galata, or even in still more remote suburbs. Besides this, the merchants and traders who arrive in companies or caravans, by land or water, from Russia, Wallachia, and Moldavia, frequently reside in the large edifice in the middle of Constantinople, where they deposit their commodities.

Pera is not divided from the other parts which belong to the great whole of the Turkish capital. Nor must it be supposed that, as Turks are not permitted to reside in the quarter of the Franks, no Mussulmen are to be seen in Pera. All the streets swarm not only with men, but also with Turkish women; the inspectors of the police and the watchmen are Turks; the principal street of Pera is the general thoroughfare to the more remote suburbs, and in the midst of so populous a city cannot possibly be empty.

Galata resembles Pera in many respects: great numbers of Franks reside

also in that suburb, but every thing there has more of an oriental air. Both suburbs are sometimes comprehended under the general name of Pera, which signifies, the place on the other side of the harbour; or sometimes they are denominated, after the larger of the two, Galata. The streets of Galata are much more narrow and crooked; and such is the variety of architecture, that not the least symmetry or uniformity is to be found among the houses. The whole physiognomy of the place demonstrates, like almost all the towns of the Levant, the want of geometrical taste among the Orientals. To an European, Galata looks more like a labyrinth than a town; he every where discovers a deficiency of the principal requisites of beauty, spaciousness and regularity, and in many parts the houses have scarcely the appearance of barracks.

The place is situated partly on an eminence and partly in the plain, so that they are obliged to go continually up and down hill. It is surrounded with walls and towers erected at the time of the Genoese sovereignty, and here and there the relics of gates may still be perceived. On one of the highest spots, and almost in the centre of the town is a remarkable tower, generally known by the name of the Tower of Anastasis, from the top of which there is a most enchanting prospect toward the east and south. The stranger is particularly struck here with the catholic churches and convents, and the many fire-proof warehouses and shops of massive free-stone, with no more windows than are absolutely indispensable, and with doors lined with plates of iron. In this part of the town Turks and Christians live intermingled.

I shall not detain the reader with the description of the pleasures of an excursion by water to visit Skutari, or of the magnificent prospects presented by the city on the right, and the opposite suburbs with their environs on the left, during the passage. Constantinople, and all that is comprehended under this general name, has a situation with which the charming Naples and the proud amphitheatre of Genoa cannot sustain a comparison.

We soon reached the promontory of Topana; and opposite to us on the right lay the Seraglio, with its white palaces, decorated in the Eastern style, and which being seen between groves of cypresses, produces a most exquisite effect. The numerous parts of the great picture of the most extensive of the

Asiatic

Asiatic suburbs now unfolded themselves more and more; for in the distance we could already distinguish the minarets and mosques of Skutari, could see the crescents glistening, and perceive the streets crossing each other like mazes. On a nearer approach, another object, in the midst of the sea, fixed my attention.

At the entrance of the Channel into the White Sea, or Sea of Marmara, on an immense mass of stone, in the midst of the waves, stands a tower, which, after an ancient and incorrect tradition, still bears the name of Leander's tower. It is said that here the lover, inflamed with passion swam from one quarter of the world to another, and met with his death in the waves. The Hellespont has been confounded with the Bosphorus, and the catastrophe occasioned by the former has been ascribed to the latter.

Skutari is only a suburb, and the number of its inhabitants was stated to me at 70,000. Every one knows how much dependance ought to be placed on such general data; but certainly all its extensive quarters and numerous streets are populous in the highest degree. Among the suburbs of Constantinople, if that term may be applied to large towns situated in the vicinity of the metropolis, Skutari, doubtless, occupies the first place; for no other is equal to it in extent, and in population it far surpasses them all.

The situation of Skutari bears a great resemblance to that of the capital. It is composed of alternate hill and dale; the rows of houses and mosques rise gradually one above another, and afford the most picturesque prospects. Between the habitations we behold the variegated verdure of lofty trees grouped in the most pleasing manner, and in the back ground appear still higher hills, interspersed with clumps of trees and Turkish tomb-stones, which command a view of the whole subjacent city.

On these hills is situated a spot which I shall never forget. It is, perhaps, the highest station on the whole Bosphorus, and no other affords such a distant view. Constantinople, with the seraglio, lying exactly opposite, appears there in its whole majestic extent, and no less magnificent is the prospect of the opposite peninsula of Topana, Galata, and Pera. To the right the channel presents a boundless perspective. Never do I remember to have enjoyed a view which, both in the whole and in its parts, made so deep an impression upon my mind as that from the hills of Skutari.

My eye ranged over the sea, and along the shores of both continents, every where decorated with a thousand objects on which it could repose with delight, and forming a whole so infinitely grand, that we might imagine ourselves transported to the celestial regions. Here glistened the nearest part of the channel, and there lay the capacious and busy harbour, the end of which the eye could scarcely discern. Here the sea dashed against the Tower of Leander, the arched horizon descended to the water. In the distant back ground of the sea side, towards the south, appeared masts and sails of all sizes, as if placed upon high mountains, and nearer, ships of all sorts and forns sailed to and fro.

Here, between and above the thick forest of masts of the vessels, partly in motion, partly at anchor in the harbour, towers the immense city of Constantinople on its picturesque hills, with its glistening mosques and the pinnacles of its numerous minarets; there on the opposite side the hills of the peninsula, covered with houses, present themselves.

There behind the city and the harbour extend ranges of blue hills, belonging to the European continent; yonder, on both sides of the channel, as far as the eye can reach, it discovers delightful villas and smiling fields. Here, on either side of the suburb, lay the gardens of the Grand Signior; there rose a multitude of summer pavilions in the Oriental style, a style that appears strange to an European eye.

Thus to the east and to the west, to the north and to the south, the spectator is presented with the most beautiful scenes of nature, in which thousands of objects produce upon the eye an effect like that of harmonious music on the ear, and throws the senses into sweet confusion. Every thing there concurs to form the most enchanting whole.

The north coast of the harbour of Constantinople, together with the opposite southern shore forms but one extended city, joining Galata and Pera to the east and south, and composing with those suburbs only one grand whole. The north side of the harbour is nevertheless considerably different from the south side, not only with respect to situation but extent. On the latter, the eye discovers no end of streets and houses; on the former, the buildings wind along the shore, and behind them appear uncultivated fields, burial-places, and groves, as far as the eye

nences which bound the view to the north.

The quarter called Tershana, or the naval arsenal, is pretty extensive, and stretches from Galata along the channel; to a considerable distance. The principal part of the arsenal is seated on the spot where the harbour expands into a bay, and forms a port within a port. A particular portion of this bay is appropriated to the larger vessels, and another to the smaller. Besides the buildings immediately belonging to the construction and equipment of the Turkish navy and the gondolas of the Grand Signior, this part of Constantinople contains the habitations of all the officers attached to the marine of the Porte. The seamen and marines, who are more licentious and ungovernable than the lowest dregs of the people, likewise reside here in a kind of barracks.

Proceeding westward along the quay, we arrive at the suburb of Topana, which is to the military what Tershana is to the naval force. Its situation is still more agreeable, for it stands upon unequal ground, but principally on an eminence, close to the opening of the channel into the harbour, and directly opposite to the *seraglio*, which lies to the south. It extends westward nearly to the wharfs, to the east it looks towards Leander's Tower and Skutari, and to the north it adjoins the suburb of Fondakli.

Topana, together with Pera, on which it borders to the north-west, and the still more distant and lofty Galata, forms one the most magnificent amphitheatres imaginable. All the three suburbs seem to form but one whole, commencing upon the hills, and descending to the sea-side.

Exactly opposite to the *seraglio* of Constantinople is situated that of Skutari, with its extensive gardens and appurtenances. Proceeding from Skutari by land, and leaving this edifice on the right, we arrive on classic ground, which recalls many painful recollections to the mind of the antiquary. Here formerly stood Chalcedon, with its constantly animated road, in which vessels from the north and from the south securely cast anchor, and filled the city with their rich cargoes. Here Grecian taste and ingenuity had erected works for immortality, and here settled the Peloponnesian colony, which, in so short a period, became so flourishing. Nothing now is left but the ruins of those works of antiquity, and the Mussulman who haughtily paces between them, and looks down with con-

tempt on superior civilization, is continually removing them, in order to decorate his fountains and his mosques, his tombs and his monuments, with the relics of Grecian antiquity.

In the mean time that the silver poplar, the walnut, the cypress, and the acacia, seem to bathe themselves in the crystal current of a stream that runs between rocks, ruins, and hills, to discharge itself into the White Sea, numerous groups of houses present themselves to the eye. Their busy inhabitants remind us of the activity of the ancient Chaldeans. On a nearer approach we discover that it is the culture of silk which here employs so many hands, and so exquisitely harmonizes with the delightful climate.

But no pencil can paint, no pen can describe the enchanting scene displayed to the intoxicated eye, on ascending the hill to the left of the village on which stands the great light-house. The continent of Asia here forms a cape which projects to a considerable distance into the sea, and is still denominated the Cape of Chalcedon. At the foot of the light-house Sultan Soliman the Second erected a pavilion, composed of several edifices, surrounded with beautiful gardens and plantations of trees, which is called by the Turks Fanari Kiosk.

From the summit of this hill we behold on one side the broad White Sea with its glistening waves, and in the distance the immense city, with its principal suburbs, which even at this distance produce an incomparable effect. On the other side is a wide valley embellished with various eminences, which unfolds to the eye with a freshness that is to be found only in the East, all the beauties of nature which are peculiar to so happy a climate. In the back ground, over thick woods, we discover mountains with numerous villages on their sides, and here and there buildings like fairy castles in the clouds. Beneath his feet the spectator has the most luxuriant vegetation, in its numberless tints and colours, and yonder an ever animated and busy channel winding like a broad high road through a most delicious country, and gradually appearing unpowered, till at length it is totally lost to the view.

The harbour of Constantinople, which at the entrance is six hundred paces broad, becomes more and more contracted, and at length terminates in a bending toward the north-north-west, in the road of Kdaglid Khauch, or *Les Bour*
dours,

douces, as it is called by the French. At this place the river Lykus empties itself into the harbour. Its breadth is various, but in general about fifty paces. It is formed by the junction of two streams, the Barbysses, which comes from the suburb of Belgrade, and the Zydarus Machleva, which rises towards the northwest.

The Lykus is navigable throughout; but here and there it has shallows, two of which are marked with poles, as signals to mariners. Across the two other rivers there are bridges, over which lies the road from Pera to Adrianople. There

are besides several other streams in the vicinity, all of which run through the whole length of the harbour to the Sea of Marmara, and contribute not a little to cleanse and purify it.

From the Kèaglid Khaneh one direct road leads to Adrianople, another to Varna, and a third to the Danube. There is no other way by land from Pera to the city than through this quarter, and roads lead from several suburbs on the European side to the canal, which is here separated from the harbour by a straight of great breadth.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE LATE JOHN OPIE, R.A.

AND PROFESSOR OF PAINTING TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE Fine Arts may be strictly considered as modern in respect to England. They are, indeed, in some measure, contemporary with the present generation, and almost with the present reign.

Simple delineation, or the first rude effort towards painting, is common even among barbarous nations; but ages may and must pass away before the sublimer efforts of the pencil begin to be exhibited. If we are to give credit to a great authority,* painting, properly so called, was unknown during the epoch of the siege of Troy; and in Greece, fated to excel in every art that can dignify the human mind, a long period intervened, before any thing like perfection was acquired.

At length, after a Zeuxis and an Apelles had been formed, and the mould in which they were cast destroyed; the Attic sun reflected his faint departing rays on ancient Italy, and gave birth to an inferior class of imitators. In more recent times, when the Fine Arts revived in that country under more favourable auspices, a Leonardo da Vinci, a Michael Angelo Buonaroti, and a Raffaele, arose, and tended not a little, by their labours, to add to the celebrity of the age in which they flourished.

The Dutch and Flemish schools had already attained a considerable degree of perfection; while England, constantly engaged either in civil broils or foreign wars, did not find time or opportunity, so to cultivate the acquirements that spring out of peace and tranquillity.

At length, however, taste was imported from the Continent, and it was of a species suitable to the age and the religion of the times. Edward III. who, during the greater part of his reign, kept up a constant intercourse with France and Flanders, wishing to copy what he had seen in more polished countries, employed foreign artists to give a splendour to the ecclesiastical establishments of his own. Paintings were accordingly affixed to the walls, while the windows were decorated with stained glass, embellished with scriptural subjects.*

Thus, the Fine Arts may be said to have been planted in this kingdom by the hand of a warrior-king. It was reserved for a prince of a very different description, and who, from his supposed literary acquirements, might have been called a priest-king, to invite Raffaele and Titian to, and actually to entertain Holbein at, his court. Charles I. whose zeal for the promotion of painting and architecture has embalmed a character in many other respects equivocal, not only formed a very fine collection of works of the great masters, but granted his patronage to Rubens and Vandyck, and enjoys the glory of being the first monarch of England, who extended this species of protection to his natural-born subjects. Queen Anne, improving on this plan, employed the British pencil to decorate our national monuments; and, finally, in 1768, his present Majesty became the avowed and official protector of the Fine Arts, as patron of the Royal Academy. If this establishment did not create great men,

* Pliny.

* Witness the fine monuments in Westminster Abbey, executed in this age.

is at least encouraged them; and to it, perhaps might in some measure be owing a portion of that enthusiasm, with which the subject of the present memoir aspired to, and finally obtained, public notice.

John Opie, was born in the month of May, 1761, in the little obscure parish of St. Agnes, in the county of Cornwall. His father moved in a humble walk of life, being a village-carpenter; and the education received by the boy is not likely to have been very liberal. He himself, however, at the early age of twelve, taught an evening school; and we are told, by very respectable authority, that at "ten years old, he was not only able to solve many difficult problems of Euclid, but was thought capable of instructing others."

Certain it is, however, that it was not in the character of a pedagogue that young Opie, although denominated the "little Sir Isaac," distinguished himself. The first spark of latent genius appears to have been elicited on beholding one of his companions employed on a subject of natural history, and the first effort of the pencil was directed towards the drawing and embellishing of a butterfly, an object at once gaudy and familiar, and not at all unlikely to attract the attention of a child.

It would be curious in this place to trace the improvement of the future painter "e'en from his boyish days," and thus become acquainted with his progress in the three constituent principles of his art—composition, design, and colouring. Perhaps, obscure and insulated individuals, situate in a remote corner of a polished country, may resemble nations in the infancy of science. They probably, like them, begin with the mere circumscription of shadows, by means of single lines, and then proceeding by regular stages, advance so far as to employ a single colour, thus becoming *skiagraphists* and *monochromists* in succession, and without assistance. At length an outline is succeeded by drapery and attitude, and one common tint by a variety, and generally a profusion, of colours, until something, possessing the necessary qualifications of a picture has been obtained.

Our young and untutored artist had arrived, as he perhaps thought, at this very stage, when he was brought into notice by the inquisitive spirit and benevolent intervention of a man, who has himself, since that period, stood forth as

a candidate for fame, and been saluted by frequent peals from her trumpets. It may be readily supposed, that the person here alluded to, is no other than the celebrated "Peter Pindar," whose verses have at least as just a claim to originality, as the productions of his pupil. This gentleman, whose unpoetic name is Dr. John Wolcott, was born in the town of Dodbrook, near Kingsbridge, in Devonshire, but he was educated in the county of Cornwall. After residing some years in the Island of Jamaica, under the immediate patronage of his relation, Sir William Trelawney, governor of that island, he returned to England, and practised as a physician at Truro. He had not been settled there long, before he, by mere accident, discovered, and was enabled by his zeal in respect to the Fine Arts to exhibit to the approbation of the world, an eminent natural genius, who, but for his early patronage, might have been buried for ever in obscurity: for the Poet has very justly, as well as elegantly, observed:

"Full many a flow'r is born to blow unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air!"

Dr. Wolcott, who has always possessed a taste for painting, and at one time actually wielded the pencil himself as an amateur, with considerable success as to effect, was occasionally carried by his professional pursuits to the village of St. Agnes, about eight miles distant from the usual place of his abode. While there, he had seen and admired some rude drawings in common chalk, especially likenesses, and soon learned the history of the artist at the house of a patient. The lady of the mansion, at the same time pointing to a very popular print of a farm yard, such as is still daily exhibited in a large window, in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's, observed, that the "sawyer's lad" in that parish, of whom she had already made mention, had copied it very exactly."

On this, the Doctor immediately proceeded to the saw-pit, at the bottom of which he discovered the youth in question, occupied about his daily labours. Having called him up, never to descend again, he began to put questions about his performances, and was told, in the true Cornish dialect, the accent of which, never wholly forsook his tongue, "that

* The young man appears at this period to have been actually transferred, as a parish apprentice, to a person of the name of Wheeler, a sawyer.

he painted blazing stars! Duke William! King and Queen! and Mrs. Nankivell's cat!"

On expressing a wish to behold some of these master-pieces, the boy, tucking his leathern apron around his loins, immediately bounded across the hedge, and returned, not only with the cat just alluded to in the catalogue of his works, but also, in addition, with two most ferocious-looking monsters, together with a portrait of the devil, sketched out in strict conformity to vulgar tradition, being provided with a monstrous pair of horns, two goggle eyes, a long tail, &c.

Through the mist of these absurdities, the present professor of physic discovered the future professor of painting, and exclaimed perhaps to himself, in true Horatian ecstasy:

"Non sine Diis, animæque puer!"

On the following Sunday, the lad trudged to Truro, and, by invitation, dined at the house of his new protector; who, impelled by the most disinterested motives, presented him with brushes, colours, &c. These trifling favours were soon followed by others of a more important nature. In addition to practical instructions in his art, he received both bed and board, was accommodated with the use of productions of a superior class of artists, for the purpose of imitation; while his own rough sketches were carefully corrected by the hand of friendship, and some little knowledge of light and shadow, for the first time acquired.

By the kindness of his patron, the acquirements of the young painter were now greatly increased, and his fame began to be blazoned abroad. He soon could pencil out a decent head for five shillings, and at the end of a twelve-month he undertook small half-lengths. When he had thus depicted the likenesses of half the town of Truro, he determined to increase the circle of his practice, and accordingly trudged, with his apparatus, to the neighbouring villages and seats. From a profitable expedition to Padstow, whither he had repaired dressed in a peasant's short jacket, after painting not only the heads, but the menial servants, together with the dogs and cats, of the ancient family of Prideaux; he returned with a fashionable coat, laced ruffles, and silk stockings! On this occasion, with true filial piety, he pre-

sented his mother, who had been uneasy at his long absence, with the sum of twenty guineas, the fruit of his recent labours.

The late Lord Bateman, one of his earliest patrons, now employed him on old men, beggars, &c. and in 1777, when only sixteen years of age, he painted his own portrait for that nobleman. By this time, he had raised the price of his heads progressively to seven shillings, ten and sixpence, fifteen, and twenty-one shillings; it then remained sometime stationary at a guinea.

A great field was now laid open before him; and as he had ever been taught by his first benefactor to aspire so as to become the head of his profession, the boy was not destitute of ambition. Some pictures which he had painted for Mr. Price, of Penzance, have been esteemed by the connoisseurs equal to any of his subsequent productions; and the author of this article, has seen an old man, depicted by his pencil about this period, which, perhaps, none of the later efforts of his life could have surpassed.

It was now determined by Dr. Wolcott, that the young man should remove to Exeter, which has always been considered as the London of the West of England. On this occasion, he bestowed much attention on the person, decorations, and manners of his associate; and being fully sensible of the overbearing force of vulgar prejudice, he determined that he should change his surname from Hoppy, which it originally had been, and which was conceived to have something vulgar appertaining to it, to that of Opie, the appellation of a very genteel family in the Duchy of Cornwall.

At length in 1780, the Doctor and his patient (for so the latter might be termed in a professional point of view), being both determined to emerge from the obscurity of provincial practice, determined to repair together to the metropolis, and, as they were unmarried, their joint expences were supplied from a common purse. This mode of life, however, as might have been easily conjectured, did not continue long; and Mr. Opie, being the first to perceive its inconveniences, communicated his opinion by letter to his friend, who happened to be absent in the country: subsequently to this period they were never cordially united; they indeed met and visited, but all their former attachment was wanting; nor during the remainder of their joint lives did a sincere reconciliation take place.

* William, Duke of Cumberland, the hero of Culloden.

We shall not pretend to determine, who was in the fault: perhaps the one might demand too much attention on the score of obligation, and the other be unwilling to concede sufficiently to the claims of gratitude: but even this is but a mere guess! It cannot be denied indeed, that both in the capital and in the country, Wolcott befriended the painter whom he had first extricated from the bottom of a saw-pit. It was he also, who made him known to Mrs. Boscawen, by whom he was introduced to the late Mrs. Delaney; and the latter lady, having afforded an opportunity to the royal family, to see his "Old Beggar Man," the painter of that picture was soon afterwards honoured with an order to repair to the Queen's-house. On this occasion, His Majesty purchased some pictures of him, not indeed at a royal, but at a "gentleman's price:" a circumstance which assuredly proved serviceable to the reputation. The talents of the artist himself and the newspapers did the rest; as public curiosity was not a little excited by the accounts respecting a self-taught boy, "drawn out from a tin-mine in the county of Cornwall."

Success now smiled on the labours of Mr. Opie, and, as is usual in such cases, he changed his place of residence with his change of fortune. Having originally resided in a little court in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, he removed first to a house in Great-Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and then to Berners-street, Oxford Road.

In 1786, he was known as an exhibitor at Somerset-House, soon after which he aspired to academical honours. He accordingly became, first an Academician Elect, and then a Royal Academician. For some little time he enjoyed the profit and reputation of a fashionable portrait-painter; and where strength, breadth, and character were demanded, his pencil was deservedly celebrated, in respect to the male figure. He is thought however to have been less fortunate in the personification of females, being either unwilling or unable to create those elegant fleeting, gaseous sprite-like modern ephemeral forms, partly encased in transparent drapery, and partly unveiling all their charms in the broad glare of day.

Our national vanity and national riches, however, induce us to render portrait-painting by far the most valuable in point of emolument in this country; and while personal and interested motives

continue to operate, this, by being the most lucrative branch of the art, will also become that most generally practised. For interesting beggars, a complete representation of age and misery coupled together in old men and old women; for ruffian robbers and midnight assassins, perhaps Opie had no equal among his contemporaries. He also was one of those artists, who were employed to embody the thoughts of our great dramatic bard, and he accordingly painted several pictures for the Shakespeare Gallery.*

When the Royal Institution was formed, it became necessary that an artist should be found out, who could deliver lectures on the subject of painting, and Mr. Opie was accordingly selected for that purpose. It must be fairly owned however, that nature had not rendered him eloquent; that he was destitute of those graces which are calculated to please a polite auditory, and that as a public orator he possessed no other qualification except the power of instructing those to whom he addressed himself.

No sooner did the professorship of painting in the Royal Academy become vacant, than Opie started as a candidate for the prize; he however resigned his claims in favour of Mr. Fuseli: but on the appointment of the latter to the office of keeper of the academy, he renewed his pretensions, and was elected without any difficulty. The lectures delivered by him at Somerset-House, rather added to, than detracted from, his reputation; and he is allowed to have been far more successful there, than in Albemarle-street.

In respect to the fleeting politics of the day, Mr. Opie took no part; but he was warmly attached to the popular principles of our constitution. Indeed, he was always known to be, and was always considered by

* We wish we could here present our readers with a catalogue of Mr. Opie's paintings, but we can only enumerate those that follow:

1. The death of David Rizzio; this appeared at the exhibition some years since, and excited considerable sensation;
2. The Murder of James I. king of Scotland;
3. The Presentation in the Temple;
4. Jephtha's Vow;
5. Arthur;
6. Juliet in the Garden;
7. Escape of Gil Blas;
8. Musidora;
9. An admirable beggar, now in possession of Dr. Wolcott.

In the exhibition of 1806, he had eight portraits; in that of 1807, six; in neither of these, appeared any other subject whatever.

his intimate friends, as a stickler for liberty. In respect to mental qualifications, he had improved himself greatly; and at his leisure hours, according to respectable authority,* acquired a knowledge of French, and also some notion of Latin and music. "The Life of Reynolds, published in Dr. Wolcott's edition of Pirkington's Dictionary," it is added, "was the first specimen of his literary abilities. In this he displayed a profound knowledge of the subject, a quick and powerful perception of distinctive character, and a mastery of language little to be expected from a youth who was supposed to have been destitute of learning. He next published a Letter in the Morning Chronicle, (since republished in "An Inquiry into the requisite Cukivation of the Art of Design in England)," in which he proposed a distinct plan for the formation of a National Gallery, tending at once to exalt the arts of this country, and immortalize its glories: to this he annexed his name, in consistence with the openness of character which at all times distinguished his actions."

No sooner did Mr. Opie perceive himself advancing in the road to fame and fortune, than he determined on marriage, as the means of adding to, and securing his felicity; but on this occasion he was miserably disappointed, for the female in question had not been many years a wife, when she encouraged a paramour, which led to its natural consequences—a separation, a law-suit, &c. &c. His second match was formed under more propitious circumstances: he saw, he admired, and became united to Miss Alderson of Norwich, a lady possessed of a fine taste for poetry, who survives him; but by neither of his wives has he left any children.

While enjoying great domestic happiness, and high reputation in his art, he was suddenly seized with a mortal disease which baffled all the skill of his physicians.† He expired on Thursday, April 9, 1807, in the forty-sixth year of his age; and as the symptoms of his disorder were of no ordinary kind, dissection ensued, when the lower portion of the spinal marrow and its investing membrane were found slightly inflamed, and the brain surcharged with blood.

The following character is the production of a man well acquainted with his merits:—John Opie, or rather Oppy, was

born in a very humble sphere, which denies that education necessary to the extension of intellect, and for giving brilliancy to talents. When taken from his obscurity, he exhibited no uncommon powers of mind; he possessed no literary treasure, and knew nothing of the art in which he afterwards grew conspicuous.

His form was rather slender than athletic, and his visage cast in one of the coarse moulds of nature; at the same time it must be allowed, that his eye partook of penetration.

His manners, however, in general were destitute of that urbanity which recommends a man to the favour of society; while his address was awkward and uncouth, his conversation abrupt; and totally a stranger to fluency: there was yet good sense in it, and an acuteness of observation that displayed more than an ordinary intellect.

He loved argument, and as though he had taken the late Dr. Johnson for his model, delighted in contradiction; but although he loved reputation, he seemed careless about it: nevertheless Fame came forth to meet him.

His funeral, of which the following short account may not prove wholly uninteresting, was conducted with a considerable degree of magnificence.

On Monday, April 21, 1807, the remains of the late John Opie, R. A. were removed from his house in Berners-street, to St. Paul's Cathedral. The procession which commenced at one o'clock was conducted in the following order:

Six mutes with black staves and hatbands.

Nine horsemen two and two

A funeral banner of ostrich feathers, borne by a Mute.

The Hearse with the Body drawn by six horses, and crowned with ostrich feathers. Three mourning-coaches, drawn by six horses each, with the

Earl of Carysfort,
Lord De Dunstanville,

Earl Stanhope,
Sir John Leicester,

Sir J. St Aubin,

Mr. West. Mr. R. Smith.

Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Hopper, Mr. Favell,
and Mr. Shee.

Twenty-seven mourning-coaches, drawn by two horses each, filled with eminent Artists, and the friends of the deceased.

The empty carriages

Of His Royal H. the Duke of Gloucester,

The Earl of Carysfort,

Earl Stanhope,

Lord de Dunstanville, &c.

The procession, on reaching Temple-Bar, was met by the city marshals, who preceded the funeral to St. Paul's.

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* The Artist, No. VII., p. 13.

† Doctors Ash, Vaughan, and Mr. Carlisle, first; and then Doctors Pitcairn and Baillie, attended him in conjunction.

On arriving there, the body was taken from the hearse and conveyed to the choir, the noblemen and baronets from the three first coaches supporting the pall.

When the funeral service was performed, the body was removed to the vault, and deposited near the remains of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

LITERARY CONFESSIONS OF VOLTAIRE.—*Concluded.*

[The *Soirée de Ferney*, printed at Paris in 1802, has not received an English dress. It appears to be the work of some *French Boswell*, who has been as successful in exhibiting Voltaire in conversation with his friends, as our Boswell has been, in the same respect with regard to his friend Johnson.

From this publication, which may be called Voltaire's Table Talk, have been selected such articles as cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.]

Friend. **W**HAT do you think of your History of Peter the Great? It proves, in my opinion, that you do not yet feel the effects of age.

Volt.—Many have thought that I flattered the Czar in it; and that is not to be wondered at, for my materials were furnished me from Russia. You take no notice of my translation of Ecclesiastes. It is no capital performance, but it is equal to Corneille's imitation of it. By the bye, my friends, I am now making my confessions, but do not enjoin me for penance to compose works of piety.

But come, let me sum up my confessions, according to rule. As I told you before, my first literary squabble was with Rousseau. I was much hurt by the contempt he shewed me; I made a furious attack, and I added to his mortifications.

The Abbé Desfontaines was likewise one of my enemies. I was a great means of delivering him from his confinement in the Bicêtre, though he merited imprisonment for life.

You remember my pleasantries upon Maupertuis. I lost my pension, my honours, and the gracious favour of Frederick the Great. I was obliged to quit Prussia. Maupertuis stood near Jupiter, and he opened the phial of his wrath, and the implacable Beaumelle—ah! his name rouses all my resentment:—with what rage, with what fury did he burst upon me! He swore, in one of his letters, that he would follow me to the very jaws of hell; and that he would prosecute his malice with his last breath. His libels caused me to shed tears of

blood.—For goodness sake, my friends, do not expect I should pardon him.

All his Friends.—Oh! by all means. You must indeed pardon him.

Voltaire (briskly).—Then I do pardon him; and may he enjoy a long and happy life, and continue railing without molestation!

Ah, gracious heaven! what a host of enemies have I had to encounter with! I do not hate men of real learning, it is that cloud of insignificants that I despise: men who, without resolution or abilities to follow the mechanical occupations of their fathers, have taken up the more infamous, because more easy, employment of decrying the pursuits of others; obscure vermin, whose existence is only noticed by the mischief they are capable of doing; the Cerberi of literature, who snap, snarl, and yelp, to gain a livelihood; manufacturers of lampoons, hiring scribblers, literary parasites, compilers, editors, a swarm of infectious insects that—

Friend.—I must interrupt you in this violent declamation. Do you forget that these are satirists, and that all the satirists are your brethren? But do not rail at the journalists; there are many amongst them who are men of very respectable characters. If you are disposed to censure, rail at college pedants, who set up for critics; and say, if you please, by way of drawing a comparison, that an ass might compile a Literary Journal, if he could be taught to read and write.

Volt.—I thank you, my friend, you have furnished me with an excellent sarcasm, drawn from the conversation of the servants-hall, and I shall be sure to remember and make use of it upon a fitting occasion. But it is in vain that you recommend moderation to me, whilst I am surrounded by troops of envious poets, with budgets of lampoons; by coffee-house orators, perpetually declaiming scandal; by tale-bearers and retailers of scurrilous anecdotes and news, who go about spreading their lies abroad; by the presidents of suburb-academies of wits, the gleaners from Monthly Journals; by learned idiots, who call themselves theologians, the spawn of convents, bloated with pride and meannets; by melancholy devotees, who hate all mankind, and think they serve God by it; by supercilious Jansenists, stupid fanatics, senseless visionaries who suppose themselves Pascals; deserters from monasteries, conventual fugitives, daring

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and deceitful, fawning and treacherous, polite and plausible, who, disguised in the cloak of religion, wriggle themselves into families, become the confidants of the heads of them, enrich themselves with the spoils of unsuspecting credulity, and in return sow the seeds of discord, hatred, and confusion: monsters engendered in hell, and vomited forth on earth to be ministers of its vengeance—

Mad. Denys.—Mercy on us! my dear uncle, you frighten me! What a picture you have drawn!

Volt.—Could I but stop to finish it— But I must proceed with my confessions, and will not digress from them again. My enemies have declared that one half of my works are plagiarisms. My friends, I protest here, in presence of you all, that I am entirely clear from this charge. I have borrowed nothing from any known author; such, for example, as Corneille, Racine, Moliere, Boileau, and Quinault. Those whom I have imitated, may be confined to Lucan, Aretin, and Bayle. In my literary pursuits I have derived very little assistance from friends.

Friend.—But the Encyclopædists!

Volt.—They are worthy men; they have always spoken well of me; they write to me, and I write to them; they—On my word, you have put me to a stand.

Friend.—And that embarrassment of yours requires a clear explanation. I see well, that policy alone—

Volt.—You have guessed it. I have no reasons for loving them: I have, however, my obligations to them. I fear them, and I esteem them.

Friend.—Why do you not love them?

Volt.—Because I am sure they do not love me.

Friend.—But what obligations have you to them?

Volt.—They have styled me, *that great man*; and they have chosen me president of their society. They have cried every where aloud, *Psapho is a God*; they have assisted me in combatting prejudices, in modelling our country, and in polishing the age, which we have nicknamed *philosophical*.

Friend.—Why do you fear the Encyclopædists?

Volt.—Because they rule the public mind despotically; and if I were to offend them, they would unsay all they had said in my favour. They would raise up prophets against me, and lower the estimation my works are in.

Friend.—But why do you esteem them so little?

Volt.—Because their philosophy is but quackery; because, like Socrates, they pretend to have their demons; because their works are mere trifles, and because they are exceedingly proud.

Friend.—Do you still hate M. Le franc?

Volt.—My friend, I forgive him. But his poetry is grating to the ear, and his Memorial to the King is an awkward piece of pleasantry.

Friend.—And what do you say with respect to M. Freron.

Volt.—I forgive him too; but upon this condition, that he shall not write my epitaph.

Friend.—And with regard to the Abbé Trublet.

Volt.—I confess that I was in the wrong to quarrel with him. He is a good sort of man; and I willingly retract what I have said against him in that bitter caustic poem, which I have intitled *The Poor Devil*.

Friend.—And what have you to confess with respect to M. Gresset?

Volt.—I forgive him likewise: but I should wish, in the new edition of his works which is in preparation, he would strike out from his *Méchant* a few lines, which my enemies have applied to me.

Friend.—And as to Chaumeix?

Volt.—Oh fie!

Friend.—Why do you say so! Surely, you do not know that he is writing a book in your praise.

Volt.—He write in my praise! I do not know how to credit that.

The same Friend.—But nothing is more true.

Volt.—Then I forgive him, on condition he never finishes it.

Friend.—And Father Hayer, and Father Berthier: what say you of them?

Volt.—That I forgive both of them.

Friend.—But will they forgive you? Come, you must write to every one that has been mentioned. Your letters must be submissive, and in the style of a christian; and you must beg pardon for any offence you have given. I see nothing more proper to be done, nor any thing you can do so diverting.

Volt.—What do you mean, my friend, by *diverting*? Do you look upon my confessions as a mere banter.

Friend.—But betwixt ourselves here, it is a laughable matter, and you do not declare every thing.

Vol.—That, my friend, is artifice. There is nothing more easy than to declare every thing, but we ought not to do every thing that is easy. But let us proceed with the letters, which it is recommended to me to write, for I am willing to write them. I will send for my secretary this instant, and dictate each of them. Let us begin with

M. Freron.

Sir, I am in a dying state, and I have been ordered to write to you as I now do. They say, you have cause of complaint against me: I know of none. They say again, I have reason to complain of you: do not believe a word of it. Forget the injuries. I have done you, and I will buy your Journal. Do not print this letter in it. Pardon the shortness of this epistle, for I am straitened for time; and you know what it is to write in a hurry.

To M. Lefranc.

Sir, Let us be no longer enemies; and make ourselves laughing-stocks. Alas! we should not have been so, if you had never been admitted a member of the French Academy. I am given to understand, that you are employed about a poetical translation of Virgil's Georgics. But tell me, Sir, with all that genius which it must be owned you are possessed of, why you have always been a translator only?

To M. Gresset.

Sir, In spite of all I could do, I have ever honoured your virtues. I could only have wished you had been somewhat less admired, and somewhat less at your ease. Continue to be both happy and admired, retain the respect and friendship of all good men; impart your secret to all authors, and especially to that worthy good man Freron, for he has a great many enemies.

To M. Chaumeix.

Sir, I am at a loss to thank you for your civilities. I have not yet seen the work you have written in my favour: send it me, if you please; and let me know the price of the book.

To M. Trublet.

Sir, You can paste paper over the offensive passages in the Poor Devil. I have just finished reading your last work: you are to blame to say so much against poets; for, have a care, Sir, it is not paying a proper respect to the ashes of M. de la Motte.

To M. La Beaumelle.

Sir, It was with great difficulty that I was able to stifle my resentment against

you. I cannot say I have entirely got rid of it at this moment. The recollection of your former wicked devices made me—but I ought to look over it, and forgive you. You were very young at the time; Maupertuis was your adviser, and you wished to obtain a name by a quarrel with a man of celebrity. We were of different religions, too; and you hated me, perhaps, because I was a papist. Let us from henceforth be reconciled: do you seek for salvation in your faith, as I will in mine; and let us meet good friends in the other world.

I am tired of letter-writing, it fatigues me.

Mad. Denis.—I am surprised, uncle, that you have dictated no letter for the Fathers Haver and Berthier.

Vol.—Oh! I am sure they will forgive me, without my writing to them for the purpose. You ought to be well satisfied with me, my friends: in truth, I have found no great difficulty in what I have been doing: there is nothing so easy as doing a good action.

A Friend.—And you have done many in the course of your life.

Vol.—Indeed, I have; churches I have rebuilt, Janseuists I have burlesqued, I have refined religion, wrote verses to the Pope, and collected alms for many poor poets. I have given France an epic poem; I have remonstrated against abuses, and some I have removed—as, for example, the stage-benches in our theatres.

I educate, at my own expence, the grand-niece of the celebrated Corneille, and do not make a boast of this act of generosity. I have acquired wealth, I have enjoyed affluence, and led a life of pleasure. I have made myself glorious; and I shall write to the last moment of my existence.—But it is high time to close my confessions, for to be tedious is to commit a sin.

This conversation held so long, that M. de Voltaire was exceedingly indisposed after it; inasmuch, that he appeared to have lost his speech. His friends got round him, and shewed him every mark of respect and attention; but they were not able to induce him to open his mouth. It was in vain that they represented the necessity of his delivering something memorable in his last moments, by way of dying words, after the example of other great philosophers: he still continued obstinately silent.

At length one of the company thought himself of the following expedient:

dient: he whispered in Voltaire's ear, that several ambassadors from crowned heads were waiting in the anti-chamber, to deliver compliments to him from the kings their masters.

This information effectually roused the sick man, who, raising himself in his chair, cried out in an extacy of joy, "Shew them in—Let them come in, I say."

So sudden a recovery quite disconcerted the informant, who very imprudently

said, "Oh! it is nothing, Sir, but your lethargy!" This unlucky observation was very near proving fatal in reality: the philosopher of Ferney threw back his head, muttered some words indistinctly, and stretched out his legs, which appeared to stiffen as if he had actually given up the ghost. However, after a considerable time had elapsed, his friends were relieved from their anxiety, and M. de Voltaire gradually recovered the use of all his faculties.

Extracts from the Post-folio of a Man of Letters.

JAMES II.

JAMES the Second said he never knew a modest man make his way in a court. A Mr. Floyd, who was then in waiting, replied bluntly, "Pray, Sir, whose fault's that?" The King stood corrected, and was silent.

THOMAS BETTERTON.

Thomas Betterton, the Roscius of his time, who was in dramatic excellence what Purcell was in music, first appeared upon the stage in the reign of Charles the Second. "His portrait (says Granger) belongs to the reign of William the Third."

He died April 8th, 1710, and was buried in the cloister of Westminster Abbey. He is said to have been bred a bookseller; and, serving the Playhouses with books, was led to come upon the stage. See his character in the Tatler.

LILLY, THE GRAMMARIAN.

Peaciam, in the *Complete Gentleman* (edit. 1622, p. 92.), says of Sir Thomas Moore, "In his younger yeeres there was ever a friendly and vertuous emulation for the prime of invention and poeise betweene William Lillie, the author of our Grammar, and him, as appeareth by their severall translations of many Greek epigrammes, and their invention tried upon one subject; notwithstanding, they lov'd and liv'd together as dearest friends. Lillie also was, beside, an excellent Latine poet, a singular Grecian; who, after he travelled all Greece over, and many parts of Europe beside, and lived some four or five years in the Isle of Rhodes, returned home, and by John Collet, Deane of Paule's, was elected Master of Paule's Schoole; which he had newly founded."

PEDANTRY OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

"It is a curious circumstance (says

Dr. Henry, in the part of his *History* relating to the fourteenth century), that not only treatises composed for the instruction of farmers and their servants, down to the swineherd, were written in Latin, but even the accounts of the expences and profits of farms and dairies were kept in that language."—Though the Latin, it must be confessed, is not of the most classical description, Bishop Kennet, in the *Parochial Antiquities* (p. 349), has exhibited an original account delivered to the Prior and Convent of Burcester of all the gain and profit of one of their dairies in the seventh year of Henry the Fourth, 1406, wherein we have

"Pro uno *Scoldod* empto, iiii. Et pro uno *Cart-sadel*; uno *colero* cum uno *pari tractuum* emptis, xiv. Et pro altero *colero* cum alio *corio* empto, iv. Et pro *factura de Draugere* per Walterum Carpenter de Langeton, iiii. Et pro duobus *capistris* canabi cum *Wippecord* empt. iiii. Et pro uno *Dongecart* empto de Symone Adam cum pertinentiis suis, xiv."

EXCOMMUNICATION.

The singular extent to which the sentence of the church in this respect was sometimes carried, is curiously exemplified in Blomefield's *History of Norfolk* (vol. I. p. 253, n.).

"Hugh de Albany, Earl of Arundel and Sussex, at the coronation of Eleanor, daughter of Hugh Earl of Provence, then married to King Henry the Third, deputed the Earl of Warren to serve his office of the botelry, he being incapacitated to serve that office himself, as being then excommunicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, because, when the archbishop was hunting in the said Hugh's forest, in Sussex, he took away his dogs, the Archbishop claiming it as
—his

his right to hunt in any forest in England whenever he pleases, which matter was not then determined."

MERIC CASaubon.

Annals of the Life of Meric Casaubon are among the manuscripts given by him to the library belonging to the Chapter of Canterbury.

THE JESUITS.

Monsieur de la Laude, in the second volume, p. 325, of his *Voyage d'un François en Italie* (published at Venice in eight volumes octavo, 1769), speaking of the Palazzo Ricardi at Florence, built by Cosmo the Great in 1430, writes thus:

"Un voyageur moderne dit, qu'il est de gtiquette à Florence, de dire aux étrangers en leur montrant le Palais Ricardi, & le Collège des Jesuites, qui est vis-à-vis, Voilà la Berceau des Lettres, & voici leur Tombeau: Je m'en suis informé de bien des personnes, & tout le monde m'a assuré n'avoir jamais ouï dire à Florence une pareille absurdité."

INDEXES TO BOOKS.

Taubman comparoit les livres sans Index, à des Magazins sans Clefs, et à des Bôetes d'Apoticaire sans Inscriptions. *Ducasiana*, vol. ii. p. 225, edit. 1738.

JOHN TIPTOFT, FIRST EARL OF WORCESTER.

He was the son of John, fourth Lord Tiptoft, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, 7 Hen. IV. 1406; and afterwards, 10 Hen. IV. 1409. He was made Lord Treasurer of England, and created Earl of Worcester by Henry VI. 1449. While he was Speaker, he signed and sealed the deed for entailing the crown, 7 Henry IV. "Nominis totius Communitatis."

THE NAMES AND SIGNATURES OF THE AUTHORS OF THE BIOGRAPHIA BRITANNICA.

△ Denotes the person to be a Clergyman.

△ C. Philip Morant, of Colchester.

E. Mr. Campbell, who lived near Exeter-Change.

G. Mr. Oldys, of Gray's Inn,

H. Mr. Brougham, who dwelt in Holbourn.

△ R. Mr. Hinton, of Red-lion-square, who was also the writer of Dr. Bentley's Life.

△ T. Mr. Broughton, of the Temple.

HENRY PEACHAM.

"A Dialogue between The Crosse in Cheap and Charing Crosse, by Ryhen Pameach," 4to.

This Dialogue was made by Henry

Peacham, author of the Complete Gentleman, who was reduced to poverty in his old age, and wrote penny pamphlets.

JEWES IN ENGLAND.

Throsby, in the History of Leicester, in six pocket volumes, 1777, has preserved the following curious charter of Simon de Montefort, the first Earl of Leicester of that family, relating to the Jews:—

"Simon de Montefort, filius Comitiss Simonis de Montefort, Dominus Leicestræ, omnibus Christi fidelibus præsentem paginarum visuris vel auditoris Salutem in Domino. Noverit Universitas vestra me pro saluta animæ meæ et antecessorum et successorum meorum concessisse, et præsentem carta mea confirmasse pro me et hæredibus meis in-perpetuum, Burgensibus meis Leicestræ, et eorum hæredibus, Quod nullus Judæus neque Judæa in tempore meo, sive in tempore alicujus hæredum meorum usque in finem mundi, infra libertatem villæ Leicestræ habitabit, neque manebit, nec residentiam obtinebit. Volo etiam & præcipio quod hæredes mei post me istam Libertatem integram et illæsam Burgensibus prænominitatis observent, et in perpetuum warrantizent. In cujus rei Testimonium præsentem Cartam Sigillo meo muniri. Hiis Testibus Dno Almarico de Mittun, Dno Waltero de Aquila. Dno Rogero Blundo, Capellano. Williclino Basset. Willielmo de Miravall et aliis."

FORKS.

Voltaire says forks were in use in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (Hist. Générale, vol. ii. edit. 1757, p. 169). Speaking of the manners and customs of those ages, he says, "Mussus, Ecrivain Lombard du quatorzième siècle, regarde comme un grand luxe, les Fourchettes, les Cuillères & les Tasses d'Argent."

That the use of them was a novelty in Queen Elizabeth's reign, is evident from this passage in the first part of Fynes Morison's Itinerary, p. 208, who, speaking of his bargain with the patron of the vessel which conveyed him from Venice toward Constantinople, says, "We agreed with the master himself, who for seven gold crowns by the month, paid by each of us, did courteously admit us to his table, and gave us good diet, serving each man with his knife, and spoone, and his *forke* (to hold the meat, while he cuts it, for they hold it ill manners that one should touch the meat with his hand), and with a glass or cup to drink in peculiar to himself."

FOGS.

In the works of Wicliffe and Chaucer, instead

instead of egg we find *ey, eye, aie*, and *oy*; and *cyren, ayren*, or *eyryn*, was the ancient plural. "A merchant at the North Foreland, in Kent, asked for *eggs*, and the good-wyfe answered that she could speake no *Frenshe*; another sayde, that he would have *cyren*, then the good-wyfe sayd that she understood him wel." Caxton's *Virgil*, Lewis's *Life of Caxton*, p. 61.

GUILLotine.

The guillotine, with the axe falling in a groove, occurs among the old prints engraved by Albert Durer, in the representation of the death of the son of Titus Manlius, dated 1553.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENCES IN THE TIME OF HENRY THE EIGHTH.

Among the more interesting entries in the Northumberland household book, 1512, we find the following, of servant's wages yearly:—

"Furst, every rokker in the nurcy, 20s.
Every chaplayn graduate, 5 marc.
Every chaplayn not graduate, 40s.
Every Fawconer, if he be yeoman, 40s.
and if he be grome, 20s.
Every huntte, 20s.
Every footman, 40s. because of the moch werynge of his stuffe with labour."

In another part of the same work the following prices are fixed for different articles, and more ordered not to be given:—

"Capons, 2d.
Pygges, 3d. or 4d. a piece.
Geysee the same.
Chekyns, one ob. a pece.
Hennys, 2d.
Cunys, 2d.
Pluvers, 1d. a pece, or 1d. ob. at moste.
Cranyes, 16d. a pece.
Hearonsewys, 12d.
Mallardes, 2d.
Teylles, 1d.
Woodcockes, } 1d. or 1d. ob. a-pece.
Sea gullies, }
Styntes, 6 a peny.
Quaylles, 2d. a pece at moste.
Snypes, 3 a peny.
Pertrygys, 2d. a pece, yffe they be goode.
Redeshankes, 1d. ob. the pece.
Bytters, 12d a pece, so they be goode.
Femunttes, 12d.
Reys, 2d.
Kyrlewes, 12d.
Pacokes, 12d.
Wegions, 1d. ob.
Larkys, 12 for 2d.
"Item. It is thought goode that all

manar of wyld fewyll be bought at the fyrst hand, where they be gottyn, and a cator to be upoynted for the same; for it is thought that the pulters of Hemmyng-burgh and Clyf hathe great advantage of my lord yerely of sellynge of cunys and wyld fewyll."

SHIPS.

In our old poetry and romances we frequently read of ships superbly decorated. This was taken from real life. Froissart, speaking of the French fleet in 1387, prepared for the invasion of England under the reign of Richard the Second, says, that the ships were painted from top to bottom, glittering with gold. The ship of Lord Gay, of Tremoyll, was so sumptuously garnished that the painting and colours cost 2000 French frankes, more than 222 pounds of English currency at that time (see Grafton's *Chron.* p. 364). At his second expedition into France, in 1417, King Henry the Fifth was in a ship whose sails were of purple silk, most richly embroidered with gold (*Speed's Chron.* b. ix. p. 636, edit. 1611). Many other instances might be brought from ancient miniatures and illuminations.

EPITAPH ON THE POET COLLINS, IN CHESTER CATHEDRAL.

He is represented in a bas-relief above, in a reclining posture, just recovered from a fit of phrenzy, and apparently seeking refuge from his misfortunes in the consolations of the Gospel, while his lyre, and one of the first of his poems, lie neglected on the ground. The bas-relief is by Flaxman: the epitaph by Mr. Hayley.

Ye who the merits of the dead revere,
Who hold misfortune sacred, genius dear,
Regard this tomb, where Collins' hapless name

Solicits kindness with a double claim.
Tho' Nature gave him, and tho' Science taught,

The fire of fancy, and the reach of thought,
Severely doom'd to Penury's extreme,
He pass'd in madd'ning pain life's feverish dream;

While rays of genius only serv'd to shew
The thick'ning horror, and exalt his woe.
Ye walls that echo'd to his frantic moan,
Guard the due records of this grateful stone!
Strangers to him, enamour'd of his lays,
This fond memorial to his talents raise;
For this the ashes of a bard require,
Who, touch'd the tenderest notes of Pity's lyre;

Who join'd pure faith to strong poetic pow'rs,
Who, in reviving reason's lucid hours,
Sought on one Book his troubled mind to rest,
And rightly deem'd the Book of God the best.

The

The three last lines allude to the anecdote related in Dr. Johnson's *Life of Collins*.

CHARTERS.

The ceremony of laying a knife or sword upon the altar was the usual mode of ratifying grants before the invention of seals; and it appears that it was not entirely laid aside afterwards. King Stephen's last charter to the nuns of Barking, in Essex, was executed at the monastery by the ceremony of laying his

knife upon the altar of the Virgin Mary and St. Ethelburgh. (See *Lysons' Environs of London*, vol. iii. p. 60).

CHESS.

In the *Matricularium Librariæ Monasterii Petriburgensis*, L. vii. (printed in Gunton, p. 195), are "*Versus de Ludo Scaccarum*." Robert Helcot, who lived anno 1349, wrote *de ludo Scaccorum*; but by Pitts it may seem that his books began in prose. "The *Matricularium* (says Gunton), was a very antient one."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

VERSES WRITTEN BY MISS BETTY PITT, (SISTER TO THE LATE EARL OF CHATHAM,) ABOUT THE YEAR 1730.

HAPPY the virgin state, each maid how blest,

'Till cruel love invades her tender breast!

I once was bless'd with all that heav'n could give,

And Pope and Shakespeare read from morn till eve;

For those I left th' embroider'd eldest son,

Tho' many courted, I ne'er heeded one;

Like not Amynta, but in Tasso's strain,

While Digby was my constant swain;

Intent alone my joys in books to find,—

And all my wishes an accomplish'd mind:

My wish arriv'd, and just when happy made,

Digby step'd in, and love must be obey'd!

Digby, so heav'n ordain'd, my bliss supreme,

My midday sentiment, my midnight dream!

Good humour, beauty, wit, and radiant youth,

With the too specious charm, secure in truth;

Conspir'd to make that hero all divine,

Conspir'd to make me wish that hero mine.

In notes more sweet than Philomela sings,

He said a thousand, look'd ten thousand things;

Gods! how he look'd, when to my ravish'd sight

My fate first shew'd him as the north-star bright;

Where'er he fix'd like that, or light as air,

He quits his love and seeks another fair!

E'en now regardless of my sense or charms,

He flies to Sally, happy Sally's arms!

Oh! aid me, Murray; * Call my wand'ring swain,

Thy tuneful tongue shall never call in vain;

Oh! hear me, Murray! pity, Murray move,

And plead the cause, the sweetest cause of love!

But farewell, hope; my once lov'd books adieu,

Avaunt philosophy and Murray too!—

Digby, dear Digby, weds this fatal night,

Pope, I deny, "whatever is, is right."

TRANSLATION OF A PETITE CHANSON.
QUE VOS YEUX.

WHAT mean those eyes, those lovely glances!

That look which thus my soul entrances?

If they speak true, you love me dearly,

But, Chloe, do they speak sincerely?

Say does the tongue of Chloe's heart

Prompt the soft language they impart?

If they are not Love's faithful mirror,

Unveil the dear enchanting error;

Nor let those flattering eyes convey,

What your heart never meant to say.

Leicester, March, 1807.

W. G—1.

THE BENIGHTED PEASANTS.

DARK was the night, and o'er the plain

The shrill blast echoed to the main,

Loud foaming from afar;

Deeply the distant thunder roll'd,

And light'ning quick each peal foretold,

'Mid elemental war.

O'er the bleak heath a peasant hied,

His faithful partner by his side,

An infant in her arms:

Quickly, with trembling step, she past,

While he, as tender looks he cast,

'Thus quell'd her fond alarms.

Haste thee, Ermina, to our cot,

Where, all our present cares forgot,

Beside our cheerful fire,

Our sons shall welcome our return,

Nor shall in vain our bosoms burn

With every fond desire.

Nay, start not, love, 'tis but the wind,

That, rustling through some copse behind,

Shrill whistles o'er the plain;

While I am near, this faithful arm

Shall guard you from impending harm,

And chase away each pain.

Truth

* Earl of Mansfield.

Trust me, the weary way is past,
And into less'ning distance cast,
Is ev'ry tow'ring hill;
Soon shall we reach our peaceful home,
And in the thought of joys to come,
Forget this transient ill.

I know 'tis not alone your harm,
But all a parent's fond alarm,
Swells your maternal breast;
Nay, my sweet infant, cease to cry,
To your fond mother nestle nigh,
And hush your cares to rest.

Though the bleak wind with envious haste
Impels us o'er the dreary waste,
And howls along the plain;
Ah, think on those who, 'mid this night,
Are helpless tost, with wild affright,
Upon the stormy main.

Think how each eye with horror dwells,
Where every wave destruction swells,
And raging winds controul;
While round the foaming surges rise,
And, mounting to the darken'd skies,
The threat'ning billows roll.

Methinks I see the vessel tost,
While to fond hope its inmates lost
Look round with wan despair;
It sinks, it sinks, to rise no more!
Its shatter'd wrecks deface the shore,
And wild shrieks rend the air!

Save them, oh save them, hand divine!
Unbounded pow'r o'er all is thine,
Oh save each sinking soul!
Oh guide them to the friendly shore,
Where stormy winds shall rage no more,
Nor ocean's billows roll!

Yet why that deeply-troubled look?
Why with such inward grief is shook
Your agitated frame?
These scenes of woe, of deep despair,
These shrieks that rend the frightened air,
To us are but a name.

Though storms may sweep the dreary heath,
No roaring ocean threatens death
Amid the dark abyss;
Our woes will shortly disappear,
Comfort's bright rays will banish fear,
And sorrow yield to bliss.

E'en now we reach the friendly wood,
Beneath whose shade our cot has stood,
The storms of many a year;
Revive, my love, our home is nigh,
Nor pain my heart with that deep sigh,
That anguish-speaking tear.

See our lov'd cot, whose lowly roof
No grating sounds of harsh reproof,
No discord ever knew!
Its humble walls, its pleasing shade,
Seem by the kindred virtues made,
For happiness and you.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 157.

Our cheerful fire, that long'd-for sight,
Already thro' the casement bright,
Shines from the blazing hearth;
Receive our thanks, oh Pow'r divine!
To thee our service we resign,
Direct our future path!

Clapham Common.

H. W. B.

DISAPPOINTMENT,

IMITATION OF MODERN POETRY.

NOT a breeze crisp'd the leaves of the
bow'r,

Not a murmur was heard through the air,
As with twilight approach'd the blest hour,
Love had fix'd for a sight of my fair.

Expectation had flush'd ev'ry nerve,
While on tiptoe I listen'd around,
Not a soul could my glances observe,
Not a footstep was heard on the ground.

Ev'ry object now faded from sight,
While my thoughts were still fix'd on my
love,

O'er my fancy they beam'd such a light,
That I mark'd not the darkness above.

How my heart beat its cell in my breast,
As the form of a female I spied,
Till in rapture to feel myself blest,
I resolv'd for a moment to hide.

Then I heard how she eagerly sought,
To discover the nook where I lay,
Till I felt so transported, I thought,
Her desires were increas'd by delay.

Round the bow'r she repeatedly mov'd,
Like an angel that fancy creates,
When I rush'd and exclaim'd,—"My be-
lov'd!"

And it hoarsely replied "Supper waits."

A.B.E.

ELEGY,

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. MARY RUSSELL RICKMAN, OF BARCOMBE, SUSSEX; WHO DIED ON THE 28th OF APRIL, 1807; AGED 82 YEARS.

When Old Time led thee to thy end,
Goodness, and thee, fill'd up one monument.
Shakespeare.

SAY, in a world, where vice, and folly reign,
Where noise and falsehood drown the voice
of truth;

Where dire corruption seizes e'en the plain,
And spreading cities, poison age and youth.

Where wealth and riot, with unfeeling eye,
See want contiguous, lay bright merit low;
Hear unreliev'd of poverty the sigh;
Nor take from out their hoard, to lessen
woe:

Where war's wide wasting scourge with
ruthless ire,
Sweeps millions yearly from the face of day;
And leaves the groaning orphan, wife and
sire,

To penury, to grief, and tears, a prey:

SO

Say,

Say, 'midst so much of error, and of wrong,
 Shall we not bring each consolation forth;
 Each bright exception take, to deck the song,
 Each instance give of goodness, and of
 worth?

When the sad traveller pursues his way,
 In storms and darkness, weary, sick at
 soul;

Shall we not point him out the friendly ray,
 That gleams some comfort, 'mid the dreary
 whole?

Where Ouse's current laves the lovely scene;
 In Harcombe's solitude, from towns afar;
 With goodness-unaffected, mind serene,
 And of her little world the polar star;

Dwelt she, whose life devoted but to good,
 Spread to the poor, and friendless, kind
 relief;

The wand'ring suppliant she ne'er with-
 stood,

Or turn'd an inattentive ear to grief.

Full forty years in virtuous deeds alone,
 Dispensing every blessing here she dwelt;
 Affectionate and kind, she meekly shone;
 Perform'd each duty, and spoke all she felt.

O ye! who waste your stores in joyless state,
 O ye! who hoards on hoards are heaping
 high;

Blush, as ye pass her charitable gate,
 And learn of her to live, of her to die.

Console that such there are, while thus the
 bard,

Exulting pictures Rickman's virtuous days;
 No venal motive calls forth his regard,
 For ne'er on him shone her benignant
 rays.

I see the sad procession moving slow,
 And crowds in tears its solemn course
 attend;

Exclaiming, as their heart-felt sorrows flow,
 There goes the sufferer's, there the poor
 man's friend!

Take comfort, mourners! brief is mortal life;
 A little hour is only granted here;
 O! lead it void of error, wrongs, and strife,
 Lead it, like her, whose death extorts the
 tear.

Take comfort, mourners! full of years she
 fell,
 Devoted to benevolence and truth;
 Of all her virtues, all her goodness tell,
 To cheer the aged, and instruct the
 youth.

And when the heart is sick, and all is drear,
 To bear you up amid a world of woe,
 Let such examples, through the gloom appear,
 Nor miss the roses, 'mong the thorns that
 grow.

CL10.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM HANCE'S (TOOLEY STREET,
) *for a Method of rendering Beaver and
 other Hats Water-proof.*

WE are directed by this invention
 to take a thin shell, made of wool,
 hair, and fine beaver, to form the crown
 of the hat, and another shell or plate,
 of the same materials, for the brim.
 These parts are to be dyed black, and
 finished without glue or other stiffening,
 in order that they may not be injured by
 the rain, which in other beaver hats,
 after being exposed to a heavy shower of
 rain, draws out the glue, which sticks
 down the nap, and makes it appear old
 and greasy. The shell may be made
 in one piece only, in the shape of the
 hat, blocked deep enough to admit of
 the brim being cut from the crown.
 The under side of the shell and the inside
 of the crown must then be made water-
 proof by first laying on a coat of size or
 thin paste, strong enough to bear a coat
 of copal-varnish; and when thoroughly
 dry, another coat of boiled linseed-oil.
 When dry, the crown must be put on a
 block, and a willow or cotton body or
 shape, wove on purpose, put into the

inside of the crown, and cemented in.
 When dry it must be finished with a
 hot iron, and the crown is done. The
 brim must in like manner be cemented
 to a substance or body made with willow
 or other fit material, sufficiently thick to
 make the inside of the brim. The brim
 and body are now to be pressed together,
 after which, the underside of the brim
 may be covered with another shell of
 beaver or silk shag. The crown and
 brim are to be sewed together: the edge
 of the brim must be oiled and varnished
 with copal-varnish and boiled linseed-oil,
 to prevent any ruin getting in. The ce-
 ment used for sticking the parts together
 may be made with one pound of gum
 senegal, one pound of starch, one pound
 of glue, and one ounce of bees-wax,
 boiled in about one quart of water.
 Hats made in this way require only to
 be wiped dry after being exposed to the
 heaviest rain.

MR. RALPH WALKER'S (BLACKWALL,) *for
 a Mode of making Ropes and Cordage.*

Mr. Walker's invention is applicable
 to the making of ropes and cordage of
 every

every dimension or size, from a small line to the largest cable. The machinery made use of in this business does not admit of a description without the aid of plates. By the mode adopted the yarns are all laid so as to be made to bear an equal proportion of the strain in the strand and rope, and the strands are laid uniformly in the rope; and each strand and rope receives throughout an equal degree of twist, by which the rope is rendered stronger than it would otherwise be, and of an uniform degree of strength throughout: the same is either wholly done by one machine and operation, or separately by different machines and operations.

DR. CAREY'S (ISLINGTON,) for an Invention of various Contrivances for preventing or checking Fires, &c.

Dr. Carey has in his specification shewn the applicability of his invention to various purposes, as will be seen by our present brief description. He supposes, first, a cistern to be placed in the upper part of a building to contain water, either that which falls in rain, or which may be thrown up by means of a pump. From this cistern a pipe is to be conducted into a room, which terminates in a cock near the ceiling. The plug of the cock is to be furnished with a projecting cross bar, to one end of which is attached a weight sufficient to turn the plug, and keep the cock open, when it is not prevented by any other force, the cock being placed side ways, as the ball cock of a common cistern, and the weight acting as the ball in its descent. To the other end of the bar let a cord be attached, which being drawn tight and made fast below will keep the cock shut. This cord at night is to be fastened to a ring in the floor, so that if the fire burn any part of it, the weight may fall, and set the cock running. Ring-weights may be used instead of rings fastened to the floor; these may be moved in the day time to a convenient place. From one pipe several branches and cocks may be conducted to different parts of the room, so that, wherever the fire breaks out, it may burn a cord and set a cock running. To scatter the water, each cock may terminate in a large rose: or instead of several roses, one large shallow vessel may be used nearly equal in size to the ceiling, with a slight descent toward the centre, and full of holes; which vessel is to receive the water from all the cocks.

The weight fastened to the bar of the cock may be connected with an alarm which shall be set off by the fall of the weight, and give notice of the fire.

The second thing noticed by the patentee is a Chimney Shower-bath upon the same principle of a pipe proceeding from a cistern, with cross bar, &c. When a chimney is on fire, the cock is to be opened by means of a wire, and kept open till the fire is extinguished. It is obvious that the same cistern will answer for both these purposes.

Dr. Carey next describes a Chimney-Stopper, which, by excluding the air will as effectually extinguish a fire in the chimney as water. This stopper is to be made of metal or wood, in a single piece or in several parts; and it may be ornamented so as to serve for a chimney-board or fire-screen.

The fourth part of this invention is a Damper Gridiron, with round, semicircular, triangular, square, or rhombic bars, placed in contact with each other or nearly so: the semicircular bars having the flat side down; the triangular resting on the base; the rhombic having the acute angles above and below, and the square being placed either side to side, or angle to angle. This gridiron is to be furnished with a pan in front, to receive the fat, in the same form as the pan attached to hollow or concave-barred gridirons. The advantages of this gridiron above others is that the meat cannot be smoked or singed, however full the fire may be of smoke or blaze; and the fat flowing into the pan, there is no danger of setting fire to the chimney.

Fifthly, a Lock-lantern for Stables, Nurseries, &c. The lantern is covered with wire, and its peculiar advantage consists in the mode of fastening to prevent children and servants from getting access to the light.

Sixthly, a Fire-cloak or Gown, to protect the wearer from external fire, or extinguish fire in the wearer's clothes. It may be manufactured of any substance not very liable to catch fire, such as leather, silk, calimanco, &c. and lined with the same. Between the inside and outside there should be a stuffing of wool or hair.

Seventhly, a Soot-trap for Chimneys. For this purpose the chimney is to be fitted a few inches above the fire-place with a stone slab, or metal plate, leaving in it a hole for the smoke to ascend. To this hole is to be fitted a moveable

tube or box, the upper end of which is open, and the lower end grated with thin bars, or with a bottom perforated with numerous holes. In this box is to be placed coarse gravel, pebbles, &c. which will leave a passage for the smoke, as a sort of strainer. The smoke passing through this strainer, and depositing part of its soot, the strainer must be occasionally removed to be cleansed.

Eighthly, a Soot-trap Stove is described by the Doctor upon the same principles. The advantage of which, we are told, if properly managed, will so far diminish the collection of soot in chimneys, that they will very seldom require to be swept: the danger of fire in a chimney thus constructed will be nearly done away, and the smoking of chimneys in many cases prevented.

Ninthly, a Chimney Water-trough is intended to produce the same desirable effects. The chimney being stopped as before; from the back edge of the plate or slab, let a ledge descend a few inches, under which a metal trough is to be placed so as to fit the breadth of the chimney, and to present an opening of two or more inches in front and rear of the descending ledge. The lower edge of the ledge is to be exactly horizontal, to form a parallel line with the water in the trough, and it is to descend so low, that if the trough were filled with water, the liquid would entirely stop the passage.

The trough is to be supplied with water from a reservoir by means of a ball cock, and it is to be emptied, when necessary; through a pipe and cock placed at the bottom for the purpose.

Tenthly, a Chimney-damper, consisting of a double hair or woollen cloth large enough to cover and close the opening of the chimney, and which is to be applied wet, in case the chimney is on fire.

The last things described by the patentee are a Water Candlestick and Candle. A pan, basin, &c. of six or more inches deep is to be furnished with a socket, the top of which is at least half an inch lower than the margin of the pan, and the diameter of its bore proportioned to the size of the candle intended to be used. The socket to have one or more holes near the bottom to let the water pass freely. Let water be poured into the pan until it rise about an eighth or quarter of an inch above the top of the socket; and the candle is to be thicker in proportion to the wick than common candles.

Such are the outlines of the specification before us: some of the principles contained in it certainly have not that sort of claim to novelty as to give Dr. Carey an exclusive title to the use of them, and we doubt very much as to the utility and practicability of others.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL:

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

AMONG the means which have, in the highest degree, contributed to give effect and currency to the improvements and discoveries in MODERN HUSBANDRY, may be mentioned the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, and of the Societies which flourish in every enlightened district of the empire, and the publication and diffusion of their Reports and Proceedings. The Board of Agriculture in particular distinguished itself at an early period of its existence, by causing surveys to be made of every county, in which the state of its husbandry,

its produce, soil, and general industry were to be described—it circulated these surveys in the manner of proof-sheets for correction; and it is now employed in preparing, under able editors, corrected editions and improved surveys, and in laying them before the public, with all the dispatch which is consonant with accuracy. These improved and corrected County Surveys, as published by the Board of Agriculture, may perhaps be compared with the famous Domesday Survey of the Norman conqueror, as far as the enlightened views and superior policy

licy of our own times can be compared with the imperfect conceptions of a dark age. Doubtless this great undertaking will continue to be justly appreciated, and will become the Domesday Book of distant ages, conferring distinction on the reign of George the Third; and transmitting all the past experience of husbandmen in every kind of soil, and under every variety of circumstance, for their warning and example. Every British subject is interested in knowing the progress which the Board of Agriculture has made in this grand work, and we have subjoined a list of the corrected Surveys which have already been published, and have annexed the names of their respective editors.

Argyle, by Dr. Smith.

Clydesdale, by John Naismith, Esq.

East-Lothian, by R. Somerville, Esq.

Essex, by Arthur Young, Esq.

Fife, by Dr. Thomson.

Gloucestershire, by Mr. Rudge.

Hertfordshire, by Arthur Young, Esq.

Herefordshire, by John Duncumb, Esq.

Kent, by John Boys, Esq.

Lancaster, by John Holt, Esq.

Lincolnshire, by Arthur Young, Esq.

Middlesex, by John Middleton, Esq.

Mid-Lothian, by George Robertson, Esq.

Norfolk, by Nathaniel Kent, Esq.

Norfolk, by Arthur Young, Esq.

Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, by Messrs. Baile, Culley, and Pringle.

Nottinghamshire, by Robert Lowe, Esq.

Perth, by Dr. Robertson.

Roxburgh and Selkirk, by Dr. Douglas.

Salop, by Mr. Plymley.

Somersetshire, by John Billingsley, Esq.

Staffordshire, by W. Pitt, Esq.

Suffolk, by Arthur Young, Esq.

Yorkshire (the West Riding), by Robert Browne, Esq.

Yorkshire, (the North Riding), by John Tuke, Esq.

Other Surveys will follow, at the rate of six or eight per annum. Essex by Mr. Young, and Gloucestershire by Mr. Rudge, have been published within these few days; and Invernesshire and Devonshire are in the press. We are happy to observe, that several of them have already arrived at second editions, and indeed as such a practical and useful work, either entirely, or separately as relating to particular counties, addresses itself to the curiosity, the self-interest, and the patriotism of every Englishman; it ought to constitute a permanent feature of every Englishman's library.

We congratulate the public on a re-

cent event of much consequence to Literature, and to the comforts of its unsuccessful or imprudent votaries: we refer to the substantial bequest which has been made to the Society called *THE LITERARY FUND*, by the late *THOMAS NEWTON*, Esq. a gentleman allied to the family of the great philosopher, in whose life-time he was born. Besides appointing the Society his residuary legatee, from which a considerable surplus may be expected; he has left to it in direct legacies:

2000*l.* 3 per cent. consols,

2000*l.* 3 per cent. reduced, and

2100*l.* 4 per cents.

By this fortunate event the Society is placed on a permanent foundation, and with the aid which it receives from its annual subscriptions, and the munificent donations made to it by liberal and opulent individuals, there is reason to hope that it may render essential services to the cause of literature and science. In every public reference to this meritorious establishment, it is impossible to avoid noticing the persevering exertions of Mr. *DAVID WILLIAMS*, who was the founder, and we believe the original projector of the Society, and who has for many years fostered it with parental assiduity, by filling the office of its secretary.

Mr. *PARK*, the antiquary, who has lately gratified the literary world with his extended edition of *Lord Orford's Royal and Noble Authors*, has been engaged also in preparing for publication, a new edition of the *Harleian Miscellany*, the first Volume of which is soon expected to appear. This valuable repository of curious tracts and historical documents, which has of late years become exceedingly rare, will in the new edition receive considerable augmentation: the *Harleian Manuscripts* deposited in the British Museum, having furnished sufficient materials, it is thought, for the formation of two supplemental volumes to those formerly collected by Mr. *Oidys*.

The Board of Ordnance have determined to supply the Royal Observatory of Greenwich with a new set of Instruments.

Mr. *RAYMOND*, to whom the public are obliged for the interesting account of the Life of *Derinody*, is preparing for publication, a complete edition of the Works of that unfortunate Poet, under the appropriate title of the *Harp of Erin*.

Mr. *CHAPTAL*, who lately resigned the office

office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the French Government, for the avowed purpose of devoting himself exclusively to science, has just completed a capital work, on the Application of Chemistry to the Arts. A Translation has been undertaken in London, and will appear in the course of the month of June.

Dr. MAYO, Dr. STANGER, and Mr. RAMSDEN, have reported to the Committee of the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, that twenty-one of the children who were vaccinated on the 10th of April, 1801, and inoculated with Small-pox matter on the 9th of August, 1802, and again on the 13th of November, 1804, were re-inoculated with Small-pox matter, on the 23d. of February, 1807, without any consequence, except slight inflammation of the inoculated part, in a few instances; and in these cases a small pustule on the part where the matter was inserted.

A Classical Collection of Sonnets, made by Mr. CAPEL LOFFT will speedily appear under the title of *Laurana*.

Mr. NICHOLSON, to whose scientific labours this country is under so many obligations, has undertaken an entirely new Chemical Dictionary, to be printed in one large volume octavo; and it is in such forwardness, that its publication may be expected in three or four months.

Dr. ADAMS, physician to the Small-Pox-Hospital, will publish in a few days, a Popular View of the present State of Knowledge in the Practice of Vaccine Inoculation.

The Grammar of Philosophy, on the approved plan of Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography, and Robinson's Grammar of History, may be expected to appear before Midsummer.

An Exposition of the Historical Books of the New Testament, with Reflections subjoined to each Section, by the late Rev. TIMOTHY KENRICK, will appear in the course of the summer. It will form three volumes in royal 8vo.

A Palestine Association has lately been formed, on the plan of the African Society; the object of which is to promote the ends of learning, in forwarding and assisting discoveries in the interior of Syria and Palestine. The following are the various subjects to which the attention of the travellers, selected by the committee, to be sent into Syria, and other regions of the east at the expense of the Association, is to be directed:—

1.—Astronomical observations to ascertain

the situations of the most remarkable places.

2.—Ranges and heights of mountains.

3.—Breadth and depth of rivers, with their courses, fords, and bridges; wells and fountains; whether of sweet, salt, or brackish water.

4.—Times and extent of inundations.

5.—Every other observation relative to the geography and topography of Palestine, which may be of use in the formation of a more accurate map of the country than has hitherto appeared.

6.—Process of agriculture in all parts.

7.—To compose a meteorological journal according to a form prepared for the purpose in England, and in which shall be comprised an accurate statement of the winds and temperature for the whole year, mentioning the place, time, and exposure.

8.—A list of the natural productions of Palestine, with a description of the soil and situation of those that are more rare; particular attention to be paid to the culture and use of the date and the palm trees.

9.—To observe the uses, of any kind whatever, the other botanical productions of the country are applied; whether these uses are publicly known or kept secret in particular families, and what is their medicinal or chemical value.

10.—To detect the errors of former travellers.

11.—To make accurate drawings of the implements of masonry, carpenter's work, and other handicrafts.

12.—Substance and quantity of food consumed in the families of the inhabitants in different situations in life.

13.—Whence the neighbourhood of Jerusalem is supplied with fuel and timber for building.

14.—To endeavour to trace the progress of the Israelites under Moses and Joshua in their operations against the possessors of the Promised Land, and the subsequent distribution of the tribes; verifying characteristic epithets given to the several countries mentioned in the Scriptures, and to continue the same observations throughout the whole of Palestine with reference to the latter periods of the Jewish history.

15.—To write in Arabic and English characters the name of every town, village, river, mountain, &c. by which the traveller may pass; and to observe the greatest accuracy in marking down their respective bearings, and their distances, in computed miles, and in hours.

16.—The strictest attention must be paid to the draughts, plans, and sketches of the country; and drawings will be made of those buildings which appear to be of importance from their undoubted antiquity, or architectural peculiarities.

17.—It would be extremely desirable to form

form an ample collection of inscriptions, manuscripts, and medals, and other valuable monuments of antiquity, whether Hebrew, Phœnician, Greek, or Roman.

18.—Estimate of the present population of Palestine, with details of the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

19.—Vestiges of ancient cultivation in parts of the country now desolate and unproductive.

20.—Weights; and measures of time, distance, and capacity.

21.—The present modes of dividing the year and day, in use among the Arabs, Turks, Christians of each denomination, and Jews; as well as the state of trade and manufactures within the limits of Palestine, and its vicinity.

A variety of other subjects of inquiry of a more particular and detailed nature cannot fail to suggest themselves to the committee, when they are preparing their instructions for their travellers.

The following is a list of the members of the committee appointed by the association:

A. Hamilton, D. D. F. R. S. V. P. A. President.

Earl of Aberdeen, Treasurer.

William Hamilton, Esq. F. S. A. Secretary.

George Browne, Esq.

Rev. W. Cockburn.

J. Spencer Smith, Esq. LL. D. F. R. S. F. S. A.

MR. BYERLEY'S Translation of *Machiavel's Prince*, is in the press, and will be printed in an elegant octavo volume, embellished with a head of Machiavel.

The same gentleman's Translation of *Don Quixote*, which has been finished these two years, will be immediately put to press, and appear in six elegant cabinet volumes, embellished with engravings.

MR. DIBBIN, the celebrated composer, proposes to publish a new periodical work, consisting of a series of short and simple Essays and Songs; calculated in their general operation, progressively to assist the musical education of young ladies at boarding schools, called the *Musical Mentor*; or, *St. Cecilia at School*.

An Essay on the Authenticity and Antiquity of the Poems of Ossian, in which the objections of Mr. Malcolm Laing, are particularly considered and refuted, is preparing for publication, by PATRICK GRAHAM, D. D. minister of Aberfoyle.

MR. WILLIAM SPENCE, F. L. S. has in the press a work, entitled *Britain Independent of Commerce*. The object of this publication is to show, in opposition to the commonly received doctrines,

that this country does not gain any accession of riches from her trade; that her wealth, her prosperity, and her power, are wholly derived from resources inherent in herself; and consequently that we have no reason to be alarmed, although our enemies should succeed in their attempts to exclude us from commerce with every part of the globe.

A new Spanish and English Grammar is announced by Mr. THOMAS PLANQUARS.

The first number of the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London, is expected to make its appearance early in June.

MR. BREWSTER, of Edinburgh, has invented a new Astrometer, for finding the rising and setting of the stars and planets, and their position in the heavens, which is said to be more simple in its construction, and more extensive in its application, than any before invented. The use of this instrument is thus described: To find the name of any particular star that is observed in the heavens, place the astrometer due north and south, and when the star is near the horizon, shift the moveable index till the two sights point to the star. The side of the index will then point out, on the exterior circle, the star's amplitude. With this amplitude enter the third scale from the centre, and find the declination of the star in the second circle. Shift the moveable horary circle, till the time at which the observation is made, be opposite the star's declination; and the index will point to the time at which it passes the meridian. The difference between the time of the stars southing, and twelve o'clock at noon, converted into degrees of the equator, and added to the right ascension if the star comes to the meridian after the sun, but subtracted from it if the star souths before the sun, will give the right ascension of the star. With the right ascensions and declinations thus found, enter a table of the right ascensions and declinations of the principal fixed stars, and you will discover the name of the star which corresponds with these numbers. The astrometer may be employed in the solution of various other problems.

DR. THORNTON has laid before the public two new cases, in which the oxygen gas has performed striking cures in asthma. The subject of one of these was, Mr. Williams, who had been afflicted in the most alarming manner for several years, but who, by inhaling the oxygen gas,

gas, aided with tonic medicines, was perfectly cured in a few weeks. Mr. Williams has now been free from asthma upwards of two years, which he ascribes entirely to the pneumatic medicine.

Mr. TAUNTON, surgeon to the City and Finsbury Dispensaries, has again appealed to the public upon the necessity of establishing a fund, to be connected with charitable institutions, for the relief of the ruptured poor. He contends, that nearly one-tenth part of mankind are afflicted with hernia: of course the prevention of an evil attendant upon this calamity, is of the utmost importance. The distressing scenes which he is called on frequently to witness, and which he has described very pathetically, might, he says, generally be prevented by a proper bandage or truss, applied in the beginning of the disease, and continued with care. This might be accomplished at a small expence, compared with the good that would accrue to society; it would even be a saving to the community at large, by the prevention of accidents which always tend to increase the parochial rates.

Dr. OLBERS has written to Dr. Young, foreign secretary to the Royal Society, announcing his discovery of another new planet, on the 29th and 30th of March last. This planet, which he calls Vesta, is apparently about the size of a star, of the 5th or 6th magnitude, and was first seen in Virgo. On the 29th of March, at 8^h 21^m, mean time 184° 8': N. declination 11° 47'; on the 30th at 12^h 33^m mean time 189° 52': N. declination, 11° 54'. It has since been seen by Mr. GROOMBRIDGE, at his observatory on Blackheath, who says, it appears like a star of the sixth magnitude, of a dusky colour, similar in appearance to the Herschel.

In the Duke of Buccleugh's Collection, there has lately been found a curious manuscript of the Statutes of the orders of the Garter and Bath, with various old drawings; among the latter are portraits of Richard III. and of Anne, his queen. These drawings prove to be the originals from which the late Lord Orford's outlines were taken, as represented in his "Historic Doubts."

Mr. GEORGE FIELD has invented an improved Stove for heating rooms, or drying various articles, which unites the various advantages of heating, boiling, steaming, evaporating, drying, ventilating, &c. The height of the stove is

about five feet and an half; its diameter two and a half, and that of the flues four inches. The external part is constructed of brick, and the internal parts of thin Ryegate or fire-stone, except the top of the fire-place, which is a plate of cast-iron. This stove might be adapted to the drying of malt and hops, perhaps of herbs, corn, and seeds, generally. It might also be accommodated to the purposes of sugar-bakers, connected with the great fires employed for their boilers.

Dr. PARRY has laid before the Bath Society, some account of his improved sheep by Spanish mixture, in a series of propositions which he demonstrated by specimens exhibited before the society. Dr. Parry in his experiments employed Herefordshire ewes, and the rams employed for the original crosses were Merinos. (1.) The first proposition is, that the wool of the fourth cross of this breed is fully equal in fineness to that of the male parent stock in England. (2.) By breeding from select Merino-Ryeland rams and ewes of this stock, sheep may be obtained, the fleeces of which are superior both to those of the cross-bred parents, and of course to those of the original progenitors of the pure Merino blood in England. (3.) From mixed rams of this breed, sheep may be obtained, having wool at least equal in fineness to the best that can be procured from Spain. (4.) Wool from sheep of a proper modification of Merino and Ryeland, will make cloth equal to that from the Spanish wool imported into this country. (5.) The proportion of fine wool in the fleeces of the cross breed, is equal, if not superior, to that of the best Spanish piles, and it is more profitable in the manufacture than the best Spanish. (6.) The lamb's wool of the Merino-Ryeland breed, will make finer cloth than the best of that of the pure Merino breed. (7.) Should long wool of this degree of fineness be wanted for shawls, &c. this can be effected by allowing the fleece to remain on the animal unshorn two years. (8.) This stock is already much improved as to the form of the carcase, compared with the Merinos originally imported.

Mr. THELWALL is about to commence, at his Institution for the Cultivation of English Gratory, and Cure of Impediments, in Bedford-Place, a Course of Six Lectures, particularly addressed to the junior Members of the New Parliament, on the objects and genuine characteristics

tics of senatorial and popular eloquence, the causes of the present declining state of oratory and popular talent, and the means of improving our national elocution. The lectures will commence on the evening of Monday, June 8th, and will be continued on Monday evenings only. They will be illustrated by oratorical recitations, extemporary declamations, and critical sketches of several of the most celebrated statesmen and parliamentary orators of the preceding generation; including Lords Chatham, Maulefield, Camden, Ashburton, Mr. Grenville, Charles Townshend, Pitt, Burke, Fox, &c. Mr. Thelwall also proffers his private instructions to young senators, desirous of improving their oratorical talents; and offers to superintend a select number of pupils from the colleges and public schools, during the approaching recess.

SWEDEN.

A Swedish naturalist has discovered the smallest animal of the order of mammalia that has been yet seen: he calls this animal *sorex caniculatus*; it is a kind of earth-mouse.

DENMARK.

Much has of late years been done in Denmark for the education of the poor. A law, respecting the establishment of country schools, which was promulgated in October last year, seems to crown the honourable endeavours of the Danish government towards this important object. Schools for the peasants and the poor have long been established throughout the country; but partly they were too few; partly the school-masters were not sufficiently paid, and therefore mostly compelled to seek a livelihood by other employments. The present law directs that the country shall be divided into school-districts, in each of which there is to be a school, and no district must be larger than the children may, as to the distance, without inconvenience attend the school. A decent income, with free house, is appointed for the masters; and all parents are compelled to send their children regularly to school after the age of seven years. The children are divided according to their age and proficiency into different classes, which are to attend the school at different times of the day and the week, so that no child is taken away from its parents more than a part of the day. Instruction is to be given in reading, writing, arithmetic, and religion, and to those who have capacity and inclination

for it, in the history and geography of their country. None are to be dismissed from school before they can read both print and plain writing, and give a rational account of the principles of christianity. These regulations are, for the first, limited to the islands of Zealand, Funen, Coland, and Galster; but after they have been tried, they will, no doubt, perhaps with some alterations and improvements, be extended to all the rest of Denmark.

The Supreme Court of Justice at Copenhagen, has laid before the King an account of all criminals in the Danish dominions, (including Iceland and the Indian colonies,) on whom sentence has been passed in the year 1806; in which it is stated that two hundred and five criminals, eighteen of whom were foreigners, were in that year sentenced to corporeal punishment, five for murder, eight for other capital crimes, seven for forgery, the rest for inferior offences, and that the number of criminals bears a proportion to the whole population of the kingdom and colonies, as one to ten thousand.

A. Gross, a furrier of Copenhagen, has invented a method of making black hats of seal-skin, and has obtained a royal patent, which entitles him to the sole fabrication of that article for three years.

An official paper of Copenhagen, gives an account of the state of the Danish colonies in Greenland for the year 1804; from which it appears that there were in that year caught forty-seven whales, five thousand one hundred seals, six bears, and two hundred and ninety unicorns. Seven ships were employed in the trade, and exported goods to the amount of sixty-nine thousand one hundred and five rix dollars, of which were provisions for twenty-five thousand three hundred and forty-five rix dollars. The total population of all the colonies was, as far as could be ascertained up to June 1805, six thousand and forty-six persons, which is an increase of one hundred and eighty-one since the year 1802. It is much complained of that nothing could till that time be done in the inoculation of the cow-pock, because the matter sent from Copenhagen had been found ineffective.

GERMANY.

Dr. SCHROETER, from a variety of observations made at Lilienthal, has reason to believe that the planet discovered by Dr. Olbers, some time back, and called by his name, is about the size of the moon; that the Piazzi is about three-fourths of the size of the Olbers; and the

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Harding rather more than half: that the atmosphere of Piazzzi is nearly fifteen times denser than that of the earth: that the atmosphere of Olbers is about ten times denser than that of the earth: and that the atmosphere of Harding is nearly equal to our own. But he adds, that there is still reason to suppose its atmosphere denser than that of any of the earlier-discovered planets, from the changes in the appearances of its light.

FRANCE.

M. DE LANDE, to whose scientific labours this Magazine has been so frequently indebted, died at Paris on the 7th of April, aged 75. By his will he ordered his body to be dissected, and the skeleton to be placed in the Museum of Natural History. His relations, however, regardless of the injunction, caused him to be interred a few days after his death. His funeral was attended by the members of the National Institute.

The class of sciences in the French National Institute, has just published the first volume of Memoirs presented to it by learned foreigners, and vol. ii. of its own Memoirs. It has also published the first volume of *The Meridian of Dunkirk*, being the basis of the metric-decimal system: this work will contain all the observations and methods of calculation, which have fixed the fundamental principles of the metrical system, the metre and the kilogramme.

Mr. HAUSMAN has given an account of the manner in which the solution of indigo is prepared by means of an alkaline solution of red arsenic, for the use of calico printers. He merely makes a caustic alkaline solution of red arsenic, to which he adds, while it is in a boiling state, a sufficient quantity of indigo bruised, in order to obtain a very deep shade, which may be rendered more or

less intense, by diluting the solution of indigo with a weak ley of caustic potash.

M. VEAU DE LAUNAY, in a letter to M. De Lametherie, says, he has frequently repeated the experiments made by Messrs. Pacchiani and Brugnattelli, relative to the formation of the muriatic acid, and always with success, that is with the formation of the muriatic acid at the zinc pile, in a manner more or less perceptible.

Messrs. BIOT and ARAGO have finished a grand work upon the affinities between the different gases and light.

ITALY.

M. PIAZZI at Palermo, and M. CALLANDELLI at Rome, have recently made observations on several stars, from which it appears that some of the stars give a grand parallax of five seconds, particularly Lyra, which, next to Sirius, is the most brilliant star in our hemisphere, from whence it would result that it is one of the least distant. If there be five seconds of simple parallax, the distance ought to be fourteen hundred thousand millions of leagues, that is, five times less than has previously been supposed.

EAST INDIES.

The city of Batavia contains about one hundred and fifteen thousand inhabitants, the annual loss of which by death is about four thousand; and the Dutch in proportion to their numbers, contribute most largely to this list of mortality. The Dutch, including the half-cast, lose nine in one hundred; the Chinese, three and three-fifths; the natives and Malays, two and one-fifth; and the slaves, seven and four-fifths. The mortality among European females is not nearly so great as among the males; and this fact proves that intemperance is the principal cause of mortality.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT of the TRANSACTIONS of the PHYSICAL and MATHEMATICAL CLASS of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE in 1806.

By M. CUVIER, SECRETARY to the SOCIETY.

DURING the year 1806, M. Cuvier observes, several new and important experiments have been made by different distinguished chemists on crude platina, from which the most clear and satisfactory results have been obtained,

It will be recollected, he proceeds to say, that in endeavouring to discover the cause of the different colours of the triple salts of platina, M. Descotils perceived that the red colour of some of them was owing to the presence of an unknown metal.

Fourcroy and Vanquelin, on their part, examined the black powder, which remains after dissolving platina; and finding that, in some of their experiments,

it exhaled a strong metallic odour, and in others assumed a more fixed form, they were led to regard it as a new metallic substance, the different properties of which they attributed to its different degrees of oxygenation.

During this same period, Mr. Tennant examined this black powder, and succeeded in separating it into two metals, one of which was fixed, and the other extremely volatile; while Wollaston, another British chemist, discovered that in the solution itself, which was supposed to contain only platina, there was a mixture of two other metals, which not only differed from those which form the black powder, but also from platina itself.

Thus after having been subjected to a long series of the most accurate experiments during the course of forty years, chemists have succeeded in detaching eleven different metals from this singular mineral, viz. *platina, gold, silver, iron, copper, chrome, and titanite*; the two last were discovered by Fourcroy and Vauquelin, in the different coloured sands, which are always mixed with it. The two new metals separated from the solution of platina in the nitro-muriatic acid, by Mr. Wollaston, are:

1. *Palladium*, a white ductile metal, heavier than silver, very fusible when united with sulphur, soluble in nitric acid, colouring its solution of a beautiful red, precipitable in a metallic state by the sulphate of iron; yielding a dingy green precipitate with the prussiate of pot-ash, forming with soda a triple salt, soluble in alcohol.

2. *Rhodium*, a grey metal, easily reducible, fixed and infusible, imparting a rose colour to its solutions in acids, which is rendered much deeper by the addition of muriate of tin, precipitated by the alkalies of a yellow colour, but not at all by the prussiate of pot ash, the triple salt of which with soda is insoluble in alcohol.

M. Cuvier concludes this part of his report by observing, that the two metals discovered by Mr. Tennant in the black powder after solution are:

1. *Iridium*, a very hard white metal difficult of fusion, nearly insoluble in the nitro-muriatic acid, and wholly so in all the others; oxydizable, and soluble by the fixed alkalies, the oxyde being soluble in all the acids, and imparting to the different solutions various vivid and lively colours. It is these salts which give the red colour to those of the platina.

2. *Osmium*, a metal hitherto irreducible, the oxyde of which, in the form of a

black powder, is extremely volatile, having a strong odour; it is very fusible, dissolves readily in water, exhales with it in the form of vapour, to which it imparts a strong taste and smell. The solution becomes of a blue colour by the addition of the smallest quantity of tincture of galls.

We know not, adds M. Cuvier, whether to be most astonished at the singularity of this mineral, or the sagacity and perseverance with which it has been reduced to its original elements.

The chrome which was several years ago separated from crude platina by Vauquelin, has lately been discovered by M. Laugier to form a component part of meteoric stones. It has since been found by M. Thenard, in those which lately fell near Alet, in the department of Gard, and which the Academy of Nismes caused to be collected, and sent to the Institute.

These stones, the fall of which is equally well authenticated as that of the former, differ from them, however, considerably in colour and consistence, being blacker, and more friable. But from the analysis of M. Thenard, they would appear to contain nearly the same principles, only the metals are more oxydized, and the proportion of carbon is somewhat greater. This result, we are informed by M. Cuvier, has been verified and confirmed by a committee of the physical class of the Institute.

We last year, proceeds the Reporter, intimated the opinion of M. Pacchiani, respecting the composition of muriatic acid, which, he conceived, could be produced by depriving water of a portion of its oxygen by means of the galvanic pile. This discovery would have proved of the greatest importance to chemical science; but, unfortunately, subsequent researches have shewn that it was not well founded, since, after the most accurate experiments, Messrs. Biot and Thenard did not succeed in producing it, when all substances that could furnish marine salt were carefully kept at a distance from the apparatus.

During the year 1806, a work on the subject of refraction has been published by M. Biot, the original intention of which, we are informed, was to aid the progress of astronomy. In the course of his labours the author was led, however, to apply the action of different bodies upon light to the analysis of transparent substances.

It has been long known that the rays of light are refracted when they pass

from one medium into another of a different density, and that the degree of refraction is in a direct ratio to the density of the body if incombustible, but increasing in proportion to the combustibility of the body through which it passes. Hence Newton divined the combustibility of the diamond, and the existence of a combustible principle in water.

If two substances be mixed together, the proportion of whose refracting powers is known, and regard be paid to the density of the mixture, we shall be thereby enabled to calculate the total refraction; and reciprocally, when the refraction of a mixture is ascertained, of which the elements are known, we may, in like manner, calculate the proportional refracting power of each. M. Biot having applied this principle to mixtures of known proportions, and having found it just, afterwards applied it to ascertain the unknown proportions of other mixtures.

For this purpose it is sufficient to fill a glass prism, under a known pressure, with the substance we wish to examine, or if it be a solid body, to form it into a prism itself, and observe through it a distant object. The angle of refraction is measured by the repeating circle, taking into account the weight, the temperature, and the humidity of the external air; and this method being susceptible of a degree of precision equal to that of astronomical processes, necessarily surpasses in accuracy all the chemical means employed with the same intention. But it will readily be perceived that this mode is only applicable to transparent substances, and the principles of which, as far as regards their species, are known to us.

M. Cuvier next proceeds to point out the great utility of this discovery, and informs the Institute that the author has already applied it to the analysis of gaseous bodies, and obtained by this means the most important results, of which the following are among the most interesting:—

At an equal degree of density, oxygen possesses the least, and hydrogen the greatest refractive power among all the gaseous bodies. The refractive powers of the same gas is in an accurate proportion to its density, under an uniform temperature. It is to the presence of hydrogen, in particular, that substances possessing a high degree of refracting power appear to owe this property, since it was found to be present in all of them.

By this experiment atmospheric air gave exactly that degree of refraction which ought to be produced, according to calculation, by a mixture of 0,21 oxygen, 0,787 azot, and 0,003 of carbonic acid. Even when these gases were not in the state of a simple mixture, but brought into the most intimate combination with each other, the same principle was found equally applicable, provided no very considerable condensation had been produced. Ammoniacal gas produced the effect indicated by the quantities of azot and hydrogen, which enter into its composition; but when too much condensed, some alteration, though very trifling, was observable; the same circumstance occurred in the experiment with water.

An accurate examination of the muriatic acid gas, according to these principles, fully demonstrated that its radical could not be azot, and consequently that this gas cannot be considered, as has been lately supposed, an oxyde of hydrogen containing less oxygen than water.

The refractive property of the diamond being much greater than that of charcoal, the refractions of the carbonic acid, alcohol, ether, and other substances, of which carbon forms a part, M. Biot concludes that the diamond cannot be a pure charcoal, and that a fourth part of hydrogen, at least, is necessary, in order to render it conformable to the results of the experiment.

The matters produced by organized beings have not hitherto been examined with sufficient accuracy. For although we have a general knowledge of the elements of which they are composed, and that these primitive elements are not very numerous, yet their combinations are so various, and they are so easily changed and converted in the course of the experiment, that it is necessary to study these combinations themselves as if they were simple substances. These matters considered under this point of view, are termed the *immediate principles of organized bodies*; and during the present year several of them, we learn from M. Cuvier, have been discovered by different French chemists. Among others he mentions M. Vauquelin and Robiquet, who have found in the sap of asparagus, a crystalline matter, soluble in water, which is, however, neither an acid, nor a neutral salt, and which is not acted upon by the usual re-agents. These celebrated chemists propose to follow out the investigation of this substance, and in due time to lay the result of their labours before

before the Institute. In the same class may be ranked, proceeds the Reporter, the discovery of a saccharine principle in the bile, by M. Thenard; Professor in the College of France. This principle, which was before only suspected to exist, has been clearly demonstrated by the learned Professor, who has shewn that it possesses the property of holding the oil of the bile in solution. The means of analysis employed by M. Thenard has been mentioned, by the commissioners empowered by the Institute to examine his labours, as being singularly ingenious; and it is, in fact, extremely difficult entirely to free this substance from those with which it is intermixed.

Some recent researches respecting the nature of coffee by M. Seguin is next noticed by M. Cuvier. From the result of those experiments, it would appear that this grain is composed of albumen, oil, a peculiar principle, which the author denominates the *bitter principle*, and a green matter, which is a combination of albumen and the bitter principle; that the proportions of those principles vary in different kinds of coffee; that torrefaction, or *roasting*, as it is termed, augments the proportion of the bitter principle, by destroying the albumen; that these two last principles contain much azot; and that the *bitter principle* is antiseptic. The oil of coffee is inodorous, coagulated, and of a white colour, like hog's lard.

M. Seguin next extended his researches to other vegetables, and discovered that a great number which he has specified contain albumen, and also a certain portion of the bitter principle, more or less similar to that of coffee.

This remarkable quantity of albumen being more particularly found in the juices of those vegetables which ferment without the aid of yeast, and yield a vinous liquor, as the juice of raisins, gooseberries, &c. M. Seguin endeavoured to discover whether albumen might not contribute to produce this intestine motion hitherto so little understood; and we are informed that having separated the albumen from these juices, they became incapable of fermentation, but on uniting albumen with them artificially, as that of the white of an egg, for example, or of saccharine matter, fermentation took place, when the other necessary circumstances concurred, in which case a matter similar to yeast was uniformly deposited, which appeared to be

only albumen changed, and become nearly insoluble without its fermentable quality being destroyed; from which he concludes that albumen, whether animal or vegetable, is the real *fermentative principle*. In the course of his investigation, M. Seguin also discovered that albumen exists in three different degrees of insolubility, and possesses a greater or less aptitude to become fibrous; that its action is in proportion to its solubility; that the respective proportion of albumen and sugar present in the different juices determines the vinous or acetic nature of the product of the fermentation; that the liquor thus obtained is more spirituous in proportion to the greater quantity of sugar; and, in short, that most fermentable juices contain a *bitter principle* analogous to that of coffee, which, though it does not assist in the fermentation, nevertheless contributes towards the taste and preservation of the fermented liquor.

Tannin, formerly discovered by M. Seguin, and the character of which is to form an insoluble compound with gelatin, has, we are informed by M. Cuvier, been lately re-examined by Bouillon la Grange, professor in the Lyceum.

He found it also to possess an affinity for the alkalies, for earths, and for metallic oxides, and that it might be converted into gallic acid by absorbing oxygen.

The tannins extracted from different vegetables vary somewhat in their composition; and that which Mr. Hatchett discovered in great abundance in the *caoutchouc* contained a greater proportion of oxygen than others.

Mr. Hatchett is of opinion that tannin may be artificially formed, by treating charcoal with the nitric acid.

The next discovery noticed by M. Cuvier is that by M. Morichini, an Italian chemist, who having found the fluoric acid in the enamel of the fossil jaw-bones of the elephant, was led by this circumstance to analyse the enamel of the human teeth, and is of opinion that it contains the same principle. Gay-Lussac has also found it in recent, as well as fossil ivory, and in the tusks of the wild boar.

Messrs. Fourcroy and Vauquelin, on repeating these experiments, obtained this acid not only from the tusks, but from the teeth which had undergone a change by having remained long underground; but they failed in procuring it

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from the same parts in a recent, or even in a fossile state, unless they had undergone such a change.

M. Vauquelin has also been engaged, during the present year, in conducting a series of accurate and interesting experiments on hair. By dissolving it in water by means of Papin's digester, and afterwards examining the solution and its residuum, he succeeded in extracting nine different substances; an animal matter similar to maulage, two kinds of oil, iron in a peculiar state, some particles of oxide of manganese, phosphate and a small portion of carbonate of lime, a considerable portion of silica, and much sulphur. Black hair yielded an oil of the same colour, while red hair produced a reddish-coloured oil, and white one wholly colourless. The last contained always an excess of sulphur, and the white, in particular, magnesian phosphate.

Besides these theoretical researches, chemical principles have been applied to many useful practical purposes; among which M. Cuvier mentions a mode of imitating Roman alum, discovered towards the conclusion of the former year, and which has succeeded so completely that the alum manufactured in this manner is sold at the same price as the genuine Roman alum. This method merely consists in calcining and re-crystallizing the common alum, in order to deprive it of its super-abundant acid. M. Curaudeau contends, however, that it is also necessary to oxygenize the small portion of iron usually contained in alum, to its *maximum*. But a memoir lately published by Messrs. Thenard and Berard has perfectly cleared up this subject; from this we learn that a thousandth part of iron will sensibly influence the effects of alum as a mordant; and it is to deprive it even of this small quantity to which the efforts of our manufacturers ought chiefly to be directed.

The oxygenation of the iron appears extremely well calculated to answer this intention, since it renders it insoluble in the acid.

The application of the oxygenated muriatic acid gas to the destruction or correction of *contagious miasmata*, has, we are informed by M. Cuvier, been much extended during the present year, and its beneficial effects confirmed by various extensive trials. M. Desgenettes has, in particular, constantly employed it in the Military Hospital of Val-de-Grace; and he has transmitted to the Institute

a comparative view of the cases in which these fumigations not only prevented the communication of the disease, but appeared to assist in their cure when actually produced.

M. Püel has experienced similar success by the employment of the same means in the Hospital of Salpêtrière; and the beneficial effects resulting from its use in Madrid, as well as in other places in Spain, have already been made known to the public through the medium of different Spanish Journals.

We next learn from M. Cuvier's report that he himself was led by his experiments on the fossile grinders of elephants to examine others in a recent state; and an occasion having presented itself in the course of a few years of dissecting two elephants, nearly full grown, he was by that means enabled to observe with greater precision the growth of the teeth in these animals, and thence to deduce conclusions respecting dentition in general. The anatomy of large animals, he observes, may justly be considered as a kind of natural microscope, which assists in discovering that of the smaller kind. It was with a view to confirm the doctrine of the late John Hunter, that M. Cuvier was induced to enter into this investigation, at least so far as regards the osseous portion of the teeth. It is not furnished with vessels, nor formed by intussusception, like true bones, but by a successive transudation of layers produced by the pulp of the teeth, and which lie over each other. The enamel is deposited above by the membrane which envelops the young tooth, and is attached to it by a species of crystallization; in fine, a third substance, peculiar to some herbivorous animals, is deposited after the enamel, but by the same membrane, which changes its nature at a certain period.

This third substance was first discovered by M. Tenon, who has termed it the *osseous cortex*, but who conceives it to be formed by the ossification of the capsular membrane. This intelligent anatomist, M. Cuvier informs us, has communicated to the Institute, during the present year, the results of some well-devised experiments on the teeth of the caichodon, and on those of the crocodile, from which it appears that the first have no enamel, but only an osseous cortex. They are easily distinguished from each other, because the enamel is much harder, and dissolves entirely in acids, without leaving any gelatinous parenchyma.

ma. Neither the tusks of the elephant, nor the grinders of the morse and the dugong, have any other covering.

From this Report we farther learn that M. Tenon has presented to the Institute a work on this subject, in which he has been engaged for more than twenty-five years, and wherein he had anticipated M. Cuvier himself, as well as Mr. Everard Home, and other British anatomists, in most of their observations on the manner in which the teeth of elephants decay, and are replaced.

The same indefatigable anatomist has at present nearly ready for publication a work on the Diseases of the Eye, from which it appears that he has made several new and interesting observations on the parts connected with that organ.

M. Cuvier concludes his Report by announcing the re-publication of several valuable works, and among others, a new edition of Dumas' Physiology, and M. Barthé's Elements of the Science of Man.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.

AGRICULTURE.

SURVEY of the County of Gloucester; drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement; by Thomas Rudge, B. D. Published by Order of that Board. 8vo. bds. 9s.

Survey of the County of Essex; published by Authority of the Board of Agriculture; by A. Young, 2 vols. 8vo. bds. 21s.

ARCHITECTURE.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Hot-Houses, Green-Houses, an Aquarium, Conservatories, &c. recently built in different parts of England; by G. Tod, with 27 coloured Plates. 2l. 12s. 6d. fol. bds.

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"If

"If it be Love," an Air, sung by Mrs. Vaughan at the Vocal Concerts, Hand-square. Composed by J. F. BURROWS. 2s.

This song, the words of which are written by George Saville Carey, is not without merit. Some of the ideas are tasteful, and the expression is tolerably appropriate; and if we cannot rank it with the first productions in its kind,

neither should we, in candour, place it below mediocrity.

"Love was a Little Blooming Boy," a Ballad composed by Richard Light. 1

The words of this pleasing ballad are taken from Mrs. Robinson's novel of Angelina, and are here annexed to an agreeable and analogous melody. The passages are smooth, easy, and flowing, and the base is chosen with judgment.

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THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THIS is the thirty-ninth Exhibition, and in the rooms there are many good pictures; nine of them are by two celebrated artists lately deceased: when we inspect the works of a painter whose productions we have for several years held in high estimation, and reflect, that the mind which conceived them has quitted its earthly habitation; that the eye which distinguished the colours, and the hand which guided the pencil, are turning to dust, it creates sensations which will be conceived by those who have feeling, but cannot be described to those who have not.

By the late JOHN OPIE, Esq. R.A. there are six portraits, all of which, more especially No. 161, *The Duke of Gloucester*; No. 174, *Mrs. Cary, Tor Abbey*; and No. 284, *The Reverend Samuel Parr*, are highly creditable to his abilities, and his abilities, were in many particulars of the first order.

By the late SAUREY GILPIN, Esq. R.A. there are three pictures, containing portraits of horses. No. 333, denominated *Duncan's Horses*, prove the truth of a remark we made in last month's Retrospect, that Mr. Gilpin had a singular felicity in transferring character to the head, &c. of his animals.

B. WEST, R.A., has in this exhibition three pictures. No. 194. *The sketch of a monument for perpetuating the memory of the late Lord Nelson*. The sketches of the president of the Royal Academy, are invariably marked with genius, and display the hand of a great master; yet, we think that putting a picture in a frame of marble statuary-work, though it may be a novel idea, has not an agree-

able effect. But we survey with eagerness whatever tends to perpetuate the memory of this lamented hero, and forgive a picture being destitute of those attractions, which in less interesting subjects may be deemed essentials. No. 217, *The Immortality of Nelson*. This contains the picture part of the preceding sketch, painted in a larger size.

No. 175. *Paul and Barnabas rejecting the Jews, and receiving the Gentiles. The finished Study, from which the large picture was painted for his Majesty's Chapel at Windsor*. A very fine composition, though the general effect is rather heavy.

P. J. DE LOUTHERBOURG, R.A.

This distinguished artist, and very splendid colourist, has exhibited four pictures, and they display the usual characteristics of his pencil—striking scenery, spirited delineation, and brilliant tints; but the Landscape, No. 25, though it represents a *Summer's Evening*, and in the South of France, is certainly too high coloured. It is hot! hot! hot!—positively red hot.

W. OWEN, R.A.

In this exhibition there are ten of Mr. Owen's pictures. No. 82. *A Portrait of Lord William Russell's youngest Daughter*, is a most enchanting delineation: several of the others have great merit; but No. 168, *a Girl at the Spring*, though well painted, is we think from the same model that he has introduced in his fancy subjects for this three years at least, and is certainly over-coloured.

R. WESTALL, R.A., has this year exhibited seven pictures, and they, as usual, beam with taste and talent. No. 687, *Una, from Spenser's Fairy Queen*, is a very fine picture.

prints of it, we believe Mr. Westall published some time since. No. 87, a *Bacchante sleeping*, displays great fancy and imagination. No. 139, *Flora unveiled by the Zephyrs*, is very brilliant, and rich in the colouring. Nos. 206, 211, 218, and 223, representing our late heroic and lamented Admiral Nelson in different situations, are extremely spirited and animated compositions.

MR. THOMAS PHILLIPS, A.

The portraits painted by this gentleman we have often noticed with approbation. The six which he has this year exhibited, display marks of great improvement. No. 103, a *Portrait of the late Lord Thurlow*, is entitled to a place in the very first class. It owes none of its attractions to glaring colours, but is finely conceived, and the *clarascuro* bold, simple, and unaffected.

No. 147, entitled *The Blind Fidler*, is the only picture which that extraordinary young artist, Mr. D. WILKIE, has in this Exhibition; and it is conceived and executed in a style which leads us to regret that there are not more. It is highly finished, without any appearance of being laboured; and the story is so told as to interest the spectator in the scene. Not attempting to allure the eye by glittering colours, the painter has displayed a genuine unadulterated representation of nature. The characters are admirably contrasted, and marked with a felicity of expression more strictly appropriate than has often been delineated, except in the works of the inimitable Hogarth.

It has lately become a fashionable opinion among painters, that all pictures which are to be exhibited must be coloured above nature, to prevent their being either overborne by the works of others, or overlooked by the visitors in so large a room. This has sometimes led them into a meretricious colouring, in which, attempting to be splendidly attractive, they have become offensively gaudy. This picture proves the impropriety of any such systematic departure from truth, and we hope will impress upon the minds of our young artists the truth of an old proverb, "That all which glitters is not gold."

By J. M. TURNER, R. A. there are two; the first, No. 135, the Catalogue describes to be a *Country Blacksmith disputing upon the Price of Iron, and the Price charged to the Butcher for shoeing his Poney*. This is rather too much to

express in picture, nor is it reasonable to expect that such a story should be clearly told on canvas. However, both this, and No. 162, representing *the Sun rising through Vapour, and Fishermen cleaning and selling Fish*, are admirably painted, but not the better for their resemblance to Dutch pictures, which Mr. Turner has no occasion to imitate.

By Mr. A. W. DEVRS there are in this Exhibition four pictures; two extremely well-painted portraits, and two singularly curious delineations: No. 212, *A Brazier's Shop at Patna, in the East Indies*; and No. 219, *A Thrashing-floor in Asia*.

Mr. R. FREEBAINNE has only one picture in this Exhibition, No. 29, *Nephtune's Grotto, contiguous to Tivoli*. This charming composition is conceived with classical taste, and executed with competent skill, being chastely coloured, and highly finished.

By Mr. J. SAXON, there are three extremely well-painted portraits, which, added to their other merits, are striking resemblances of the originals. No. 293 is *A Portrait of Miss R. Boughton, as Lavinia*; No. 318, *A Portrait of Richard Phillips, esq.*; No. 659, *Portrait of Sir J. Carr*.

Mr S. DRUMMOND has exhibited seven pictures; this gentleman's productions are generally entitled to hold a very respectable rank in the arts. No. 45, *the Portrait of Mrs. Drummond*, is extremely well painted; and so, indeed, are all the others. Different writers have alternately censured and praised Timanthes for concealing the face of Agamemnon, a principal figure in one of his pictures; but in No. 191, Mr. Drummond has painted a subject consisting of only four figures, and he has concealed the faces of every one of them. The picture, indeed, is taken from Ossian, and as Mr. Macpherson sometimes soars to such a height that his readers lose sight of him, his painters may surely claim some portion of the poet's privilege.

By Mr. J. WARD, there are seven pictures; and we are sorry to see that he has fallen into the miserable affectation of giving his performances the semblance of old paintings. As he is certainly a man of genius, it is much to be regretted that he should thus leave the worship of true nature, and bow down to the unclean idols. Let him leave such imitation to men of inferior ability; his talents qualify him to occupy higher ground.

MR.

MR. G. ARNALD.

This very pleasing artist has exhibited eight pictures, painted in a style that is highly creditable to his taste and talents. Disdaining the meretricious glitter that wounds the eye in almost every direction, he gains his point by a chaste and judicious imitation of nature. No. 152, representing *Sailors disputing on naval Tactics*, is not equal to the others. It does not seem to be a subject suited to his genius.

By Mr. L. R. SMITH, there are three drawings that display his usual judgement and taste. No. 415, entitled *The Consent*, is a most fascinating composition.

No. 446, representing *an officer's lady, imagining she has deserted the ship in which she expects the arrival of her husband*, is conceived and delineated in a style that renders it in eminent degree interesting, and induces the spectator to participate in the feelings displayed in the portrait. Miss Emma Smith has five most beautiful drawings in water-colours. To portray whole-length figures in such a manner as to give the air of the person, with a correct resemblance of the features, demands more knowledge of the art, and more taste, than falls to the lot of many miniature painters, but that knowledge, and that taste, Miss Smith has displayed in such of these portraits as we have ever seen.

Mr. I. BUCKLER, who has so eminently distinguished himself by his publication of several of our cathedrals, has in this exhibition four very capital drawings, representing those of Litchfield, and of Ely. As we happen to have seen both these fine remains of ancient architecture, it excited some surprise to observe, that by some unaccountable blunder in the Catalogue, No. 689, which is a very accurate delineation of the cathedral at Ely, is denominated *Litchfield*; and No. 412, which is a view of that at Litchfield, is baptized a *View of Ely Cathedral*. Such mistakes are unlucky, for they may sometimes lead a spectator who recollects only one of these buildings, to suppose the design is incorrect.

Among other rising artists of eminence in landscape, it would be unjust to omit Mr. W. HAVELL: his two pictures have great merit.

To give a catalogue of pictures that are injudiciously hung, might be deemed invidious; we are conscious that it is

not easy to allot to every picture its proper situation; but surely such a landscape as Mr. Manskirk's, No. 478, representing, *A Wood Scene in Germany*, might have been placed somewhat nearer the eye.

The Society of Painters in Water-colours, now exhibit at the old Royal Academy Rooms in Pall-mall, near Carlton House; and, as we are informed, have sold the principal part of their pictures. To make a separate exhibition is a very good idea; for a small picture in water-colours, placed at the Royal Academy, next to an immensely large oil-picture, sometimes reminded the spectators of a giant and his dwarf. Such delineations as those of Mr. Havell, Glover, Varley, and indeed many others, who have united their productions to ornament these rooms, will always attract visitors, and command attention. We very much regret that our room does not permit us to enter into a particular detail of their separate merits.

Among the new Prints lately published are

The Landing of the British Troops in Egypt, 8rb March, 1801.

The Battle of Alexandria, 21st March 1801. P. J. de Loubserbourg, R. A. pinxt. A. Carron sculp. and publisher.

Two very spirited chalk engravings from pictures exhibited at the Royal Academy.

A Meeting of Connoisseurs. John Boydell: T. Williams sculp. Published for R. Cribb, 288, Holborn.

This whimsical composition represents a painter, making a delineation of the Apollo, from a clumsy, heavy, ill-made Blackamoor, who is stripped as the model, and stands grasping a hair-broom as a substitute for a bow. The artist, who appears the most hungry figure of the party, and the connoisseurs, who are comparing the original with the copy, are variously marked; but the walls of a painter's room should have had some sort of pictures. Hogarth would have introduced something allusive to the group beneath.

About this heathenish deity there have been various opinions: when Mr. West was a student at Rome, some of his friends wished to see what effect the first sight of the Apollo would have on the young American, and he on seeing it, instantly exclaimed—"how like an American Mohawk!" We are told that a French

French woman, lately fell violently in love with the statue. And Mr. N. Bailey, in his Dictionary, pronounces that *Apollo was one of the most genteel of the heathen Gods.*

View of the West Front of Christ Church Oxford; drawn and etched by J. Buckler. Engraved by R. Reeve, Published by J. Buckler, Berners-lane.

This is equal to the very fine views of cathedrals, &c. which Mr. Buckler has recently published; and it would not be easy to give it higher praise. It is correctly drawn, beautifully engraved, and has a most picturesque effect. It is to the honour of the artist and the print that they have been generously patronized by the Dean; whose patronage becomes more valuable, from its not being injudiciously or indiscriminately bestowed. This we believe is to be followed by another print of the same dimensions, representing the cathedral, the sketch of which has been greatly approved by some whose opinions confer some degree of honour on any thing they praise.

An Engraving representing the Fragment of Egyptian Architecture, bearing Medallions of the Portraits of the General, Commander of the British Army in Egypt, &c. &c. Designed by Louthembourg; engraved and published by Cardon, Clifton-street.

This is dedicated to his R. H. the Prince of Wales; and, being in the vignette form, is not bounded by any lines. It is engraved in the chalk manner: spirited, and highly characteristic of the manner of Louthembourg.

Mr. Ackerman has just published, a Series of progressive Lessons on the Art of drawing Landscapes; engraved in the manner of chalk drawings, and accompanied by instructions and descriptions of each plate; the whole so arranged as to supply the want of a master, or to forward the progress of the pupil in his absence; leading from the most simple principles to those that are most difficult. Designed, drawn and engraved by Joshua Bryant.

This work is divided into three parts; and we think, admirably calculated to

improve the young practitioner in the fine arts. The drawings are admirably contrived for progressive studies; the descriptions and instructions annexed to each, are such as must be very useful; and the terms on which the work is sold, very reasonable.

There has been recently placed in the Vestibule of the British gallery, in Pall-mall, a Colossal Statue of Achilles, executed by the late Mr. Banks, which is esteemed to be the first work of its kind that this country has produced. Achilles is represented kneeling on his left knee; the thigh being supported on that side by his shield, thrown obliquely on the ground, and grouped as an inclined plane, with his helmet, battle-axe, and sword behind it. The left leg in this view is fore-shortened; and the foot bears strongly against a fragment of a stone. The extended action of the right lower extremity, shewing the front of the thigh to the happiest advantage, places this leg in a fore-shortened view also, the entire limb resting on the great toe. A drapery, arising from behind the figure, and passing over the top of the helmet and shield, extends over the upper part of the left thigh. The body rises erect from this complicated, but natural and vigorous disposition of the lower extremities; the chest inclines a little forward, the head is thrown rather back upon the right shoulder, supported by the right hand, expanded and passionately fixed upon the hair, which is in a dishevelled state. The face looks upward over the left arm, which is extended in a graceful and animated manner, the countenance is full of disdain, disappointment and resentment. The whole contour of the figure is astonishingly grand, yet the anatomy perfectly correct. The sculptor has taken that moment of time, when Briseis has been torn from Achilles, by order of Agamemnon, and the action is described by the preceding lines of Homer. The waves of the ocean wash the base of the figure, which is elevated on a pedestal about three feet high. The figure measures a little more than eight feet.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ABSTRACT of the Estimates of the Expences of the British Army for the year 1807, presented to the House of Commons on the 14th of January 1807:—

Guards, Garrisons, &c.	£ 4,054,623	6	0
Forces in the Plantations, &c.	2,609,143	13	9
India Forces	582,397	0	0
Troops and Companies for Recruiting ditto	25,214	10	0
Recruiting and Contingencies	277,248	0	10
General and Staff officers	190,329	17	6
Embodied Militia and Fencible Infantry	2,193,344	7	5
Contingencies for ditto	62,153	17	0
Cloathing for ditto	157,227	16	4
Fell pay to Supernumary Officers	34,318	11	0
Public Departments	221,209	18	5
Allowance to Innkeepers, &c.	467,273	3	11
Half pay and Military Allowances	192,515	2	11
Ditto American Forces	44,000	0	0
Ditto Scotch Brigade	150	0	0
In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals	50,597	19	9
Out-Pensioners of ditto	335,785	7	8
Widows Pensions	43,258	7	6
Volunteer Corps	1,490,501	4	8
Foreign Corps	832,540	19	9
Royal Military College	22,175	5	10
Royal Military Asylum	21,227	8	4
Allowances to retired and officiating Chaplains	18,208	15	11
Hospital Expences (Ireland)	18,461	10	10
Barrack Department (Ireland)	459,450	12	6
Compassionate List	42,000	0	0
	14,743,348	12	4
Deducting the India Forces	582,397	0	0

Total £14,160,951 12 4

The Gazette of the 5th of May contains copies of dispatches from Sir J. Duckworth, to Lord Collingwood, relative to the affairs at the Dardanelles on the 19th and 27th of February, and 3d of March; of which the following are the particulars:—

Royal George, without the Dardanelles, March 6.

MY LORD,

Together with this letter, I transmit to your Lordship two letters of the 21st and 28th ult. the former of which will have informed you of my arrival with the squadron near Constantinople, and the latter of an unlucky at-

tempt, in which the marines and boats' crews of the Canopus, Royal George, Windsor Castle, and Standard, had been engaged.

It is now my duty to acquaint your Lordship with the result of the resolution which, for the reasons I have already detailed, I had adopted of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. My letter of the 21st is dated at anchor eight miles from Constantinople, the wind not admitting of a nearer approach; but the Endymion, which had been sent ahead with a flag of truce at the request of the ambassador, was enabled to anchor within four miles. Had it been then in our power, we should then have taken our station off the town immediately; but as that could not be done from the rapidity of the current, I was rather pleased than otherwise with the position we had been forced to take; for in the conferences between Mr. Arbuthnot, and the Captain Pacha, of the particulars of which your Lordship is in possession, it was promised by Mr. A. that even when the squadron had arrived before Constantinople, the door to pacification should remain open, and that he would be willing to negotiate on terms of equality and justice. In consideration of this promise, and, as it would convince the Porte of his Majesty's earnest desire to preserve peace as well as to possess her ministers with a confidence of the sincerity of our professions, it was the opinion of Mr. A. in which I concurred, that it was fortunate we had anchored at a little distance from the capital, as a nearer approach might have given cause for suspicion and alarm, and have cut off the prospect of an amicable adjustment of the differences which had arisen.

At noon of the 21st, Ysak Bey, a minister of the Porte, came off; from whose expressions Mr. Arbuthnot thought it impossible not to believe, that in the head of the government (for in the present instance, every circumstance proved that, between him and the armed populace, a great distinction is to be made) there really existed a sincere desire for peace; and the negotiation was carried on, as will appear by the documents transmitted to your Lordship, till the 27th; but from the moment of our anchorage till we weighed, on the morning of the 1st of March, such was the unfortunate state of the weather, that it was not at any time in our power to have occupied a situation which would have enabled the squadron to commence offensive operations against Constantinople. On Sunday the 22d alone, for a few hours, the breeze was sufficient to have stemmed the current where we were placed; but such was the rapidity on shore where the Endymion was at anchor, that Capt. Capel thought it very doubtful whether the squadron could have obtained an anchorage, though it had been held in preparative readiness

readiness, by signal, from day-break; but the peculiarity unsettled state of the weather, and the minister's desire that I should give a few hours for an answer to his letter, through Paik Bay, prevented me from trying. Before five o'clock, P.M. it was nearly calm; and in the evening the wind was entirely from the eastward, and continued light airs or calm till the evening of the 28th, when it blew fresh from the N. E. and rendered it impossible to change our position.

Two days after our arrival near Constantinople, the ambassador found himself indisposed, and has been ever since confined with a fit of illness, so severe as to prevent him from attending to business. Under these circumstances he had delivered in on the 22d, to the Turkish ministers a project, as the basis on which peace might be preserved, and at his desire the subsequent part of the negotiation was carried on in my name, with his advice and assistance; and while I lament most deeply that it is not ended in the re-establishment of peace, I derive consolation from the reflection that no efforts has been wanting on the part of Mr. Arbuthnot and myself to obtain such a result, which was soon seen, from the state of the preparations at Constantinople, could be effected by negotiation only, as the strength of the current from the Bosphorus, with the circuitous eddies of the port, rendered it impracticable to place ships for an attack without a commanding breeze; which, during the ten days I was off the town, it was not my good fortune to meet with.

I now come to the point of explaining to your lordship the motives which fixed me to decide in repassing the channel of the Dardanelles, and relinquishing every idea of attacking the capital, and I feel confident it will require no argument to convince your lordship of the utter impracticability of our force having made any impression, as at this time the whole line of the coast presented a chain of batteries; that twelve Turkish line of battle ships, two of them three-deckers, with nine frigates, were with their sails bent, and apparently in readiness, filled with troops: add to this near two hundred thousand were said to be in Constantinople, to march against the Russians: besides, there were an innumerable quantity of small craft, with boats; and fire-vessels had been prepared to act against us. With the batteries alone we might have coped, or with the ships, could we have got them out of their strong hold; but your lordship will be aware, that after combating the opposition which the resources of an empire had been many weeks employed in preparing, we should have been in no state to have defended ourselves against them as described, and then repass the Dardanelles. I know it was my duty, in obedience to your lordship's orders to attempt every thing (governed by the opinion of the ambassador) that appeared within the compass of possibility; but when the unavoid-

able sacrifice of the squadron committed to my charge (which must have risen, had I awaited for a wind to have enabled to cannonade the town, unattended by the remotest chance of obtaining any advantage for his Majesty's service) must have been the consequence of pursuing that object, it at once became my positive duty, however wounded in pride and ambition, to relinquish it; and if I had not been already satisfied on the subject, the increased opposition in the Dardanelles would have convinced me I had done right, when I resolved on the measure as indispensably necessary. I therefore weighed with the squadron on the morning of the 1st; and as it had been reported, that the Turkish fleet designed to make an effort against us, to give them an opportunity, if such was really their intention, I continued to stand on and off during the day but they shewed no disposition to move. I therefore, as every hour was of importance, bore up at dusk with the squadron; we arrived off Point Pesquies towards the evening of the 2d instant; but the day-light would not admit of our attempting to pass the castles, and the squadron came to anchor for the night; we weighed in the morning, and, when I add that every ship was in safety outside of the passage, about noon, it was not without the most lively sense of the good fortune that has attended us.

The Turks had been occupied incessantly, in adding to the number of their forts; some had been already completed, and others were in a forward state. The fire of the two inner castles had, on our going up, been severe; but, I am sorry to say, the effects they have had on our ships returning, has proved them to be doubly formidable; in short, had they been allowed another week to complete their defences throughout the channel, it would have been a very doubtful point whether a return lay open to us at all. The manner in which they employed the interval of our absence has proved their assiduity. I transmit your lordship an account of the damages sustained by the respective ships; as also their loss in killed and wounded, which your lordship will perceive is far from trifling. The mainmast of the Windsor Castle being more than three quarters cut through by a granite shot of eight hundred weight, we have found great difficulty in saving it.—I have the honour to be, &c.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

P. S. I am sorry, to observe, that, in the course of this letter to your lordship, I have omitted to mention that, having placed the Hon. Capt. Capel in the Endymion, which had been advanced in the stream of the Bosphorus for the purpose of ascertaining when the squadron could stem the current, and for a watchful observation of the movements of the Turks, as well as to facilitate communication with the Poite, I feel myself indebted to that officer, for his zealous attention and

assiduity

occiduity during the time he was placed in that arduous situation.

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

Royal George off Constantinople, Feb. 21.

MY LORD,

I had the honour of transmitting to your lordship, by the late first Lieutenant of the *Ajax*, the various details relating to the transactions of the squadron, till the 17th ult. Your lordship will from thence have been informed from my resolution of passing the Dardanelles the first fair wind. A fine wind from the southward permitted me to carry it into effect on the morning of the 19th.—Information had been given me by his Majesty's minister, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Sir Thomas Louis, that the Turkish squadron consisting of a sixty-four gun ship, four frigates, and several corvettes, had been for some time at anchor within the Inner Castle; and conceiving it possible they might have remained there, I had given orders to Rear Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, to bring up with the *Thunderer*, *Standard*, and *Active*, and destroy them, should our passage be opposed. At a quarter before nine o'clock, the whole of the squadron had passed the outer castles, without having returned a shot to their fire (which occasioned but little injury). This forbearance was produced by the desire of his Majesty's minister, expressed to preserve every appearance of amity, that he might negotiate with the strongest proof of the pacific disposition of our Sovereign towards the Porte; a second battery on the European side, fired also with as little effect. At half past nine o'clock, the *Canopus*, which on account of Sir Thomas Louis's knowledge of the Channel, joined to the steady gallantry which I had before experienced, had been appointed to lead, entered the narrow passage of *Sestos* and *Abydos*, and sustained a very heavy cannonade from both Castles, within point-blank shot of each. They opened their fire on our ships as they continued to pass in succession, although I was happy in observing that the very spirited return it met with had so considerably diminished its force, that the effect on the sternmost ships could not have been so severe.

Immediately to the N. E. of the castles, and between them and Point *Pesques* on which a formidable battery had been newly erected, the small squadron which I have already alluded to were at anchor. The van division of our squadron gave them their broadsides as they passed, and Sir Sydney Smith, with his division, closed into the midst, and the effect of the fire was such that in half an hour the Turks had all cut their cables to run on shore. The object of the rear admiral was then to destroy them, which was most rapidly effected; as in less than four hours the whole of them had exploded, except a small corvette, and a gun-boat, which it was thought proper to preserve. I inclose to your Lordship a statement of their number: and when I add also an account of the loss his Majesty's ships

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I have sustained, I cannot help expressing my satisfaction that we have suffered so slightly; as, had any of their stone shot, some of which exceeded 800 weight, made such a breach between wind and water, as they have done in our sides, the ship must have sunk; or had they struck a lower mast in the centre, it must evidently have been cut in two; in the rigging, too, no accident occurred that was not perfectly arranged in the course of next day. The sprit-sail yard of the *Royal George*, the gaff of the *Canopus*, and the main-top-sail yard of the *Standard*, are the only spars that were injured. It is with peculiar pleasure that I embrace the opportunity which has been at this time afforded, of bearing testimony to the seal and distinguished ability of Sir Sidney Smith; the manner in which he executed the service entrusted to him was worthy of the reputation, which he has long since so justly and generally established. The terms of approbation in which the rear-admiral relates the conduct of Captains *Dacres*, *Talbot*, *Harvey*, and *Moubray*, which, from my being under the necessity of passing the Point of *Pesques* before the van could anchor, he had a greater opportunity of observing than I could, cannot but be highly flattering; but I was a more immediate witness to the able and officer-like conduct which Captain *Moubray* displayed in obedience to my signal, by destroying a frigate with which he had been more particularly engaged, having driven her on shore on the European side, after she had been forced to cut her cables, from under the fire of the *Pompee*, and *Thunderer*. The sixty-four having run on shore on *Pesquier Point*, I ordered the *Repulse* to work up and destroy her, which Captain *Legge*, in conjunction with the boats of the *Pompee*, executed with great promptitude and judgment. The battery on the point, of more than thirty guns, which, had it been completely finished, was in a position to have annoyed the squadron most severely in passing, was taken possession of by the royal marines and boats crews of the rear division; the Turks having retired at their approach, and the guns were immediately spiked. This service was performed under the direction of Captain *Nicholls*, of the *Standard's* marines, whose spirit and enterprise can never be doubted; but as circumstances rendered it impracticable to effect the entire destruction of the redoubt, orders were given by Sir Sidney Smith to Captain *Moubray*, which I fully approved, to remain at anchor near the *Pesques*, and to employ Lieuts. *Carrol* and *Arabin*, of the *Pompee*, and Lieut. *Lawrie*, of the marines to complete the demolition of the redoubt and guns, which when performed, the *Active* was to continue in the passage of the Dardanelles, till further orders.

At a quarter past five, P. M. the squadron was enabled to make sail; and on the evening of the next day, the 20th, came to an anchor at ten o'clock, near the Prince's islands about eight miles from Constantinople, when I dis-

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patched

patched Captain Capel, in the *Endymion*; to anchor near the town, if the wind, which was light, would permit the ship to stem the current, to convey the ambassador's dispatches to the Sublime Porte in the morning by a flag of truce; but he found it impracticable to get within four miles, and consequently anchored at half past eleven, P. M. I have now the highest satisfaction to add, that the conduct of the officers and ships' companies of the squadron under my command, has fully supported the character of the British navy, and is deserving of my warmest eulogium. Having endeavoured to pay just tribute to those whose duty necessarily called them into this service, I should feel myself very deficient if I omitted to mention that his Majesty's minister, Mr. Arbuthnot and Lord Burghersh (who had requested to take a cruise with me); were amongst the most animated in the combat. To Capt. Blackwood, who after the unfortunate loss of the *Ajax*, volunteered to serve in the *Royal George*, great praise is due for his able assistance in regulating the fire of the middle and lower decks; and when the *Royal George* anchored, he most readily offered his services to convey a message to the *Endymion*, of great moment, her pilot having refused to take charge of the ship. From thence he gave his assistance to arrange the landing of the troops from the sixty-four, and setting her on fire; indeed where active service was to perform, there was his anxious desire to be placed. His officers too requested to serve in the squadron, and their services, in passing the Dardanelles, met with approbation.—I leave the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. T. DUCKWORTH.

A List of Turkish Ships and Vessels taken and destroyed at anchor off Point Perques, Feb. 19, 1807, within the Forts of the Dardanelles.

Burnt, one line of battle ship, sixty-four guns; four frigates, 3 corvettes, one brig, two gun-boats.—Taken possession of, one corvette, one gun-boat.

[The letter, dated Feb. 28th, mentions an unfortunate attempt to capture a body of Turks, who had landed on the island of Prota, and were erecting a battery. About 100 of the enemy retired to an old convent and fired through the loopholes, on our seamen and marines who had landed. Lieut. Belli, a promising young officer fell, on the passing of the Dardanelles; Lieuts. Wilmoughby and were Messrs. Holbrook, Furneaux, Dalrymple, Alexander, Rouse, and Cotesworth, midshipmen; with forty-five seamen and eight marines were killed.

The total loss on the different days, was forty-two killed, two hundred and thirty-five wounded, and four missing.]

The London Gazette of the 9th of May contained the particulars of the capture of Alexandria, in a dispatch, from Major-General Fraser, dated Alexandria, 25th March, 1807:—

“*Sir, It is with much satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that in the afternoon of the 20th current, the town and fortress of Alexandria, with two Turkish frigates and a corvette, surrendered to his Majesty's arms by capitulation; and that they were taken possession of on the memorable morning of the 21st, by the troops under my command. You are already apprized of my having been detached on this service, with a body of troops from Messina, by his Excellency General Fox, under convoy of his Majesty's ships Tigre and Apollo; and the Wizard sloop was sent forward by Capt. Hallowell, to get intelligence from major Misset, whom I had been, by my instructions directed to consult, as to the best plan of operations for effecting the purposes of the expedition. I have now to acquaint you, that in the night of the 7th inst. (the day after we sailed) the Apollo frigate, with 49 transports out of 53 which conveyed the troops, parted company, and that the other 14, with the Tigre, came to an anchor westward of Alexandria, on the 16th. On our getting, near the land we saw the Wizard, and Capt. Palmer immediately brought me the intelligence he had received from Major Misset, together with a letter from him, stating that he had not come off himself, thinking his presence in Alexandria absolutely necessary to counteract the intrigues of the French consul, who was endeavouring to prevail upon the Governor to admit a body of Albanians from Rosetta, to assist in the defence of the place. He earnestly recommended me to land the troops immediately, as the inhabitants were well affected towards us, and that he had sanguine hopes we should be able to get possession of it without firing a shot.*

Before I determined, however, upon this measure, I deemed it prudent to acquaint Major Misset with the very diminished state of my force, and I therefore sent in my aid-de-camp, Capt. A'Court, of the 31st regt. with a flag of truce to him with a detailed account of it, and at the same time, a manifesto to the governor and inhabitants, (a copy of which I inclose), which had not the desired effect; but, on the contrary, was treated by the governor with contempt. The major, however, in reply, strongly urged my immediate landing; still repeating that we should not meet with any resistance, and that my doings so would be the only means of preventing the garrison being reinforced by the Albanians, who had actually been sent for, and might be expected in the course of twenty-four hours. These considerations led me to follow his advice, and accordingly I landed that evening (the 17th) as many troops as our small number of boats could convey, a few miles to the eastward of Marabout, without opposition, though I could only take up a position for the night, as, before the next landing could be effected, such a surf had arisen on the beach,

as totally to prevent the second division from approaching the shore. The next morning, however, with infinite difficulty and risk they were landed; but finding my situation now from the increased height of the surf and appearance of the weather, to be very precarious, both with respect to getting provisions or stores on shore, or having any communications with the transports, I determined at all hazards to force my way to the western side, where I could receive supplies from Aboukir Bay, at the same time resolving to attempt (in passing) to get into the town even with the small force I had, and push my way, if possible into the forts that commanded it, a matter I had reason to believe from Major Misset and others, would not be very difficult to accomplish.

I therefore moved forward about eight o'clock in the evening of the 18th, and in our way pillaged the intrenchment, with a deep ditch in front of it, (that had been thrown up by the Turks, as a defence against the Mamelukes and Arabs on the western side) stretching from fort des Bains to lake Mareotis, strengthened by three batteries mounting 8 guns, exclusive of fort des Bains on its right flank mounting 13 guns. This we effected with very little loss, though under a heavy fire of cannon and musketry, and proceeded within a few yards of Pompey's Gate, where we found the garrison prepared to receive us, the gate barricaded, and the walls lined with troops and armed inhabitants: this, added to the smallness of my force, (not exceeding one thousand men of all descriptions), led me to think the risk too great, and I determined to proceed to the Westward, as I had originally intended, where I arrived in the morning of the 19th, and took up my position on the ground the British troops occupied in the action of the 21st, immediately sending detachments to take possession of Aboukir Castle, and the cut between the lakes Maadie and Mareotis, by which communication the reinforcement of Albanians was expected in Alexandria; in both these attempts we succeeded.

The next day, the 20th, I sent in (by a friendly Arab that had stolen out of town and joined us) a manifesto, addressed to the inhabitants, warning them of the danger of implicating friends and foes, in the event of taking the place by assault, and urging them to force the governor to capitulate. This had the desired effect; a flag of truce was sent out, and a capitulation (of which I herewith inclose a copy) was agreed to and signed. Although this service has fortunately not been of long duration, yet from the scantiness of our numbers, and scarcity of all sorts of supplies, as well military stores as provisions (which the bolterous state of the weather completely prevented our receiving); our situation was for some time rather critical; and I am happy to have it in my power to bear testimony to the patience and cheer-

fulness with which the troops bore every privation, and the ardour and spirit they shewed in the attack of the enemy's works, as well as the inclination and the wish they displayed to have stormed the place, had I deemed that step advisable. To Major-General Wauchope, Brigadier-General Stuart, and Colonel Oswald, who landed with and accompanied me, I feel myself under great obligations for their exertions and assistance in carrying on the service; and I am much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, acting as deputy-adjutant-general, and Captain Green acting as deputy quarter-master-general, for the great attention and zeal shewn by them in forwarding and executing the duties of their respective departments; and I think it but justice to Captain Pym, and to the officers and men of the detachment of the royal artillery, that was with me, to mention the very great zeal and alacrity which they displayed on every occasion, which I am confident would have been equally conspicuous on the part of Capt Burgoyne and the officers of the engineers, had circumstances permitted them to have acted.

To Captain Hallowell, and the officers and seamen of his Majesty's ship Tigre, I cannot sufficiently express my acknowledgments for the assistance they afforded me, and for the readiness with which they stood forward on all occasions. Captain Hallowell landed and marched with me to the attack of the enemy's entrenchments and to the very gates of the city, and remained on shore until the place surrendered; from his advice and local knowledge I derived much useful information. Captain Withers of the royal navy, agent of transports, is also entitled to praise, for his activity in landing the troops, and for the exertions he afterwards made for supplying them with provisions. I send you herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, together with returns of the prisoners made, and of the public stores of different descriptions, found in the several batteries and magazines. I have the honour, to be, &c.

(Signed) A. M. FRASER,

Maj. Genl

P. S. The Apollo, with 19 missing transports came to anchor in Aboukir Bay, on the morning of the 20th, and Sir J. Duckworth's squadron here on the 22d.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Army, in the Attack of the 18th of March, 1807, under the Command of Major-General Fraser:
1st Bat. 35th Reg. 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Subaltern, 1 Sergeant, 4 Rank and File, wounded.—Reg De Roll, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Rank and File, wounded.—Sicilian Volunteers, 2 rank and File, killed.—Royal Artillery, 1 Bombardier, 1 Gunner, wounded.—Total, 1 Officer, 6 Rank and File killed; 1 Officer, 1 Sergeant, 8 Rank and File, wounded. Assistant-Surgeon, Catanazo, killed; Lieut. Cameron, wounded.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

*In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary,
from the 20th of April to the 20th of May.*

P THISIS PULMONALIS	15
Scrophula	7
Asthma	2
Asthenia ebriosa & crapulosa	21
Pleuritis	6
Rheumatismus acutus	2
Dysenteria	1
Enteritis	2
Catarrhus	8
Tussis	9
Tussis Dyspnoea	4
Dyspnoea	6
Ascites	2
Epilepsia	2
Paralysis	2
Diarrhoea	3
Dyspepsia	9
Rheumatismus Ch.	4
Menorrhagia	4
Menorrhoea	3
Leucorrhoea	4
Scorbutus	1
Mania	3
Constipatio	2
Vermes	3
Hysteria	6
Infantile Diseases	5

Consumption, that "giant malady," still continues to present itself the most prominent and conspicuous object within the circle of the Reporter's observation.

Several cases of scrophula have occurred during the last month. In scrophula, as allied to consumption, the writer of this article feels particularly interested. Nothing surely could be more irrational than what formerly was the general, and is now a too frequent practice in the treatment of this disease. It is a disease of debility, which is exhibited more obviously, and particularly in glandular obstruction. In such cases, the object ought to be to invigorate, and to excite the languid and enfeebled energies of the frame.

Purgatives that have been so commonly administered, are unequivocally improper. To give laxatives in order to give strength, is a kind of solecism, which trespasses beyond the ordinary limits of even medical absurdity.

Scrophula being regarded as an hereditary disease, is a subject of peculiar horror and apprehension; and to be afflicted with it, is by many considered as an ignominious taint. But it ought to be understood and improved, that there is no disease which is an inevitable inheritance; although there may be transmitted more than ordinary susceptibility to the operation of those agents which are

calculated to awaken a particular disorder. One who presuming on constitutional immunity from scrophula, from asthma, consumption, or insanity, exposes himself with negligence and without reserve to the exciting causes of them, will be in greater danger of their invasion than another, who conscious of an original propensity to their production, cautiously regulates his internal state and external circumstances, in order to prevent this predisposition from ripening into actual and established disorder. He may cut off the entail by appropriate management and resolute self denial.

The Reporter has known several instances, in which he entertains entire belief, that an early tendency towards mental derangement has been arrested in its progress by a vigorous and persevering exertion of the understanding and the will.

We are in more danger from ourselves than from our parents. There may be a morbid temper of body, as well as of mind coeval with the moment of our birth. But this, in each instance, may perhaps, by proper care and culture, be neutralized or resisted.

Those who start in life with a scanty fortune, or an indigent constitution, often gain an ultimate superiority in both over others who born with more robust stamina, have been nursed in the lap of affluence, educated in prospects of prosperity, and in habits of inadvertence, or of luxurious and licentious dissipation.

Several cases have recently passed, under the eye of the Reporter, which consisted in the impaired and nearly exhausted vitality of a premature and artificial old age. Men seldom live out their legitimate lease of existence.

By profusely squandering the energies of youth, they leave no fund for the infirmity and imbecility of age. These, bankrupts in constitution can never, like commercial insolvents, be restored to their former condition. Every irregular gratification of appetite, or passion, produces a deleterious impression on the permanence and solidity of our frame. On this account it is, that veterans in vice, often appear to become virtuous in consequence of having lost a capacity for voluptuous indulgence.

JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
May 27, 1807.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of April and the 20th of May extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses)

ALLEN John, Platform, coal merchant. (Fleming & Co. Chancery-lane)
Ash Moses, Avenia Friars, merchant. (Crowder, Old Jewry)
Ash Thomas, Ardsburgh, grocer. (Banters and Co. Furnival's-lane)
Ash Thomas, Welden Beck, draper. (Exerton, Gray's Inn)
Bale Thomas, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Edge, Temple)
Barge Richard, the younger, Edford, stocking-maker. (Sheasdale and Co. New Inn)
Barnard Peter, Lifford, miller. (Anstice Temple)
Barnard William, Old Bond-street, coach-maker. (Richards, Bury street)
Bowyer John, Cheselde, warehouseman. (Ellis, Currier street)
Bowwick Jacob, Horsley-down, grocer. (Sherwood, Cushion-court)
Brade Andrew, Fritch-street, baker. (Martell, Norfolk-street)
Brown William, Liverpool, taylor. Battye, (Chancery-lane)
Burroughs Thomas, Leeds, clothier. (Ayres and Co. New Inn)
Bishop Joseph, St. Dunstons-lane, merchant. (Nether and Co. Lincoln's-lane)
Bolinger Ann, Bodmin, linen draper. (Biss, Marton-garden)
Burke John, Newport, carpenter. (Gilbert, Newport)
Burgess William, Park place, broker. (Watson and Co. Apsolofriars)
Bell Joseph, Fleur-de-luce, Street, Soap manufacturer. (Wolcott and Co. Bedford-street)
Burke John, Dowling Queens Arms, merchant. (Pasmore, Warburg-street)
Bennett Matthew, St. Thomas, the Apostle yarn manufacturer. (Ridler and Co. Monilton)
Clark John, Bermuda-ry, hide salesman. (Morgan and Co. Sherborne-lane)
Cox John, Bourton, miller. (Dyke, Serjeant's-lane)
Chapman John, Martin's-lane, dry-gar. (Gregson and Co. Throgmorton-street)
Cranston William, Drury-lane, carrier. (Street and Co. Philpot-lane)
Cassano Alexander, Piccadilly, auctioneer. (Popkin, Dean street)
Coombs Robert, Lincoln's-lane, money scrivener. (Popkin, Dean street)
Cole Christopher, Buckfield-street, firmonger. (Williams and Co. Lincoln's-lane)
Coleman Archibald, Lambeth, yeast merchant. (Marson, Church-row)
Clark John, and Henry Hall, Market-Harborough, carpets manufacturer. (Kinsley and Co. Gray's-lane)
Cox Henry, Albany House, cook. (Blake and Co. Essex-street)
Cox Robert, Castle street, carpenter. (Yates, Temper)
Clayton Robert, Staley-bridge, victualler. (Ellis, Corrieh-street)
Dearman Nathan, Pindar Oakes, linen manufacturer. (Law, Holborn)
Dodd James, Pall-Mall, hatter. (Dawson and Co. Golden square)
Dorman William, George Yard, stationer. (Turner, Edward-street)
Dawson William, Nixon, Tabernacle square, draper. (Henrich, Falsgrave place)
Drake William, Gutter-house, warehouseman. (Blunt, Old pay office)
Dray Robert, Stoke-golding, grocer. (Ruddall and Co. Clement's-lane)
Dewes George, Cranbourn street, linen draper. (Dewbug, Conduit street)
Dunlop Peter, Rosemond street, watch case maker. (Coffey and Co. Lyon's-lane)
Davis George Philip, and Arthur Mackie, Philpot-lane, merchants. (Bertram, Bouvrie street, Chancery-lane)
Bedford Charles, Tewkesbury, innkeeper. (Windus and Co. Beetham Bouvrie street)
Dewhurst Ralph, Preston, upholsterer. (Blacklock, Temple)
Davis Henry, Old-street road, cabinet-maker. (Fike, Nbr street)
Dewhurst Thomas, Portland street, dealer and chapman. (Morgan, Bedford-row)
Dutton Joseph, Burward-street, chesefactor. (Allen and Co. Furnival's-lane)
Davis Peter, Manchester, merchant. (Kearsley and Co. Manchester)
Dwyer Matthew, Bell's-close, blue manufacturer. (Atkinson, Chancery-lane)
Fraser Henry, East Smithfield, grocer. (Towse, Fish-monger hall)
Gordon Charles, and Samuel Winter, Lawrence Fountainey lane merchants. (Crosby, Apsolofriars)
Gwyn Edward, Lambeth, merchant. (Clarke, Apsolofriars-lane)

Gasling David, Nottingham, victualler. (Broomley and Co. Holtorn court)
Jewlett John, Gloucester, cabinet-maker. (Jenkins and Co. New Inn)
Nigham Robert, Preston, corn merchant. (Windie, John street)
Hawkins John Isaac, City Road, dealer and chapman. (Smart, Clement's-lane)
Hop William, Manchester grocer. (Ellis, Currier street)
Harris Robert, Fish-street Hill, woollen manufacturer. (Gale and son, Bedford street)
Nickling Daniel, Friary, butcher. (Riggs and Co. Carey street)
Hubbard Charles, Norwich, haberdasher. (Gildard, Holborn court)
Hibbs Thomas and Robert Saxby, Wesley, grocers. (Ingledew William, Leeds, starch-maker. (Bates, Chancery-lane)
Joyner Keuben Ellis, Bristol, merchant. (Platt, Temple)
Jones Thomas, Birmingham, coal merchant. (Platt, Temple)
Johnston Hill, Liverpool, linen draper. (Parr and Co. Liverpool)
James James, Nithew, wauetapier. (Roberts, Helstone)
Jarmy William, Norwich, fowmonger. (Harmer, Norwich)
Kenny Robert, Manchester, muslin manufacturer. (Johnson and Co. Manchester)
Laird Michael, Redburn, straw-hat manufacturer. (Mason, Furnival's-lane)
Lycett James, Manchester, calico manufacturer. (Kingsley and Co. Gray's-lane)
Landis Edmund, Bridgewater, innholder. (Bleardale and Co. New Inn)
Lolley William, Liverpool, rectifier. (Ashton, Liverpool)
Levy Samuel, Manell-street, jeweller. (Poole, Lowest Hill)
Lovely Charles, Painwick, clothier. (Shepherd and Co. Bedford row)
Mason Richard, Bermondsey-street, dyer. (Milne and Co. Old Jewry)
Marke William, Liverpool, timber merchant. (Blackburn, St. Mildred court)
May Thomas, Shipperton, shopkeeper. (Riggs, Carey street)
Mosley Charles, sold in Tun inn, coach maker. (Chappell, New Inn)
Masten William, Lion street, bulider. (Smith, Bermondsey)
Morley William Drury lane, warehouseman. (Hutchinson, Brewer's-hall)
Norman John, Bristol, coal merchant. (Edmunds, Lincoln's-lane)
Oates Edward, Leeds, drysalter. (Allen and Co. Furnival's-lane)
Ollivant George, Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Currier street)
Pear John, Liverpool, saddler. (Daplet, Liverpool)
Pearce Eliza, Newmarket, music-seller. (Bawson and Co. Golden square)
Poole Samuel, Cheselde, milliner. (Exarshaw, Red Cross street)
Parker Joseph, Kingwood, grocer. (Jennings and Co. Lincoln's-lane)
Preston James, Barton upon Humber, tinsler. (Brown and Co. Barton upon Humber)
Puckey Matthew, Frobus, woolspliser. (Edwards, Trago)
Perry Morgan, Pontypool, shopkeeper. (Whitcombe and Co. Gloucester)
Perry James, Great Portland street, linen draper. (Hudlaby, Furnival's-lane)
Pollard William, and James Pollard, Manchester, cotton-spinners. (Ellis, Currier street)
Pawson William, Chatham, porter merchant. (Coper and Co. Chancery-lane)
Palke Richard, Little Himpston, coal merchant. (Digby, Finch lane)
Pool Thomas Edward, Brayton in-Hales, currier. (Hambrow and Co. Lincoln's-lane)
Poulton Thomas, Shadwell, chesemonager. (Wincent and Co. Bedford-street)
Parnell John, Manchester, linen draper. (Wilson, Grove street)
Reid Andrew, Lower East Smithfield, victualler. (Holmes and Co. Mark lane)
Squire William, and T.S. the younger, Stoke Damard, tinp are workers. (Cleather, Plymouth)
Swanwick Charles, Russell street grocer. (superceded)
Suter John, East Bedford, mercer. (Atkinson, Castle street)
Skurray Charles Thomas, Lloyd's office house, underwriter. (Robinson, New square)
Shure Nathaniel, Finsbury-place, merchant. (Drew and Co. New Inn)
Stevens William, Little St. Thomas Apostle, money scrivener. (Averest, Epsom)
Spring Thomas the younger, Great Grimby, ironmonger. (Farber, Gray's-lane)
Squire Thomas, West square, dealer and chapman. (Hilbert and Lewis, Mark lane)
Sayer Joseph, Gray's Inn Lane, and John Jeffery, Titchfield street, harness makers. (Beddell, Clement's-lane)
Sowley Richard, and John Colet, Knowle, corn factors. (Exerton, Gray's-lane)
Shaw Richard, Ash-by-de-la-Soude, cabinet maker. (Fraser and Co. Apsolofriars-lane)

Scott

Sweet Mack, Hury, rope-maker. (Miline and Co. Old Jewry
 street, 100, Broadbury street, hat manufacturer.
 (Bouff, Gray's inn
 Smith Samuel, Chancery street, baker. (Wilkinson and Co.
 White Lyon street
 Tucker William, Elbow, merchant. (Brooks, New-squa-
 re
 Taylor John, Fasham, shopkeeper. (Hayward, Lamb's
 Conduit street
 Thorp Joseph the younger, &c., lves, linen draper. (Swale
 and Co. Old Jewry
 Tipton Joseph, Peorth, hat-dresser. (Wordsworth,
 Lapin inn
 Vaughan Richard, Fore street, linen draper. (Sydenh,
 Alder gate street
 Valentine Richard, and John Valentine, Mumford's court,
 warehouseman
 Vandrant John, Wood street, carpenter. (Lewdick La-
 tiner, Gray's inn, cloak lane
 Wilcock Henry, and J W. Manchester, stay makers.
 (Hurst, Temple
 Wright John, Oldham, mercer. (Meredith and Co. Lin-
 coln's inn
 Williams John, Romney Iron Works, shipkeeper. (Lland-
 ford and Co. Temple
 Whitaker William, Wakefield, and Joseph Whitaker, Lee-
 Grin, clothiers. (Willis and Co. Throgmorton street
 Wyke William, Preston, linen draper. (Blacknick, Temple
 Wells William, Assembly lane, victualler. (Jones, New
 court
 Williams Jones, Bristol, broker. (Herriage, Hatton
 Garden
 Young William, Leaton, grocer. (Lowndes and Co. Red
 Lion square

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Aldrey John, the younger, Carshalton, carpenter, May 26
 Arden John, and John Barker, sewerly, wine merchants
 June 17
 Atkinson Richard, Henry Watters, and William Ord, Fe-
 church street, merchants, June 17
 Bobson John, Liverpool, merchant, May 22
 Brewitt Henry, Mansfield-street, vicualler, June 9
 Boxon James, Manchester, merchant, June 2, final
 Bowdwin Benjamin, Blegate, horse dealer, July 4
 Bury John, and John Bernadine, coal merchant, July 4
 Edwards William, New Bond street, goldsmith, May 14,
 final
 Ellis Thomas, Whitechapel, auctioneer, June 20
 Fuller Richard Plumer, Guildford, ironmonger, May 20
 Petton Elizabeth, Bolton-on-the-Moors, milliner, June 30
 Fisher Henry, Gracechurch street, grocer, June 13
 Grant John, Lawrence, Fountain-lane, merchant, June 2
 Groom Richard, Old street, ironmonger, June 9
 Hanford John, Alfords, innkeeper, June 9
 Metherington Andrew, and John Mackie, Drury-lane, per-
 formers, May 16
 Hudson William, Wally, inkkeeper, May 16
 Hopkins Thomas, West-green, Varnish-maker, June 2
 Harwood Abraham, Malden, ironmonger, May 16, final
 Hawkes Thomas, Duxley, lion master, May 20, final
 Hay Thomas, Weymouth, ironmonger, May 20
 Harris Timothy, Waltham Holy Cross, pin maker, June 9
 Hornby William, Gainsburgh, and Sir Joseph Leslie,
 Morriden Ash, bankers, May 17
 Hunkham Thomas Jordan, New Bond street, bookseller,
 July 3
 Harnham John, Sloane street, music seller, June 9
 Hamilton Samuel, shoe lane, printer, June 22
 Irwin James, Wood street, watchouse, May 6
 Ingie John, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, mercer, June 20, final
 Ireland Samuel, St. Clements-lane's, merchant, June 19,
 final
 Kumpf Frederick, Rathbone-place, cabinet-maker, June 6

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE Annual Report of the London Dispensary for curing Diseases of the eye and Ear, under the care of Mr. Saunders, in Charterhouse-square, states that from the 25th of March, 1806, to the same day in 1807, 1036 patients have been cured of diseases of the eyes, and 49 of diseases of the ear.

A Fire broke out at three o'clock in the morning of the 1st of May in the house of Mrs. St. Ledger, of Covent-garden Theatre, in Norton-street, Mary-le-bone, which was totally consumed. A char-woman in the employ of Mrs. St. Leger, who slept in the house, endeavouring to escape from a window on the second floor, fell into the street and was killed on the spot. Two female servants

narrowly escaped the same fate, and an infant child of Mrs. St. Leger's was with difficulty rescued from the flames. The house had recently been fitted up in the most fashionable manner, and neither that nor the furniture was insured.

The Committee of the Refuge for the Destitute, at Cuper's Bridge, Lambeth, report, that during the short period the Institution has been opened, 58 persons have applied either for admission or relief; of whom 20 have been admitted, 20 relieved out of the house, and 18 not considered proper objects: 10 of those admitted, are now in the house, and conduct themselves with great propriety. The males are employed in splitting firewood, and occasionally

sionally working in the garden: The Females are employed in spinning, making household and body linen, washing, &c. Of the 10 who have been discharged, some have been dismissed for improper behaviour, and others have been placed in situations; where they are earning their livelihood, and have expressed themselves grateful for the benefits they have received from the Institution. The present State of the Funds of the Charity is as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
In 3 per Cent. Unconsolidated Annuities	1875	0	0
In Short Annuities	50	0	0
Nine Exchequer Bills, and one India Bond, for 100l. each	1000	0	0
Cash in the Treasurer's and Banker's hands, &c.	240	19	5

The Committee also observe that most of the difficulties, which it was presumed would impede, if not entirely prevent, this Establishment, are now done away, and a Refuge is actually, opened, where the penitent Criminal, the deserted Female, the helpless Labourer, and the wretched Stranger, may find employment, support, and instruction.

MARRIED.

Lord Chartley, eldest son of the Earl of Leicester, to Miss Gardener, of Lower Grosvenor-street, with a fortune of 100,000l.

A. S. Learmonth, esq. of Manchester-buildings, to Miss Jessy Learmonth, daughter of Alexander L., esq. of Parliament-street.

John Willock, esq. of Golden square, to Miss Grojan, daughter of the late Francis G., esq. of Brompton Grove.

John Ans-ruther Thompson, esq. of Carlton; Fireshire, to Miss Adam, only daughter of William A., esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Major General the Hon. Charles Hope, to Miss Finch Hatton, eldest daughter of George Finch H., esq. of Eastwell Park, Kent.

Robert Heathcote, esq. to Miss Searle, late of the Theatre Royal, Covent garden.

George Warwick Hampyde, esq. only son of Sir Charles W. B. to Miss Sneyd, only daughter of the Rev. Ralph S.

The Hon. Colonel Crewe, son of Lord C., to Miss Hungerford, of Cavendish-square.

James Hakerville, esq. of Margaret street, Cavendish square, to Miss Maria Catharine Brown, second daughter of William B., esq. of Green-street, Grosvenor square.

The Rev. T. Scott, of Brighton, to Miss M. White, youngest daughter of Joseph W., esq. of Cheshire.

Captain J. A. P. Mac Gregor, of the Bengal Infantry, to Miss Jane Ness, of Baker-street.

Captain John Croft, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Buckworth, daughter of the late Thomas B., esq. of Finsbury-square.

Edward Ellis, esq. of Dancer's Hill, South Mymms, to Mary Ann Hyman, daughter of Henry H., esq. of Queen's-square:

Edward Dalbee Temple, esq. only son of the Rev. Dr. T., of Northwood-place, in Suffolk, to Miss Honeywood, fourth daughter of the late Sir John H., bart. of Ervington, Kent.

Richard Bellamy, esq. of Sherborne, Dorset, to Miss Bliza Mary Randall, youngest daughter of Samuel R., esq. of Puddle Trenchide, in the same county.

John Pratt, esq. of Bell's Hill, Northumberland, to Miss Owen, of Norfolk-street, Strand.

The Hon. George Winn, of Little Warley, Essex, to Miss Elizabeth Mary Majendie, eldest daughter of Lewis M., esq. of Headingham castle, in the same county.

Price Edwards, esq. of Talgarth, to Miss Brown, only daughter of the late Herbert Gwyne B., esq. of Imley, Northamptonshire.

William David Field, esq. of Ulceby Grange, Lincolnshire, to Miss Oldham, daughter of the late Captain O., of the 62d foot.

DIED.

In child bed, Mrs. Ebers, wife of Mr. John Ebers, librarian and stationer of Old Bond-street, who with three children have deeply to lament their irreparable loss.

In the Adelphi, Benjamin Booth, esq. many years a director of the East India Company's affairs.

In Russel-street, Mrs. Egan, many years wardrobe keeper and principal dress maker to Covent-garden Theatre.

Mrs. Limmer, of the Prince of Wales's Coffee House, Conduit-street.

In Old Broad-street, Dr. Hamilton, one of the physicians of the London Hospital.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, William Day, esq.

At Hampstead, Lady Charlotte Wingfield, wife of William W., esq. and sister to Earl Digby, 35.

At Clay Hall, Herts, William Gosling, esq. merchant of London.

In the Heralds College, Mrs. Ann Harrison, wife of George H., esq. Clarenceux King of Arms, widow of George Bishop, esq. of Sydenham in Kent, sister of Mrs. Alice Fenwick (who died at Hackney exactly five weeks preceding), and only surviving issue of Michael Fenwick, formerly of College-hill, London.

In Charter house square, Mrs. Beard, wife of Mr. John B., proctor, Doctors' Commons.

At Stanmore, George Hemmings, esq.

At Hackney, Sophia Williams, fourth daughter of the late William W., esq. of the Custom house, London.

In Upper Charlotte-street, Mrs. Hill, relict of Admiral H.

In Wimpole-street, Mrs. Margaret Fisher, widow of Thomas F., esq.

Aged 71, at the house of his friend and former pupil Henry Smith, esq. M.P., Mr. George Walker, of Wavertree, near Liverpool, F.R.S.; formerly an eminent dissenting minister at Nottingham; and afterwards com-
mon

one of the new College, at Manchester; where he succeeded the late Dr. Perceval, as president of the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town. As a mark of respect for his distinguished talents as a mathematician, he was, many years ago, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, in London; and in this character as well as in that of a philosopher and a divine, he possessed no common portion of the esteem and gratitude of his numerous friends and of society at large. He regarded piety to God as the foundation of every duty; and in his mind it was a deeply fixed principle, undebased by bigotry or superstition, and untinctured by gloom. His charity was pure, ardent, and universal; his temper peculiarly social, cheerful and generous. In him, science, liberty and virtue possessed an intrepid, disinterested advocate; and the energetic seal and glowing eloquence with which he, at all times, defended their interests, will secure him an honourable distinction among the friends to the best interests of mankind.

In New Burlington-street, the Right Hon. Lady Walpole.

In West-square, Miss Jessy Barker, youngest daughter of the late Robert B., esq. proprietor of the Panorama, Leicester-square, 24.

In Berners-street, John Baller, esq. representative in the two last parliaments for the borough of East Loec.

In Wimpole-street, the Hon Thomas Fane, brother of the Earl of Westmoreland, and R. P. for Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, which place he represented in several successive parliaments. He was born in 1760, was educated at Westminster, and in 1789 married to Miss Lowe. Mr. F. was for many years one of the grooms of his Majesty's bed-chamber, to which situation is annexed a salary of 300*l.* per annum.

In Mincing-lane, J. P. Hankey, esq. an eminent merchant, alderman of Candlewick Ward, and colonel of the 9th regiment of London Volunteers. Mr. H. was a candidate for the representation of the metropolis, and would most probably have obtained the object of his ambition, had he not been unfortunately attacked on the first day of the poll by an illness, brought on, as it is supposed by the excessive fatigue of his canvass. Notwithstanding the assistance of the most eminent professional men, his disorder changed to a mortification which put a period to his life on the following day.

At Osborn's Hotel, Sir James Durno, lately his majesty's consul at Memel, a gentleman of great commercial abilities.

In Park-street, Lady Jane Knollys, second daughter of the Earl of Banbury.

Mrs. Blanchard, wife of Mr. B. of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden.

Mrs. Kemble, mother to the celebrated performer of that name, and to Mrs. Siddons.

Mrs. Maxwell, relict of Colonel M., and mother to the Duchess of Gordon.

In Charter House-square, aged 75, Nathaniel Halje, M. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S. physician to the Charter-house nearly thirty years. His death was occasioned by the following circumstance:—The chimney of his house having been blown down, he wished to see what damage was done, and got upon the roof, from which he fell to the ground, on his head, with his legs erect against the wall. This accident he survived many days in excruciating pain. At his own request he was interred in the pensioners' ground, and his remains were followed to the grave by twenty-four surgeons and physicians.

Mr. Robert Heron, author of a History of Scotland, Tour to the Highlands, and various other publications. He was a native of Scotland and was bred to the church. Being a young man of promising abilities, he was patronised by Dr. Blair, who appointed him his assistant, in which capacity he officiated for some time. He was a man of multivarious erudition, and during his residence in Scotland, wrote, translated and compiled several reputable works in various branches of literature. His views of church preferment: not answering his expectations, he abandoned his native country and came to London, where his talents soon procured him the countenance of some eminent booksellers as well as the friendship of literary men. He was for a short time editor of the British Press and Globe, daily papers established by the booksellers. Last year he commenced a newspaper entitled, the Fame; but the undertaking did not succeed, and its failure involved him in pecuniary difficulties, which probably superinduced that fever which put an end to his life in the Fever Institution. His fate adds one more to the examples of the melancholy consequences of want of prudence, a defect unhappily too common among men of literature and genius.

In Ely Place, Holborn, aged 80, Mrs. Knowles. She was a native of Staffordshire, and the widow of Dr. K., a much esteemed physician in London. Her parents being of the society of Friends, she was carefully educated in substantial and useful knowledge, but this alone could not satisfy her active mind; for she was long distinguished by various works in the polite arts of poetry, painting, and more especially the imitation of nature in needlework. Some specimens of the latter having accidentally fallen under the observation of their majesties, they expressed a wish to see her. She was accordingly presented in the simplicity of her quaker dress, and graciously received. This and subsequent interviews led to her grand undertaking, a representation of the King in needlework, which she completed to the entire satisfaction of their Majesties, though she had never before seen any thing of the kind. She next accompanied her husband in a scientific tour through Holland, Germany and France, where they

they obtained introductions to the most distinguished personages. Mrs. K., was admitted to the toilette of the late unfortunate Queen of France, by the particular desire of the latter. The appearance of a quaker was an extraordinary spectacle to that princess, who eagerly enquired concerning their tenets and acknowledged that these heretics were, at least, philosophers. Mr. K. wrote on various subjects, philosophical, theological, and poetical. Some of her performances have been published with her name, but more anonymously; and it is said, that she modestly retained in manuscript far more than she submitted to the public. When urged on these subjects, she would reply: "Even arts and sciences are but evanescent splendid vanities, if unaccompanied by the Christian virtues." Mr. Boswell has preserved a conversation between Mrs. K. and Dr. Johnson, which evinces the powers of her mind, and the liberality of her religious opinions, at the same time that it reflects very little honour on those of her powerful, but somewhat bigotted, opponent.

In Bishopsgate-street, *Miss Thompson*, an accomplished young lady, whose death was occasioned by her clothes taking fire.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Oakley*, wife of R. O.

At his seat at Ashley-park, Surry, *Sir Henry Fletcher, bart.* of Clea hall, near Wigton, in Cumberland. This gentleman was born in the year 1727, and was brought up in the service of the East-India Company, two of whose ships, the *Stormont* and *Middlesex*, he successively commanded. On retiring from that service, Captain Fletcher was chosen a director of the company, and continued to fill that office for eighteen years, except when he went out by rotation. He entered into parliament, as member for the county of Cumberland, in the year 1768, against a very powerful influence. In October of the same year, he married Miss Lintot, of Southwate, in Suffex, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. In parliament he espoused the sentiments of the opposition, and on the accession of that party to power, was rewarded for his support with a patent of baronetage on the 20th of May, 1782. In 1783, we find him approving of the treaty of peace with France, so far as related to the settlements of the East-India Company, but in a cautious and guarded manner. When Mr. Fox, in November of the last-mentioned year, introduced his celebrated India Bill, Sir Henry Fletcher was nominated one of the seven commissioners for the affairs of Asia. The circumstances which occasioned the rejection of that measure, are too well known to be here repeated. In 1796, Sir Henry voted with Mr. Fox for a direct censure on ministers, on account of having advanced money to the Emperor and the Prince of Conde, without the knowledge or

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consent of parliament. In 1797, he also supported Mr. Grey, in his motion for a reform in parliament; but we do not find his name in any of the late divisions. Sir Henry continued to represent the county of Cumberland till the general election of 1806; and in him that county has lost an active and faithful friend. Without flattery it may be asserted, that it has fallen to the lot of few men to be more generally beloved, and of still fewer so justly to merit that love. The basis of his public character was integrity, as was friendship of his private character. The good he did was from principle. His manners were affable and unassuming, perfectly characteristic of the simplicity and rectitude of his heart. To his own family he was most dear, and to his tenants an affectionate friend. Uninfluenced by the insinuations of the sycophant, he never ceased to be faithful to his own judgment, and to the justice which prompted it. This conduct gained him the esteem of men of understanding, and caused him to be looked up to with deference in the legislative assembly of the nation. Sir Henry is succeeded in his title by his only son, of the same name as himself.

At Windsor, the *Right Reverend John Douglas, D. D. F. R. S. and A. S.* lord bishop of Salisbury and chancellor of the order of the garter. This distinguished prelate and veteran in literature was a native of Scotland, and was born about the year 1719. His first education was at Glasgow, from whence he removed to Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship and proceeded to the degree of master arts, October 14, 1743. He accumulated the degrees of bachelor and doctor in divinity, May 6, 1758. Not long after his entering into holy orders he obtained the rectory of Eaton Constantine, in Shropshire, on the presentation of the Earl of Bradford. Mr. Douglas was at this time tutor to the son of the Earl of Bath, and therefore resided but little upon his living. His first literary adventure was very auspicious. In 1747, William Lander, a native of Edinburgh, and a man of considerable talents and learning, excited general attention by publishing through the medium of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, a paper, to which he gave the title of "an Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns:" the design of which was to prove that our great epic poet had made free with the works of some obscure Latin poets of modern date in the composition of his immortal poem of *Paradise Lost*. Answers were given to this essay through the same channel, but they failed of their object in vindicating the fame of Milton, because none of them pointed out the frauds of which his calumniator had been guilty. Flushed with his success, Lander ventured in 1750 to publish his Essay at large in separate form, in which he

dwells upon the supposed plagiarisms of Milton, in a strain of triumph and impudence which it would be difficult to parallel in the history of literary imposture. One passage from this scarce and curious performance may be amusing to the reader as displaying the spirit of Lander and his unblushing effrontery. "And here," says he, "I could produce a whole cloud of witnesses, as fresh vouchers of the truth of my assertion, with whose fine sentiments, as so many gay feathers Milton has plumed himself; like one who would adorn a garland with flowers, secretly taken out of various gardens; or a crown with jewels, stolen from the different diadems or repositories of princes, by which means he shines indeed, but with the borrowed lustre of a surreptitious majesty." The admirers of Milton were astonished at the boldness of his assault, and we may venture to add, that most of them were appalled at the sight of the numerous passages in which the parallelisms were too striking to have been casual or common to different writers. In short, though every one wished to clear our immortal bard from the weighty charge brought against him, it seemed to be a consummation rather to be desired than hoped for. Such was the anxious state of the literary world when Mr. Douglas published a detection of Lander's forgeries in *A Letter to the Earl of Bath*, entitled "*Milton vindicated from the Charge of Plagiarism, brought against him by Mr. Lander.*" In this masterly pamphlet the learned critic proves, that the passages which had been cited by Lander from Masenius, Staphorstius, Taubmannus, and other obscure writers, had been interpolated by the forger himself, who had also foisted into his quotations entire lines from Hog's Latin translation of *Paradise Lost*, into which no examiner but Mr. Douglas had been inquisitive enough to look. The detection of this infamous fraud was so complete that Lander's booksellers insisted upon his disproving the charge by producing his vouchers in correct editions of the works which he had mentioned, or of confessing his guilt. Lander chose the latter, and in a letter which was published he assigned the reasons for his conduct, and his pretended contrition for the offence. That this expression of contrition was pretended, soon afterwards appeared, for the impostor published another attack on the character of Milton, charging him with having made additions to the *Icon Basilike* of King Charles the First for the purpose of injuring that unfortunate monarch's reputation. This foul calumny which was soon made manifest, rendered Lander so infamous that he quitted the kingdom and died some years after in the island of Barbadoes. To return to Mr. Douglas: His next literary

engagement was in detecting the pretensions of Archibald Bower, the author of the *Lives of the Popes*, whose whole story is too long for this place. Bower was a native of Scotland, and had filled a situation in the court of Inquisition, at Macerata in Italy, from whence he removed in 1726, and after many extraordinary adventures arrived in England. Here he publicly abjured the Romish religion, and obtained some powerful friends. Having accumulated some money, he paid it to Mr. Hill, a Jesuit, and in consequence was readmitted into the society in 1744. But he afterwards quarrelled with his associates and recovered his money by a suit at law. When his history of the Popes came out, his negotiations with the Jesuits were made public, and several pamphlets were published by him and his adversaries. The patrons of Bower were, however, unwilling to believe him a hypocrite till Mr. Douglas entered into the controversy and completely developed the imposture. From that time Bower sunk into disrepute, and died in obscurity in 1766. In 1754 Mr. Douglas published his principal work entitled, "*Criterion; or, a Discourse on Miracles,*" in which he settles the distinction between true and false miracles in a masterly manner. And of all the answers to the sophistry of David Hume, this may be safely pronounced the clearest and most convincing. This excellent volume having become very scarce and dear, was reprinted a few months since. In 1757 the author was presented to a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham, in which he took his degree of doctor in divinity. In 1762 he was made canon of Windsor, on the promotion of Dr. Keppel to the bishoprick of Exeter. His next elevation was to the episcopal bench on the death of Dr. Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, in 1783. From that see, bishop Douglas was translated to Salisbury, on the removal of Dr. Barrington to Durham, in 1791. Bishop Douglas was one of the first members of the celebrated Beef-steak Club, rendered so famous by Goldsmith's humorous poem, entitled, *Retaliation*. By the appointment of the Lords of the Admiralty, he arranged the journals and papers of Captain Cook for publication, and he prefixed to the work a most admirable and perspicuous introduction. In his episcopal character he was dignified and exemplary. He was a liberal patron of deserving men; and he disposed of the preferments in his gift with a discriminating attention to merit and long service. In his conversation he was affable and lively; he abounded with anecdotes, chiefly of the literary kind; and his opinions of men and things were always expressed with a most scrupulous regard to truth and benevolence.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE seamen of Newcastle have lately instituted a Society for their relief in case of sickness, old age, or infirmity, shipwreck, &c. and it has also for one of its principal objects the relief of its members in an enemy's prison.

The Tyne Side Agricultural Society have offered the following premiums, to be adjudged at their next meeting, on the 6th of July:—1. For the best tup, more than one-bear, to be kept in the district during the ensuing season—Five Guineas. 2. For the best shearing tup, under the same restrictions—Five Guineas. 3. For the best pen of five gimmers, to be kept in the district for the purpose of breeding—Five Guineas.

Married.] At Longbenton, Ralph Fenwick, esq. to Miss Brown, daughter of William B. esq.—The Rev. John Drake, to Miss Rodman, only daughter of the late James R. esq. alderman of Newcastle.

At Bishopwearmouth, John Maling, jun. esq. of Grange, to Miss Allan, daughter of the late Robert A. esq. of Sunnyside.

At Durham, M. Balfour, esq. district surgeon, to Miss Eliz. Brown, daughter of the late Mr. George B.

At Stockton, Leonard Raisbeck, esq. lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Stockton Volunteers, to Miss Robinson, youngest daughter of the late Leonard R. esq.

Died.] At Coldstream, the Rev. John Rutherford, formerly a Protestant dissenting minister at Swalwell, 59.

At Sunderland, Mr. Mackintosh.—Mrs. De-bello, 52.—Mrs. Eleanor Hall, 60.—Mrs. Mary Craggs, a maiden lady, 51

At Newcastle, Mrs. Dorothy Selby, a maiden lady, 74.—Mrs. Marsden.—Mr. John Harvey, 41.—Mr. William Maxwell, surgeon, 59.—Mrs. Carleton, 73.—Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Edward H. merchant.

At Durham, Mr. George Wheldon, 72.—Mr. John Moralee, of the George and Dragon Inn, 59.—Alexander James, second son of John M'Kenzie, esq. of Applecross.—Mr. Hugh Boyd, 67.—Dr. Charles Keith, physician, of Harrogate.

At Heighington, Durham, Anthony Jesson, esq. a lieutenant in the royal navy, 57.

At Jarrow Colliery, Mr. T. Vaux.

At Tynemouth Barracks, Mr. Pinkeman,

first serjeant-major in the 2d regiment of Lancashire Militia.

At Edmonsley, Mr. Stephen Wheldon, 85

At Hexham, Mrs. Robinson, 81

At Berwick, Mr. Joseph Holliday.—Mr. John Manners.

At the Steel, near Bellingham, Simon Dodd, esq. 83

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

From a new system adopted in airing the Earl of Lonsdale's extensive coal-works near Whitehaven, the miners have, fortunately, been free from any serious accidents for several years; although many new spreads, or fields of coal, have been opened out; and this process is always deemed the most dangerous part of the service. The hydrogen gas, inflammable air, or dirt, as the workmen call it, is now made useful in carrying on the works. They have collected a very large quantity of it, at the bottom of one of their upcast shafts (Duke Pit), and keep it constantly burning. The heat from it exceeds that of their largest coal fires, or lamps, as they are called, which are kept at the bottom of the upcast shafts, to rarify the air in the pit. The speed of the common atmospheric air, by burning the hydrogen gas, is greatly accelerated. It compels it to travel at the rate of more than four miles an hour; whereas common air courses, with coal fires at the upcast shafts, seldom send it more than three miles an hour. It also saves the expence of attendance and coals, which is very considerable at other upcast shafts. In these works, neither expence nor care is wanting to make the situation of the colliers, whilst at their labour, as secure as possible; and they are accommodated with neat and comfortable houses, rent free, adjoining the town, in the pleasantest situation that it affords. All the houses, in number 300, are supplied with excellent water, conveyed in lead pipes from reservoirs made solely for their use, above the level of the village. These houses are frequently white-washed within, to prevent infectious diseases; and annually on the outside also, which contributes much to the neatness of their appearance. From the improving state of these extensive works, all kinds of workmen, on their arrival at Whitehaven, find immediate employment.

The annual Report of the Sunday Schools at Kendal, states, that there have been 403 children

children under instruction during the last year; and that the expences, including jackets for 47 boys, and gowns for 95 girls, as rewards for regular attendance, amounted to 110l.

By the annual statement of the Kendal Lying-in-Charity, it appears that 98 poor women have been furnished with midwives, nurses, and linen, during the last year, at the expence of only 58l. 17s.

Murrid.] At Kendal, Mr. Henry Gibson, to Miss Todd, only daughter of Mr. T. land-surveyor.

At Graystock, Thomas Clippant, esq. of Greenthwaite-hall, to Miss Mary Hudless, of Johnby-hall.

At Carlisle, Mr. Hall, china-merchant, of London, to Miss Ebdell, only daughter of Mr. Isaac E.

Died.] At Calder-Abbey, Mfs. Senhouse, relict of Joseph Tiffin S. esq.

At Carlisle, aged 53, the Rev. Michael Wheelwright, minister of the parish of St. Mary's, in that city, senior minor canon of the cathedral, and lecturer of St. Cuthbert's: a gentleman whose head and heart did honour to his profession and to humanity, in whose character were united the sincere Christian, the conscientious and liberal-minded clergyman, the pleasing and safe companion, and the cordial and steady friend.—Mrs. Little, relict of Mr. L. attorney, 55.

At Keswick, Mrs. Hannah Wilson, formerly housekeeper to the late governor Stephenson, 102. She cut two new teeth after her 85th year.

At Maryport, Mrs. Wood, relict of Mr. John W. ship-builder, 74.—Miss Brisco.

At Latterhead, in Loweswater, Mr. Peter Burnyeat, 91.

At Tom But, in Lamplugh, Mrs. Frances Jackson, 92.

At Buttermere, Mrs. Pearson, 94.

At Egremont, Mr. John Wood, of the King's Arms.

At Penrith, Mr. Joseph Vipond, 74.—Mr. R. Stalker, tallow chandler, 77.—Mrs. Monkhouse, wife of Mr. John M.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Joseph Pearson, 82.—Mrs. Mary France, 67.—Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. John R. aged 72 years; during all which time she resided in the house in which she was born.—Mrs. Mary Jefferson, 80.—Mrs. Sewell, 30.—Mrs. Elis. Carlisle, 61.

At Maryport, Mrs. Margery Neilson, a lady of the most amiable manners, and whose life was adorned with every Christian virtue, 84.

At Workington, Mr. Thomas Banks, 33.—Mr. John Bell, 82.—William Garthshore, youngest child of Maitland Falcon, esq.

At Kirkland, Kendal, Mr. William Scott, many years in the employ of the Low Mills Company, near Kendal, 69.

At Harrington Harbour, Mr. James Morrison, 91.

At Newlands, near Wigton, Mrs. Palmer.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Bateman, 80.

At Ravenstonedale, Mr. John Guy, 49.—

Mr. James Martin, 38.

At Grayrigg, Mr. W. Rowlandson, 70.

At Old Hall, near Kendal, Edward Johnson, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Knaresborough, Mr. James Calah, aged 25, to Miss Ann Metcalfe, 75, with a very large fortune.

At Hull, Captain John Ramsden, of Plymouth, to Miss Porter, eldest daughter of Mr. P.—Captain Charles Wilson, of the Whim, of this port, to Miss Donaldson.

At Fairburn, Thomas Jackson, esq. to Mrs. Jackson.

At Cawthorne, Mr. Henry Wilestow, of Liverpool, to Miss Martha Thorp, daughter of Samuel T. esq. Banks' Hall.

At Leeds, the Rev. Robert Morrit, prebendary of the cathedral church of Ross, and rector of Castlehaven, in the county of Cork, youngest son of the late John Sawrey M. esq. of Rokeby Park, in the county of York, to Alicia, the youngest daughter of William Cookson, esq.

At York, Mr. Thomas Laycock, of Armley, to Miss Hay, daughter of the late John H. esq.—Mr. Isaac Galilee, to Miss Hannah Thurnham, third daughter of the late John T. esq.

At Whitley, Captain Simpson, of the Knaresborough volunteers, to Miss Binks.

Died.] At Fryston Hall, near Pomefract, Miss Le Mesurier, 37.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Matthewman, wife of Thomas M. esq.—Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. D. attorney, 39.—Mrs. Ewart, 69.

At York, Mr. Etherington, one of the common council, 84.—Mr. Thomas Agar, one of the common councilmen for Walmgate Ward, 49.

At Halifax, Mrs. Briggs, wife of Mr. James B. clerk of the Property Tax Office.—Mr. Robert Scholes.

At Hull, Mrs. Guy, wife of Mr. John G. 60.—Miss Brown, daughter of the late Mr. John B. 23.—Mrs. Wheatley, 66.—Mrs. Bentley, 62. John Eddie, gent. 76. Mr. William Carter, 49.—Mr. Richard Ferdinando, attorney, 50.—Mr. John Daltry, 25.

At Riston Grange, Peter Nevill, esq. 70.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Richard Turton, 86.

At Leeds, Mrs. Hadwen.—Mr. Williams, formerly an eminent woolstapler.—Mr. Lawton, organist of the parish church.—John Lee, esq.

At Hornington, near Tadcaster, John Atkinson, esq. 66.

At Stillingleet, Mr. George Masterman, 85.

At Mesbro', near Rotherham, Jonathan Walker, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the West Riding.

At

At Grove Place, Samuel Williams, esq. 78.

At Kirbymoorside, in her 78th year, Dorothy Comber, wife of the Rev. William C. vicar of that place. She was the daughter of James Arbuthnot, of Weymouth, esq. and near relation of Dr. Arbuthnot. She was a person of exemplary piety, lively manners, of a benevolent and charitable disposition; and her loss will be greatly felt by the poor, and the circle of her acquaintance.

At Ferham, near Rotherham, Jonathan Walker, esq.

At Malton, Mr. Elias Inchbald, attorney.

LANCASHIRE.

The first foundation stone of the intended New Corn Exchange, in Brunswick-street, Liverpool, was laid on the 24th of April. This building is intended for a general resort of the corn merchants, on the plan of the Exchange in Mark-lane; and considering that Liverpool is the seat of the second corn market in the kingdom, it is somewhat surprising that an establishment of this kind has not been instituted before. It will be a very handsome structure, with a stone front to Brunswick-street, of plain Grecian architecture. Like the New Exchange Buildings, it is erected by subscription; a fund of 10,000*l.* having been raised by shares of 100*l.* each.

Married.] At Winwick, Mr. Richard Fisher, merchant, of Lancaster, to Miss M. Foster, of Ulverston.

At Liverpool, Captain Thomas Southward, of the ship Sanpion, to Miss Rookin, of Whitehaven.—Mr. John Hall, of Falmouth, to Miss Mary M'Pherson, daughter of the Rev. Mr. M'P.

At Bury, Mr. James Holt, cotton merchant, to Mrs. Mercer, of the Trap Inn.

At Rochdale, Mr. John P. Arrowsmith, of Manchester, attorney, to Miss Holt, third daughter of Mr. Oliver H. of Underwood, Rochdale.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Hudson, of Underbank, near Stockport, attorney, to Miss Latham, only daughter of Mr. Amos L.

At Dean, near Bolton, Mr. Wowell, of Smithels, to Mrs. Peel, relict of Robert P. esq.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Woods, 73.—Mrs. Hughes, 60.—Mr. Benjamin Smith.—Mr. Hunter, 56.—Mrs. Elizabeth Murrow, 70.—Mr. William Mackford, one of the excise port-surveyors.—Mr. James Shanks, 36.—Mr. James Newell, of Chester, 57.—Mr. James Riddiough, late of Ormskirk, surgeon, 55.—Robert Blundell, esq. 53.—Mr. Edward Ashburner, many years commander of a vessel in the West-India trade from this port, 74.—John Colquitt, esq. town clerk, the death of whose wife is recorded in our last number, 61.—Mrs. Powell, 41.—Mrs. Mercer, 54.—Mrs. Norris, relict of Captain Thomas N. 67.

At Mossley-Hill, Mrs. Baker, widow of Peter B. esq. one of the aldermen of Liverpool.

At Blackburn, Miss Ellen Olverson, of Ormskirk, 18.

At Manchester, Charles Lawson, esq. M.A. formerly of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 79. He was appointed second master of the Free Grammar School in this town by the late Dr. Randolph, the president of that College, in the year 1748, and succeeded the late Rev. Mr. Purnell, as head master, in the year 1764. In him the gentleman and the scholar were intimately united. He bore a long and painful indisposition with uncommon fortitude, and resigned his last breath under the heavenly consolation of a well-spent life.—Mrs. Hannah Deacon, 26.—Mr. John Mulcaster.—Mr. Crossley, 56.—Mr. Henry Barton.—Mr. James Stewart, 73.

At Lancaster, Mr. David Dockwray, 74.—Richard Postlethwaite, esq. one of the aldermen of the borough, 74.

At Pennington, near Ulverston, Miss Fleming, 26.

At Prescott, John Chorley, esq. sen. 66.

At Everton, John Gregson, esq. receiver-general for Lancashire, 52.

At Borwick, Mrs. Parkinson, relict of Mr. Henry P. of Woodacre, near Garstang.

At Preston, Thomas Tunnel, esq. collector of excise.

At Heywood, Mrs. Buckley, wife of Mr. James B. merchant, of Liverpool.

At Tenterfield House, near Rochdale, Miss Susannah Dawson, second daughter of Mr. Edward D. 19.

At Farnworth, near Bolton, Mr. John Crompton, paper maker, 53.

At Broughton, in Furness, John Smith, esq. 52.

At Wavertree, Mr. Jos. Southall, many years a landing waiter at Liverpool, 81.

At Pit Bank, near Oldham, Mrs. Lees, relict of John L. esq.

At Oldham, Mr. Henry Henshaw.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Frodsham, the Rev. Joseph Allen, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and prebendary of Westminster, to Miss Margaret Ashley.

At Tarvin, Mr. Robert Hughes, to Miss Sarah Crawford, of Clotton Hoofield.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Baxter, wife of Mr. B. attorney.—Mr. R. Pinchers.—Mr. Read, printer, 84.—Mrs. Lloyd, mother to Mr. L. druggist.—Mrs. Jackson, mother to Mrs. Brown, of the Green Dragon Inn, 74.

At Lach Eyes, near Chester, Peter Snow, esq.

At Peover, Miss Drake, 25.

At Bragill, near Holywell, Mr. Samuel Gratton, agent to the Dee Bank Smelting Works, and captain in the Halkin Rangers, Volunteer Corps.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Little Missenden, the Rev. Frederis Anson, rector of Sudbury, in this county, to Miss Levett, of Milford, Staffordshire.

At Duffield, Mr. Godfrey Lichfield, of Belper, to Miss Robinson.

At Bolsover, Joseph Bilbie, esq. of Blidwith, to Miss Ann Hallowes, daughter of Thomas H. esq. of Glasswell-Hall.

Died.] At Weston-upon-Trent, the Rev. William Dawson, rector of that place.

At Dovebridge, Mr. Robotham.

At Stapenhill, Mr. Wm. Ensor.

At Derby, Mrs. Bridgert, 78.—Wm. Harrison, gent. one of the brethren of this corporation, 84.—Mrs. Webster, wife of Paul W. esq. 46.—Mrs. Rawlinson, 83

At Ashover, John Shipman, 86, and on the same day, Ann, his wife, 83.

At Weston Inn, Mr. Hunt, 72.

At Hollingknowl, George Bagshaw, 96. His father died aged 98, his grandfather 96, and his great grandfather 99.

At Glossop, Mr. Isaac Lees, of Longsight, near Manchester.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. John Pearse, of Eastwood, to Miss Ellen Sheldon. At Orston, Mr. Marsh, of Scarrington, to Miss Harris, of Ratcliffe-upon-Trent.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Orme, relict of Mr. O. of Chesterfield, 81.—Mr. John Butcher.—Mrs. Plant, 57.—Mrs. Yates, relict of Thomas Y. gent.—Mr. John Hill.—Henry Stones, gent.—The Lady of Lieut. Col. Kane; inspecting field officer of volunteers in this district.

At Bingham, Mrs. Hutchinson, wife of Mr. Wm. H.

At Willoughby, Charles Wrie, aged 86, and Joseph Paget, upwards of 70. They were both labourers to Messrs. Bryans for more than 40 years, and had received premiums from the Agricultural Society.

At Teversall, Mr. George Wragg, 75.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Louth, Richard Bellwood, esq. captain in the Louth Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Marsh.

Died.] At Stamford, Mr. Lawrence Gilbert, formerly of the Horns Inn, 66.

At Welby, near Grantham, Miss Rawlinson, only daughter of Mr. John R. 19.

At Grimsby, Mr. Atkinson, of London. He went to Grimsby, to settle the affairs of his brother, who died there a few weeks ago.

At Lea, near Gainsbro', Mr. George Crawshaw, 77.

At Lincoln, Mr. Robert Robinson, 42.—Mrs. Osborn.—Mrs. Holland, wife of Mr. Robert H. chemist and druggist.

At Louth, Mr. John Pettener, only son of S. C. Pettener, esq.—Mr. John Blyth, who

had been a member of the volunteer cavalry from their first enrolment in 1796.

At Burton, Richard Thorley, gent. 53.—Mr. William Hudson.

At Spilsby, Mr. John Asthorpe, formerly of the White Bull Inn, 78.—Mr. Thomas Stedcall, 78.—Mr. E. Jackson.—Mrs. Chapman, widow of Hussey C. gent. late of Wintorpe.

At Cowbit, near Spalding, Mr. William Guy, 74.

At Boston, Mr. William Hartwood, sea-druggist.

At Thoresby, Willoughby Wood, esq. formerly a Captain in the North Lincoln Militia, 80.

At Gainsbro', Mr. J. Groombridge, surgeon.

At the house of Sir Montague Cholmeley, near Grantham, Mrs. Harrison, wife of John H. esq. of Norton-Place, and mother of lady C.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Died.] Mrs. Watts, relict of John W. esq. formerly of Danett's Hall, near Leicester.

At Leicester, Mr. Dawes, of the French of Venison Inn.—Mrs. Hurst, wife of Mr. Jos H.—Mrs. Linney.—Mrs. Ann Stretton, 70.—Mrs. Unwin, 87.—Mr. Shelton.

At Quorndon, Mrs. Hudson, relict of the Rev. Thos. H. perpetual curate of that place, 93.

At Castle Donington, the Rev. J. Collier, 80.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Richard Bissell, of Sedgley, to Miss Mary Glover.

Mr. William Bird, of Scowman-House, near Wolverhampton, to Miss Hart, of Seighford, near Stafford.

At Ratcliffe Culey, Mr. William Clark, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss Hayes.

Captain W. Rogers, R. N. to Miss Collins, eldest daughter of the late J. Townend G. esq. of Stafford.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 82, Mr. Bullock, basket maker, whose general habits of life were as rare as they were exemplary. By honest industry he supported a large family; and, for the last thirty years, he had been in the constant habit of appropriating the profits of four hours labour every day to the use of the poor. Whenever this singular character felt disposed to yield to the ebullitions of anger, or the murmurings of discontent, it was his constant practice to retire into a private apartment, where he kept for the purpose a coffin, in which he used to remain till he had subdued the irregularity of his passions by the efforts of his reason.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, 84.

At Stoke, near Newcastle, Mr. Joseph Gibbons.

At

At Stafford, Mr. John Westbrook Chandler, an artist of considerable eminence.

At Shenstone, the Rev. William Inge, canon residentiary of the cathedral church of Lichfield, and rector of Brereton, in Cheshire, 84.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Peter Hope, jun. of Liverpool, to Miss Potts, eldest daughter of Thomas P. esq. Low Bailiff.

At Alcester, Mr. Charles Brown, of Oxford, to Miss Hobbins, only daughter of the late Mr. H.

At Birmingham, George Langley, esq. of Great Clackton, captain in the navy, to Miss Thompson.

At Tanworth, Richard Burman, esq. of Hounsfeld, to Miss Field, daughter of Richard F. esq. of Blackford.

Died.] At Birmingham, Elizabeth Linegar, a poor woman, 102.—Mr. John Ball, 84.—Mrs. Mander.—Mr. William Hodgkinson.—Mrs. Ann Wright, 79.—Mrs. Ursula Walthall, 81.—Richard Gibbs, esq. 79.—Mrs. Startin, relict of John S. esq. merchant, 75.—Mr. Charles Chandler.—Mr. Newby.—Caroline, daughter of Mr. Richard Blood.—Mr. Benjamin Blood, 49.—On the same day, Miss E. Pottinger, 13, and her mother, Mrs. P. 58.—Mr. William Meers, 63.—Mr. William James, 64.

At Lapworth Park, Mrs. Devis, wife of Mr. D. late of Kenilworth.

At Berkswell, Mr. Thomas Young, 97.

At Union Hall, near Kinver, John Brindley, esq.

At New House, Tettenhall, Mr. Charles Stokes

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. Richard Pestel, surgeon and apothecary, 53.

At Atherstone, Mr. John Guest, 23.

At Hay House, Castle Bromwich, Mrs. Chattuck, wife of Thomas C. esq. 66.

At Castle Bromwich, Mr. Smith, 88.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Audley, James Bromfield, esq. of Whitchurch, to Miss Gardner, daughter of John G. esq. of Dornvilles, Staffordshire.

At Sylattin, near Oswestry, Mr. John Broughall, of Kinsall, to Miss Tudor, of Pentreclawdd.

At Coalbrook Dale, Mr. Samuel Simkins, of Ketley, to Miss Hannah Brudley, of Shrewsbury.

At Broseley, Mr. James Easthorpe, of Birmingham, to Miss Guest.—Mr. Roberts, to Mrs. Baker.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Annelia Butcher, 104. She declared that she broke her heart for the loss of her husband, who died seven years ago.—Mr. George Street, 73.—Mr. R. Thomas.—Mrs. Owen.—Mrs. Lloyd.—Mrs. Astertey.—Mrs. Clemson.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Russe, wife of Mr. R. surgeon, 73.—Miss Ann Sayer, second daughter

of Mr. Thomas S. of the Highwood, Herefordshire, 17.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Prynallt, wife of Mr. John P. of the Golden Lion, 40.

At Bridgwalton, Mr. George Davies, 76.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Ann Horton, 70.

At Coalbrook Dale, Mrs. Mary Rathbone.

At Weston, near Oswestry, Mr. Downes, sen.

At Castle Green, near Coalbrook Dale, Mr. Samuel Thompson, formerly of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mrs. Griffiths, relict of the Rev. Mr. G. rector of Hordley.

At Market Drayton, Mr. William Steele, 79.

At West Bromwich, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs. Esther Bulkeley, sister of the late Rev. Charles Bulkeley, of London, and grand daughter of the Rev. Matthew Henry, an eminent dissenting minister, who died at the beginning of the last century. This venerable lady retained to the last a singular vivacity of faculties and vigor of mind, united with a spirit of piety worthy a descendant of the Henrys.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Worcester having had it in contemplation to erect a steam engine, for the sole purpose of conveying to the city the water to be raised by such means from the Severn, Abraham Robarts, esq. one of their representatives, has addressed a letter to the mayor, requesting that it should be erected at his charge and expence.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. S. Loyd, to Miss Ridgway.

At Tenbury, Mr. John Bishop, to Miss Anna Maria Nixon, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph N.

Died.] At Bewdley, Mrs. Beresford, relict of Mr. James B. schoolmaster, 84.

At Ladywood, Mrs. Bailey.

At Abberley, Mr. King.

At Worcester, Mr. H. Martin, proctor and notary-public of the diocese.—Mrs. Hadley, wife of Mr. H. butcher.—Mr. Richard Nichols, 77.—Mr. Sterry, formerly a wool-stapler.—Mrs. Sarah Mason.—Mr. Meredith, maltster.—Miss Julia Barr, daughter of Mr. B. of the Royal China Manufactory.—Mrs. Powell, mother of Mr. P. glover.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Mence, wife of Mr. John M.

At Hartlebury, Mr. Michael Harward, 79.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Pochin Lister, formerly an attorney there.

At Stourbridge, Mr. William Tilt, 72.

At Henwick, Mrs. Smith, 61.

At Feckenham Lodge, Mr. Isaac Parker.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ross, Mr. Tynedale, to Miss Johnson.

At Lugwardine, the Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Stretton,

Stretton, to Miss Williams, daughter of John W. esq. of Wilcroft.

At Hereford, Mr. Seward, to Miss Davies.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. Gomond, 88.—

Mr. Price, 82.—Mr. J. Packwood.

At Ross, Mr. Purchas.

At Leonminster, Mr. George Morgan, officer of excise.

At the Rectory, Cradley, Miss Susannah Ford, sister to the Rev. Dr. F. canon residentiary of Hereford Cathedral.

At Ploughfield, Mr. John Gilbert, attorney, 87.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloucester, Thynne Howe Gwynne, jun. esq. of Buckland, Brecknockshire, to Miss Mary Gorges, youngest daughter of the late Richard O. esq. of Eye, Herefordshire.—Mr. Charles Fletcher, to Miss Lunley, of Brockhampton.

At Randwick, Mr. J. Butcher, only son of William B. esq. of Westripp, to Miss Willshire, daughter of the late Mr. W. of Bristol.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Smith, attorney, to Miss Spilsbury, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S.

Died.] At Stanley, in the parish of Blaisdon, Mr. William Bullock, 61.

At Beachley, Mrs. Rogers.

At Newent, Charles Ayrcrigg, jun. esq.

At Gloucester, Lieut. Col. M'Creaigh, of the 2d battalion of the 96th regiment, quartered in this city.—Mrs. Evans.—Mr. William Peach, sen. 76.—Mr. Billingham.

At Pucklechurch, Mrs. Hathway, relict of Edward H. esq. 81.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Mary Hill.—Mr. Coates.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. W. H. Hartlebury.

At Coaley Mills, Mr. Nathaniel Underwood, 69.

At Poolway, near Calford, Miss Worgan, 47.

At Bisley, aged 73, Richard Tyler; and, aged 83, Jane Tyler, his wife. They followed their labour till within a few days of their death; had been married 60 years, had 10 children, 45 grand children, and 19 great grand-children. When the old man became dangerously ill, the wife earnestly prayed that she might not survive her husband, which she did only 41 hours; and they were both buried in one grave.—Same day was interred, Sarah Gregory, of Bisley, aged 86.

At Kingswood, Mr. W. Stoner.

At Oxenhall, Mrs. Deyce, wife of Mr. William D. 64.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Huband, esq. of Bampton, to Mrs. Bagnell, of Wigmore-street, London.

At Oxford, Mr. Gabriel Davis, to Miss Keep.—Mr. Shepherd, of Witney, to Miss Turner, of Crawley.

At Kirtlington, Mr. T. Rogers, to Miss Shannon.—Mr. Benj. Burley, to Miss Walklett.

Died.] At Thame, Samuel, third son of Mr. Hollier, attorney.

At Oxford, Mrs. Leaver, 48.—Mr. Christopher Ellis, 72.—Mr. William Badnall, 73.—James Morrell, esq. 67.—Mr. F. Cox, 63.—Mr. Francis Timms, 34.

At Kingston Blount, Mrs. Turner, widow of — T. esq. 73.

At Kidlington, Mr. Philip Hanwell, 84.

At Woodstock, Mrs. Coles, wife of Mr. Alderman C.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At High Wycombe, Mr. Treacher, to Miss Martha Allen.

Died.] At Waterperry, Mr. John Miller, of Mursley.

At Long Crendon, Mr. William Winter.

At Penn, Mrs. Penyston, wife of Francis P. esq. of Cornwell, Berks.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Carter, of Subgrave, to Miss M. Adkins, third daughter of Mr. John A. of Helmdon.

Mr. Mason, of Kimbolton, to Miss Blat, of Weston-Favell Lodge.

At Grendon, Mr. L. Sanderson, to Miss Coc.

Mr. William Borton, of Northampton, to Miss E. Douglas, of Chipping-warden.

Died.] At Harleston Park, Robert Andrew, esq. 72.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Vinter, wife of Mr. V. apothecary, 70.

At Kettering, Mr. Thomas Wright, carrier from that place to London upwards of half a century, 75.

At Burton Latimer, Mr. Burnaby, 74.

At Lamport, Mrs. Isham, wife of the Rev. Euseby I. rector of that place.

At Moulton, Mr. William Hawkes, 72.

At Keslingbury, Mrs. Mary Linnell.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Neot's, Mr. J. M. Pierson, banker, Herts, to Miss Ann Gorham, second daughter of Mr. G. merchant.

Died.] At Buckden, Mrs. Green, wife of Mr. G. 53.

The Rev. Charles Favell, M. A. rector of Brington cum Bythorn, and formerly fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

At Hedsor Mills, Mr. Robert Lunnon, 73.

At Stilton, Mr. Sibley, coach proprietor, 70.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

On the 18th of May, the foundation stone of Downing College was laid, by the master, professors and fellows, first appointed by the charter. The university assembled in St. Mary's church, and after hearing a sermon preached by the public orator Dr. Outram, went in procession to the site of the intended college. There the master delivered a suitable address in Latin, and deposited in the stone, specimens of the different coins of the present

present reign, and placed over them a plate, on which was engraved an inscription, containing a short memorial of the origin of the foundation and the objects of the institution. Mr. Watts, the university printer, deposited in the stone the first stereotype plate cast in this university.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Rev. John Mainwaring, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, 1788. He was a native of Warwickshire; educated at St. John's College; B. A. 1745; M. A. 1750; S. T. B. 1758; rector of Church Stretton, Salop, in the gift of Lord Weymouth; and of Aberdaron, co. Caernarvon; and was highly esteemed for his classical knowledge and taste. He published, in 1780, a volume of Sermons on several Occasions, preached before the University, most of which had before appeared singly. These discourses, and the elegant prefixed dissertation on that species of composition, have been admired as polished specimens in their kind, and place the genius and judgment of their author in a most respectable point of view. He published a few occasional single sermons since; also a Sermon, at the primary visitation of Dr. Butler, bishop of Hereford; and was engaged in a controversy with the late bishop Hallifax, about the proper way of quoting passages of Scripture.

Mrs. Longley, wife of John L. esq. of Chichester.—Mrs. Beales, wife of Mr. B. surgeon and apothecary, 64.

At Ely, Mrs. Freeman, niece to the late Thomas Gotobed, esq.—Dr. William Royle, F. R. S. eldest son of the Rev. William R. of Crimplesham, Norfolk, 28.

At Trampington, Mr. Thomas Headley, 47.

At Swaffham Prior, John Peter Allix, esq.

At Witcham, Mr. Thomas Ware, 82.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Anthony Gwynn, esq. of Baron's Hall, Fakenham, to Miss Stedman, of Pakenham, Suffolk.

At Norwich, Lieut. P. Faddy, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Sarah Rose.

At Thurgarton, Mr. Robert Wegg, surgeon, to Miss Fish, daughter of John F. gent. of Aylsham.

Died] At Southtown, near Yarmouth, John Burton, esq. 80.

At Walsingham, the Rev. Michael Bridges, rector of Berwick St. Leonard, with Sedgchill annexed, in Wiltshire, 88.

At Wereham, near Stoke Ferry, Mrs. Mary Pilgrim, 88.

At Aylsham, Mr. Shadrach Ives, 38.—Mrs. E. Francis, 64, the death of whose husband is mentioned in our last number.

At Loddon, Mr. John Upton, 20.—Mrs. Jane Stratton, wife of Robert S. gent.—Mr. W. Pawsey, 27.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Gill.—Mrs. Alarq, wife of Mr. A. of the custom-house.

At East Ruston, the eldest son of John Budd, gent.

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At Watton, Lydia, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Bishop.

At Massingham, Mrs. Godfrey, 75.

At Northwold, Mr. John Beales, 60.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Crowa, wife of Mr. Gilbert C. 58.

At Coltishall, Mr. George Boorne, 67.

At Wells Mr. Francis Jickling, 69.

At North Walsham, Mr. John Debenne, 79.

At Acle, Mrs. Wigg, 86.

At Happisburgh, Mr. John Summers.—

Mrs. Sielcy, wife of Mr. Andrew S. of the customs.

On his passage from Jamaica to England, Lieutenant William Cady Fromow, of the Royal Navy, son of Mr. John F. of Horsford, in this county. Lieut. F. was in his 38d year; he had particularly distinguished himself in the West Indies; for three years he commanded La Superieure schooner, but was lately appointed First Lieutenant on board Admiral Daeres' flag ship. That officer honoured him with the greatest regard, and exercised towards him a care almost paternal, in the hours of his sickness. Lieut. F. was eminently distinguished for the virtues which adorn private life, as well as for those which attract public admiration. In all the relations of society his conduct was exemplary, and his connexions and his country have alike to lament his loss.

At Norwich, Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Joseph B. of Mundesley, 55 —Miss Deacon, 23.—In his 60th year, James Hudson, esq., banker. He was elected an alderman of Mancroft Ward in 1791, and served the office of sheriff in 1788, and that of mayor in 1794.—Mr. T. Elston, of Birmingham.—Mr. Thomas Taylor, 49.—Mr. George Dady, of the Imperial Arms Tavern, 35.—Mr. William Miller, 73.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Gretna Green, William Green, esq. proctor of Doctors' Commons, London, to Miss Mary Brewster, eldest daughter of John B. esq. of Barndon, in this county.

Captain Ray, of the East Suffolk Militia, to Miss Bridgman, daughter of Edward B. esq. of Weston.

Died.] At Wetheringsett Lodge, James Press, gent. eldest son of James P. of Hoxne, 57.

At Barnham, Mr. W. Davey, 65.

At Chevington, Mr. John Kemp, 25.

At Saxmundham, Mr. Thomas Farrer, 81.

At Bury, Mrs. Iron, 69.—Mr. James Hailstone, one of the burgesses of the common council, 77.—Mrs. Fulcher, wife of Mr. John F. surveyor.—Mr. Richard Hide, heraldic painter, who, as a self-taught artist, possessed considerable abilities.

At Finningham, Mr. Edward Moon, only son of the Rev. Mr. M. 20.

At Great Barton, Mr. John Hammond, 80.

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He had been 46 years employed as gardener to Sir Charles Bunbury.

The Rev. Charles Hayward, vicar of Haverhill; formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, B. A. 1789; M. A. 1801.

At Sudbury, Mr. Clerke, surgeon.

At Beccles, Samuel Maltwood Creed, gent. 80.

At Bayton, Mr. William Scott, 66.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Bradwell, Mr. Matthew Andrews, of Down Hall, to Mrs. Sarah Burton.

At Chigwell, Mr. Sizer, of London, to Miss Sarah Holderness.

At Cophall, the Rev. H. Bishop, vicar of Ardleigh, to Miss Kelly, late of Douglas, Isle of Man.

Mr. B. Beddon, of Bishop Stortford, to Miss Lydia Livermore, sixth daughter of Mr. Thomas L. of Chelmsford.

At Colchester, Mr. Malby, of Alresford, to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Prittlewell, Mrs. Mills, wife of the Rev. Mr. M.

At Heybridge, Mr. John Barnard.

At Latton, Mr. William Leader.

At Woodham Mortimer, Mr. Thomas Handley, 74.

At Greenhill Farm, Abbot Roothing, Mr. James Mumford.

At Great Baddon, Mrs. Matthews, wife of Mr. James M.

At Chipping Ongar, Mr. Boodle, surgeon.

At Barton Hall, Great Stambidge, Mrs. Conder, 46.

At Harlow, Mrs. Ager, wife of Mr. A. of the Green Man Inn.

At the Bush-Fair House, on Harlow-bush Common, Mr. Daniel Skinner.

At Epping, on the Hill, Mrs. Hansdon, widow of Mr. Thomas Hinde H. many years of Chelmsford.

At Debden Hall, Mrs. Chiswell, relict of Richard Muilman French C. esq. and grandmother to Sir Francis Vincent, bart.

KENT.

Married.] The Rev. Whitfield Curteis, rector of Burwash, Sussex, to Miss Thorne, daughter of the late Bertram T. esq. of Ashford.

At Dover, Mr. Thomas Birch, to Miss Reynolds.—John Pembroke, esq. to Miss Ellis Taylor.

At Lenham, Mr. S. Reader, bookseller, Cranbrook, to Miss Gooding, of Ashford.

Mr. Cummings, of the Builder's Office, Chatham, to Miss Lawrence, niece to John Boddington, esq. of Chatham Dock-yard.

Died.] At Sandwich, Mrs. Jordan, 71.

At Folkstone, Mr. Francis Andrews, 51.—Mr. Thomas Tapley, 61.—Mr. Thomas Street, 79.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Pope, relict of Mr. Holland P. 94.

At Eastry, Mrs. Chalcraft, 85.

At Hythe, Mr. William Jenkins, 21.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Ann Marchant, 84.—Mrs. Brickenden.—Mr. Thomas Pettit.—Mrs. Barrow, wife of Mr. Robert B.—Mrs. Lepine, wife of Mr. Charles L. sen. 38.—Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, 84.

At Charing, Mrs. Smith, 86.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Alfriston, Mr. Ball, surgeon of the 2d Somerset Militia, to Miss Harriet Henwood.

Mr. Thomas Fuller, of Brightling, to Mrs. Hazelden, of Burwash; and, on the same day, Mr. Rose Fuller, of Warbleton, and Mr. Message, of Burwash, to the two daughters of Mrs. Hazelden.

Died.] At Seddlescombe, near Battle, Mr. Baker, 94.

At East-Bourne, Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Henry B. 40. She had been on the day preceding her death delivered of two fine children, both of whom are living.

At Arundel, Robert Bushby, esq. banker.—Mr. John Shaft, wine-merchant and grocer, and captain of a company of Volunteers—Mr. Paul, stationer.

At Barcombe, Mrs. Rickman, 81.

At Lewes, John Eardley, youngest son of J. C. Michell, esq. 5.

At Pevensey, Mrs. Thompson, relict of Mr. Richard T. an eminent school master.

The Rev. G. Woodward, rector of West Grinstead, 73.

At Brighton, Captain Artes, of the 1st Dragoon Guards.—Mr. J. Patching.

At Dialpost Farm, West Grinstead, Mr. James Hearman, jun.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Mr. William Henry Palmer, to Miss Maria Bonamy, of the Star and Garter Tavern.

Died.] At Barton House, Sir Thomas Moore, bart. 81. He was the last male heir of Sir Rd. M. of Pakenham, Suffolk.

At Horndean, Mr. Webb

At New Alresford, Mr. Edward Hopkins, an eminent attorney, and captain of the volunteers.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Canes, relict of Captain C. who was lost in his Majesty's ship *Utile*.—Lieutenant W. Hawford, of the navy.—Mr. Jones, of the Royal Oak Inn.

At Fratton, Mrs. Emery.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Bradford, Mr. J. Briscoe, of Warminster, to Miss Fisher, only daughter of the late William F. jun. esq. of Ashley.

J. B. Coles, esq. of Trowbridge, to Miss M. Weeks, of Taunton, Somersetshire.

Mr. William May, of Holt, to Miss Taylor, of Castle-Farm, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Devizes, Mr. John Burt, town crier.

At Trowbridge, Mr. Jos. Dunn, an eminent clothier.

At Warminster, Mrs. Medlycott, wife of John M. esq.

BERKSHIRE.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, the Rev. Nicholas Hull, vicar of Saffron Walden, Essex, and of Ickleton, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Susan Tanner, second daughter of Mr. T.

Mr. George Hiscock, of Newbury, to Mrs. Goddard, of Speenhamland.

Died.] At Windsor-Castle, Mrs. Reddington, wife of Mr. William R. 45.

At Newbury, Miss Morris.

At Stamford Dingley, Mr. John Cripps, 81.

At Salt Hill, the Duke de Montpensier, brother to the Duke of Orleans, first prince of the blood royal of France.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A new charitable institution, called the Samaritan Society, has just been established at Bristol, to relieve patients dismissed from public institutions under peculiarly distressed circumstances, especially females, for a short period, or until their health be restored, or they are able to resume their labour; to relieve by visitors during sickness or severe distress, and at their residences, such industrious poor as cannot obtain relief under the rules of the several existing charities; and to assist such persons in obtaining parochial aid, especially those who belong to distant parishes.

Married.] At Bath, John Christian, esq. eldest son of John Christian Curwen, esq. of Worthington Hall, Cumberland, to Miss Allen, only daughter of Lewis Robert A. esq.—Mr. R. S. Davies, second son of the Rev. William D. rector of Basington, to Miss Louisa Spry, third daughter of the late Rev. Mr. S. prebendary of Salisbury, and vicar of St. Mary Radcliff, Bristol.—Henry Boulton, esq. of Cottingham, Northamptonshire, to Miss Dorell, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. D.

At Bristol, John Bruce Bruce, esq. captain in the Glamorgan Militia, to Miss Sarah Austin, second daughter of the late Rev. Mr. A. of Barbadoes.—The Rev. T. Pa-fitt, of South Brent, to Miss Edith, second daughter of John Bailey, esq.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Saville.—Mr. John Gaites.—Sir Hugh Dillon Massey, bart. of Dooness, county of Clare, Ireland.—Mr. Henry Smith, 62.—Miss Sarah Maningford.—Miss Dicks.—John Meredith Mastyn, esq. of Segroyt, Denbighshire.—The Hon. Mrs. Hartopp.—Mrs. Loftus, relict of Edward L. esq. of Sheffield.

At Bristol, William Gibbons, esq. alderman, iron master, merchant and banker, 75. in whose death the nation at large, and the iron trade in particular, have to regret the loss of those abilities which rendered such essential service to each.—Miss Spray, daughter of the late Lieut.-general S.—Captain Dunning, of the Wiltshire Militia.

At Huntspill, Mrs. Charlotte Jennings. This lady was a native of the city of Bristol; and being the only daughter of a respectable,

yet not affluent father, was trained up under his immediate auspices: for as to school-learning, properly so called, she had but little. Her father had himself received a good classical education, and united, with a correct taste, the greatest gentleness of manners with benevolence of heart. With such a father to live for 22 years, and not catch a great share of his mind and manners, is next to impossible. As might be expected, his daughter soon made such progress in every accomplishment which could render woman amiable, that she became the delight of her father; and her company and acquaintance was sought for by every one who could feel and distinguish worth. But this sunshine was of short duration. Her father fell sick, and, after a long period of languishment, died, leaving his daughter a scanty patrimony. Friends, however, she did not fail to find. About two years after the death of her father, her husband, who now laments her loss, became acquainted with her: a similarity, not to say identity, of feelings and pursuits, soon endeared them to each other; and they became ultimately united by the tenderest ties of affection, esteem, and love. Her husband's prospects in life then compelled them to visit the metropolis, where they resided for nearly five years, and through many difficulties they struggled. She had not been in London twelve months before she was visited by the severe calamity of premature child-birth, succeeded by an aphrodis fever, in which she lay for three weeks, without hopes of recovery; but, thanks to the able advice of that worthy and scientific physician, Dr. Robert Willan, she at length got through it. Her mind, however, suffered a severe injury by the disease; and although she lived ten years afterwards, and bore five fine children, yet the ruins which the fever left were, to near observers, very visible. At this period, having lain for three weeks without the least consciousness of sleep, and wishing for death to release her from her misery, the following Sonnet was composed in consequence of the circumstance, if not in poetical, at least in true colours.

O Thou, who lull'st the mind perturb'd to rest,
Thou, eager e'en to guard the hardy bed
Of rostrate rustic, care-devoid, and bred
To wholesome labour, pour thy wonted zest—
That zest which oft thou gav'st, unask'd, unsought,

O pour it here, that so the bitter draught
Of anguish might be tasteless! Mute the shaft

Of febrile poison. O, with balm full fraught,
Oblivious Sleep! on yon sad couch descend;
Abstract the buoyant senses, and to close
Her waking eye-lids, call, in aid, Repose,
Thy younger sister,—bid her haste to lend,
In pity lend, with thee, her utmost power,
To soothe the poignance of the passing hour.

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After five years residence in London, her husband's friends saw the propriety of withdrawing them from a situation where health was daily sacrificed, and where, had he continued much longer, death must inevitably have awaited him. They removed in consequence to Huntspill, her husband's native place; and here, for the last six years, have they resided. At this place Mrs. Jennings's sphere of usefulness soon began to evolve; and, after many a watchful hour over the aguish shivering of her sick children, she felt it her duty to attend to the distresses of the neighbouring poor: cheerfully and with anxious pleasure did she visit them; her means for their relief gradually augmenting; and there can be no doubt but, had she lived, she must have shone, as she began to be, one of the brightest ornaments of human nature. Courted, as she was, by the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, she declined their solicitations; and has, beyond question, received more pleasure from contributing to the relief of the comfortless and destitute, than she could possibly promise herself, or find, in quadrille or ombre. To every tale of woe she lent a willing ear. She knew, she felt, that she could not, she durst not, live for herself. As a mother she was kind, tender, and affectionate, to the last degree. Having been visited with so much sickness, both in herself and her children, she was lessoned long in deepest sympathy. Feeling and knowing the kindness and attention which sick children require, her advice was ever ready respecting their management; and, of how much comfort she has been the cause to those little tendrils is impossible to say; but her efforts are recorded in unperishable sculpture. When we hear of a woman stepping forward to succour the distressed it is impossible not to feel an elevated pleasure; but if a sullen and unfeeling husband interposes his scowling front, on all her well meant and anxious endeavours, how painful must be her situation; happily however for Mrs. Jennings such was not the case. Her husband was proud of her labour in the vineyard of charity, and seconded her endeavours with every wish of his soul: happy would he be could he hail her mistress of the vineyard still. She delighted in the beauties of nature; and the season of spring was to her the season of pleasure: surpassed indeed when she "taught the young ideas how to shoot, and poured the fresh instruction o'er the mind." An adept in the science of music, she solaced herself and her family, occasionally, with an air on the harpsichord; her execution upon which, was tasteful and masterly; latterly however, that pleasure gave way to more momentous concerns. She was well acquainted with the most celebrated composers; Corelli was her greatest favourite. Often has she touched that sublime Giga; that mixture of lively and grave, which, who that has heard can scarcely forget, and he who has not can hardly

conceive; that which is said to be engraved on the composer's tomb. It was in the nicest harmony with her feelings, and gave her infinite delight. She had a competent knowledge of the French language; and an intimate acquaintance with our own could not escape her. In poetry she delighted; Shakespeare was interwoven with her language; Shenstone too, she much admired. Of living poets, Southey and Coleridge had much share of her attention; and the elegant, the plaintive Howles,

"Her temples trembling texture seem'd to suit,

As airs of sadness the responsive lute."

The tedious trash of novels she rarely, indeed, looked over: Werter and Mackenzie's Man of Feeling must, however, be excepted. But in what, as a mental accomplishment, she peculiarly excelled, was an all-commanding and irresistible eloquence. Her *Copia Verborum*, was considerably more extensive than falls to the lot of most women; and her appropriate collocation of words and elegant terseness of expression, were surprising. It is impossible to describe what effect her solemn, yet animated conversation had upon your mind. It got possession of you, as it were, in spite of yourself, and hurried you irresistibly away. One anecdote is sufficient: Having visited a poor, filthy and neglected sick woman, whom scarcely any one, even of the poor, would visit or assist, because she was filthy; having washed her face, and put her on some clean linen with her own hands; and laying at the same time a soft pillow, instead of a bundle of rags, under her head, she was impelled immediately afterwards, to visit some of her friends with the avowed design of awakening them to the woman's distress and danger. She found them at the usual routine or company, but no sooner had she proceeded in her tale, than every tongue was silent; and at length, involuntary tears rolled down their cheeks at her emphatic, yet true description. From this moment the poor woman found friends, (who had indeed heard of her situation before, but they could not believe that it was half so bad,) and there is great reason to believe that Mrs. Jennings's interposition saved her life. It certainly cannot be ill-timed to remark that this case of distress was known, therefore it could not be passed over: how many of the kind are unknown, and the sufferers consequently sink, is left to the humane to conjecture. Her piety was unaffected; her religion without cant; and, trusting in the revealed will of Deity, she offered in simplicity, her supplication to the Father of Mercies. The complaint of which she died was a very violent one, termed by the faculty, pneumonia. In the seventh month of her pregnancy with her seventh child she was seized on Monday evening, April the 6th, having, however, previously complained of indisposition for a week; she miscarried the next night—her disease,

disease, notwithstanding, became more violent; and though the best advice which could be procured was at hand, she expired on Sunday, April the 12th, in the thirty-ninth year of her age, leaving a husband and four children to lament her untimely end. Her husband, in deserved commemoration of her virtues, is about to erect a tablet to her memory, with the following inscription:

Behold, and tremble, ye who list the tale;
For deepest sorrow prompts the sighing gale:
Behold, cut off in life's mid-day career,
The tenderest mother, and the wife most dear.

What though content to glide her way along
Distant, though courted, by the gayer throng;

Yet wiselier far in deed, in word, in thought,
Rose her strong feeling, by compassion taught.

To tell how oft the secret tear she shed
O'er misery pining on her squalid bed;—
How oft she pluck'd the rankling tooth of care,

And pland hope where withering droop'd despair;—

How, at hard wrong, she fearless hurl'd the dart,

And, great in eloquence, controul'd the heart;

How, as a mother, nurs'd the crescent mind,
And round its surges, silken bands could bind;—

To tell were vain!—enough is given to know

Why swells the big heart—why its sorrows flow.

For me, who heave the unavailing sigh,
In pity bend, from Seraph hosts on high;

And O my Charlotte! radiant light divine!
O guard our Cherubs, if to guard be thine.
Yet hadst thou liv'd!—Ye harrowing thoughts begone!

I mourn, but murmur not—God's will be done. J. J.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] J. Read Clarke, esq. attorney, of Chard, to Miss Wheadon, daughter of John W. esq.

Mr. Hayter, of Luton, to Miss Goodfellow, of Farrant Monkton, near Blandford.

Died.] At Chard, Thomas Collins, esq. At Poole, Mrs. Hines, widow of Charles H. esq. 81.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Charles Cole, to Miss Jervis.—Mr. Dyer, druggist, to Miss Mary Turner.—Mr. L. W. Mar, to Miss Ann Rising, daughter of Captain R. of Topsham.

At Plymouth, Mr. R. H. Jenkins, printer, to Miss Harlow.

At Honiton's Clift, the Rev. T. T. Jackson, of Hurlscombe, to Miss Hodge, daughter of the late Mr. H. surgeon, of Sidmouth.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. John Ledger.

At Sidmouth, Miss Eliza Hulce, second daughter of Sir Edward H.

At Kenton, Mrs. Dorothy Collins, relict of the Rev. John C. rector of Mumhead and Ashcombe.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At St. Columb, Mr. Thomas Taylor, to Miss Rowling.—Mr. William Rowe, of Trenowth, to Miss Veal, of Rosewarter.—Mr. D. M. Jewel, to Miss Hicks.

Died.] At Falmouth, on his return from Portugal, William Clarges, esq. son of the late Sir Thomas C.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SINCE our last report, the quantity of sugars imported from the West Indies, &c. (per last fleet) has been very considerable, as also of cotton, rum, and other produce of the islands, of which the following have been entered at our Custom-House:

	lb weight.		
Cotton Wool from Jamaica	25,600	Sugars from Jamaica	17,180
Charlestown	30,710	Grenada	3,312
Gibraltar	5,000	Tobago	8,342
Surinam	5,020	St. Kitts	4,688
		Antigua	5,000
		Trinidad	2,920
		St. Vincent	7,570
		Surinam	2,280
		Montivedo	1,000
	66,330		

Rum, 33,075 Gallons.

Making..... 45,292

Coffee, 7,564 cwt.; Cocoa, 940 cwt.; and Logwood, 28 tons.

The Public Sales have been very inconsiderable, viz.

434 Casks Sugar sold per W. Broadhurst, from 52s. to 72s. per cwt.

826 Ditto per Kymer, and Co. from 53s to 72s. per cwt.

485 Puncheons Rum per Blache and Kemble, from 2s. 10d. to 5s. per gallon

147 Casks Coffee per Woodhouse, and Co. from 90s. to 151s. per cwt.

276 Ditto per Tyers, and Co. from 90s. to 152s. per cwt.

2072 Bags ditto per Kymer, and Co. from 90s. to 140s. per cwt.

100 Bags Pimento per Woodhouse and Co. from 8½d to 11½d per lb.

The united company of Merchants trading to the East Indies have declared the following goods for sale:—Benjamin, Borax, Camphor, Cardamoms, Cassia, Gall, Ginger Gum, Lac-dye, Mother-o-Pearl Shells, Munjeet, Safflower, Shellac, Turmeric, Sal Ammoniac, Senna Hides, Rattans, Elephant's Teeth, &c.

On Wednesday, 15th July next, prompt 9 Oct. following :—Indigo, private trade, 2,015; privilege, 9,898 Chests.

On Tuesday, 15th August next, prompt 20th November following, and the Company further declare that they will give timely notice of what other goods they will put up at this Sale.

Notwithstanding the additional duty lately laid on foreign brandies, 25,272 gallons have been entered at our Custom House since our last report; however, the quantity under the King's locks, for security of the duties, have reduced the price so low as to have little or no effect on the consumers.

Wines of every description keep up their prices, and are not likely to lower, unless the vintage proves uncommonly abundant this year, of which there is good prospect in the different Wine countries. The quantity lately entered at the Custom-House has been considerable, viz.

From Oporto.....	47,147	Gallons Port Wine
Spain.....	18,317	Ditto Sherry
France.....	2,815	Ditto Claret
Lisbon.....	6,028	Ditto Lisbon and Buceillas
Madeira (via the E. and W. Indies)	5,491	Ditto Madeira,

making together 79,798 gallons of Wine.

It gives us pleasure to find a few articles already imported from Monte Video direct, viz. 18,370 Hides, 50 tons Tallow, and 6170lb. Cortex Peru (or Bark), which have been entered at our Custom-House. This, we hope, will be followed with a considerable import of these valuable articles.

The arrival of the Levant fleet, under convoy of the Juno, has brought a considerable quantity of merchandize from that quarter, much wanted in the London market, and which will produce good profit to the importers at this particular time, as the blockade of the Straits of the Dardanelles, and of the port and harbour of Smyrna (announced in the Gazette), will put a stop to all kind of commercial intercourse with these places for some time to come. One good effect it may produce, which is, that the non-importation of Smyrna Cotton Wool into this country will serve the Sales of our Jamaica Cotton, which article will prove a good substitute for it, and at present is in very little demand, chiefly owing to the dull state of our manufactories at Manchester and its neighbourhood. The Woollen Manufactories of Leeds, Halifax, &c. for coarse goods, continue very brisk, and those of the finer sorts in the West of England are greatly demanded. In the North of Ireland the manufacture of all sorts of Linens, Sheetings, &c. goes on uncommonly favourable to that part of the country, and the markets very high, in all probability owing to the present state of Russia and Germany, whence an immense quantity of these articles were annually imported.

The imported duties on the 26th inst. at Cork, on Teas, refined Sugars, &c. amounted to 12,000l. while the Duty on Exports amount to only 19l. Thus runs the balance of trade against that city. Copper Ore in large quantities have been lately exported to England and Wales from Dublin, to be smelted.

	May 1.	May 8.	May 15.	
Hamburgh..	34 10 2½ U.	34 10 ..	34 10 ..	Prices of Hops.
Altona	34 11 do.	34 11 ..	34 11 ..	
Amsterdam	36 8 2 do.	36 8 ..	36 8 ..	Bags.—Kent, 5l. 10s to 6l. per cwt.
Paris	24 14 2 do	24 14 ..	24 16 ..	— Sussex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
Leghorn.....	49½	49½	49½	— Essex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
Naples	42	42	42	Pockets.—Kent, 5l. to 6l. 15s. per cwt.
Genoa	45	45	45	— Sussex, 5l. to 6l. per cwt.
Lisbon	65	65	65	— Farnham, 8l. to 9l. 10s. per cwt.
Oporto	65	65	65	The average price of Sugar 34s. 8½d per cwt.
Dublin	10½	10½	10½	exclusive of all Duties.

As some of our readers may possibly be unacquainted with the various denominations of the foregoing course of Exchange (quoted from Lloyd's List), we conceive that an explanation thereof in this place will not prove unacceptable to them.

London gives 11. sterling to Hamburgh, for 34 schillings 10 pence Flemish

Ditto..... to Altona, for 34 schillings 11 pence Flemish

Ditto..... to Amsterdam, for 36 schillings 8 pence Flemish

Ditto..... to Paris, &c. for 24 francs 14 cents.

London gives 49½ pence sterling to Leghorn, for a pezzo, or dollar

Ditto..... 42 pence ditto to Naples, for a ducat

Ditto..... 45 pence ditto to Genoa, for a dollar

Ditto..... 65 pence ditto to Lisbon or Oporto, for a millreis (of 1000 reis)

Ditto..... 100l. sterling to Dublin, &c. for 110l. 15s. Irish currency,

and as all these exchanges on the different countries fluctuate more or less, the advantage or disadvantage

disadvantage of remitting money at particular times must be obvious to our Commercial Friends.

The 8 per cent. consols this month have been from 65½ to 63½.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire-Office Shares, at the office of Mr. Scott, 25 Bridge-street, London:—The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, 600l. Share; the dividend for the half year to Christmas last was 18l. net clear of the Property Tax.—Swansea, 85l. dividing 5l. per Share per annum.—Grand Trunk Mortgage Bonds, 87l. 10s. per cent. bearing Interest at 5l. per cent.—Ashton and Oldham, 96l.—Peak Forest, 58l.—Grand Junction, 90l.—Crowdon, 60l.—Kennet and Avon, Original Shares at 90l.—New ditto, at 2l. per Share Premium.—West India Dock Stock at 150l. per cent. dividing 10l. per cent. net.—London Dock, 118l.—East India Dock, 123l.—Globe Insurance, 111l. per cent.—Rock Life Insurance, 2s. to 4s. per Share Premium.—Golden-lane Brewery, 102l. per Share.—Southwark Porter Brewery, 10l. per cent. Premium.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE warm weather which succeeded the heavy rains in the early part of the month, has much improved the growth and appearance of Wheat, which stood well, and look very promising. The spring corn and the grass-seeds lately sown, are equally thriving; and those crops which were top-dressed in the spring grow fast. In the Fens, where the farmers were much impeded by the rains, their spring sowing is finished; and the grain, already above ground, looks well. Some Winter Tares, on rich warm lands, have been already cut, and in most situations are nearly ready for the scythe.—The average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales is 75s. 11d.; Barley, 38s.; Oats, 27s. 10d.

The young Clovers are equally forward, and afford excellent keep for feeding Sheep, Ewes, and Lambs. The Turnips are generally in a state of great forwardness, and many acres are already sown with the Swedish sort. Those Lands, both open and inclosed, which are to be fallowed for Wheat, are every where broken up. The setting of Potatoes has this spring been very general, and much land finished.

The Meadows, though somewhat late, begin to grow fast, and the Pastures in general afford a full bite to dairy and feeding stock, which have been for some time turned out; and owing to the late rapid improvements in the Pastures and artificial Grasses, a great demand has been made for all kinds of Live Stock, which have considerably advanced in value at the late Fairs.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; Mutton, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; Pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.

Young fresh Horses, either for the Collar or Saddle, were never, at this season, dearer, or more in request. Sows and Pigs, and small Stores, find a quick Sale, being much wanted.

The Orchards in the Inland and Fen Districts looked this spring beautiful, a fine blow, and very promising. The Gardens, in general, are equally good, shewing a profusion of Berry Fruit.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

—Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of grove and field, attune
The trembling leaves.

APRIL 19. The larch-trees are in flower.

April 25. The hawthorn has just put forth its leaves.

N. B. When I speak of a tree being in leaf, I mean that so many of its leaves are out that at a little distance it appears green.

I this day saw for the first time the swallow and house martin; but a gentleman of my acquaintance informs me that he has observed not only these, but also the sand martin, nearly a week ago. The swift was first observed about the 3d of May.

April 27. The horse chestnut and privet are in leaf; and the sloe thorn is both in leaf and flower.

The death-watch (*prinus tessellatus*) of Linnæus begins to beat: it will continue to do so for about a month. This is an extremely interesting little insect, and, instead of exciting fear, is in the whole of its economy entitled to our highest admiration. It never beats except for a short time in the spring of the year; and this circumstance alone is "surely sufficient to put an end to all alarm respecting its noise being portentous of death."

From the 20th to the 27th of April we have had a succession of clear dry weather; and in

in some of the days the heat was as great as it frequently is during summer. Since this time we had a considerable fall of rain.

May 1. The nightingale is heard to sing. The white-throat (*motacilla sylva*, of Linnaeus) and the wheatear (*motacilla alba*) are arrived.

I this day saw the common copper butterfly (*papilio pbeas*) and the cockchafer.

Common fumitory, (*fumaria officinalis*) greater steebwort (*stellaria holostea*) and Cuckoo pint, (*arum maculatum*) are in flower.

May 3. The cuckoo sings; and the shrub snails (*Helix arbustorum*) appear abroad.

The crown imperial, soft leaved cranesbill (*geranium molle*) glaucous leaved halmia (*halmia glauca*) trailing daphne (*daphne cucurum*) are in flower. The bedges are green; and the flowering stalks of the barwort begin to appear.

For a few days past the perch have collected together in great numbers in some particular parts of the rivers where there is no current, and where the bottom of the water is covered with weeds, for the purpose of depositing their spawn. I was shewn one place where there must have been at least five hundred of these fish.

The young fry of some species of fish are now swimming about in immense quantities in the shallows. Several of them are not more than a quarter of an inch in length, and they are much broader across the eyes than in any other part of their body. They are probably either roach or dace.

May 10th. In consequence of the rain that has fallen in the course of the last fortnight, vegetation has come forward in a very surprising manner. Several of the trees which usually put forth their leaves at the distance of some days from each other, are all coming into leaf nearly at once. The elm, the oak, the maple, and the lime, are all beginning to appear green. The subterraneous trefoil (*trifolium subterraneum*), germander (*veronica chamaedrys*), yellow bordered poppy (*Glaucium luteum* of Smith), the barebell (*scilla nutans* of Smith), and the broom (*spartium scoparium*), are in flower.

The sedge sparrow, called in this part of the country, spire chatter (*motacilla salicaria*), is arrived, and its beautifully wild notes are now heard every day about the banks of the river.

May 19th. The weather, for several days past, has been very clear and fine. Nearly all the more hardy fruit trees are in flower; and in consequence of the lateness of the season it is supposed that the crops will be very abundant.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April to the 24th of May, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.3.	May 18.	Wind N.E.	Highest 80°.	May 24.	Wind East
Lowest 29.0.	May 6.	Wind S.	Lowest 42°.	— 20.	Wind East
Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 49 hundredths of an inch.			Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 9°.		
On the evening of the 9th inst. the mercury stood at 29.37, and at the same hour on the 10th it was as high as 29.86.			This variation, which is but trifling, has occurred three or four times in the course of the month.		

The quantity of rain fallen since the last Report, is equal to nearly four inches in height.

The temperature of this month has been at times uncommonly high: on the 27th of April the thermometer stood at 75°, we were told that in some parts of London it was as high as 80° in the shade; here, however, it was not higher than 75°, to which it rose also on the 1st and 2d days of May: and on the 24th it rose to 80°. The first instance was the more remarkable as within eight days of the time, viz. on the 19th the ground was covered with snow, and the thermometer two successive mornings was as low as 26°. The average temperature for the month is very nearly 59°, which is about 4° higher than it was for the same period last year; and nearly 10° higher than it was for May 1805; but in the same month, 1804, it was 58°. The wind has been chiefly in the East, but upon the whole the season is remarkably favourable to fructification. What are usually with gardeners termed blights are generally supposed to come from the East: the wind has, as usual, come much from that quarter this spring, but the blights have not been very frequent nor very fatal. In a garden at Hampstead we saw a few days ago two trees only materially affected with the blight, and what seems singular, is, that those were almost the only trees in the garden (which is of considerable extent) that seem completely shaded from the eastern aspect.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 158.]

JULY 1, 1807.

[6 of Vol. 23.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

*Authentic PARTICULARS of the FALL of MOUNT RUFFI or RUFFIBERG, in SWITZERLAND, together with OBSERVATIONS on the CAUSES and CONSEQUENCES of that disastrous EVENT.**

SEVERAL accounts of this awful catastrophe have already appeared in this and other countries, but they are, for the most part, incomplete, many of them being exceedingly incorrect, and none of them containing any precise enquiries respecting the probable causes that produced it. To elucidate this important subject, M. Saussure examined on the spot with philosophical accuracy, every thing that could tend to the establishment of such facts as might give confidence to the inhabitants of mountainous countries, who, from deceitful appearances, might apprehend a similar misfortune; and that should excite others to retire from situations exposed to real and impending danger.

The place in which this dreadful calamity happened, is in the canton of Schwitz, situated between the lakes of Zug and Lowertz, on two sides, and the mountains of Ruffiberg and Rosi on the others. Here, says a person writing on the spot, but three weeks ago, was one of the most delightfully fertile valleys of all Switzerland, green and luxuriant, adorned with several little villages full of secure and happy farmers. Now three of these villages are for ever effaced from the earth, and an extended desolation, burying alive several hundred peasants, overspreads the valley of Lowertz.

Early in the evening of the 2d of September, an immense projection of the mountain of Ruffiberg gave way, and was precipitated into this valley. In four minutes it completely overwhelmed

three villages, and parts of two others. The torrent of earth and stones was more rapid than that of lava, and its effects as irresistible and terrible. The mountain in its tremendous descent carried trees, rocks, houses, every thing before it. The mass spread in every direction, so as to bury completely a space of charming country more than three miles square. The force of the earth was so great, that it not only spread over the hollow of the valley, but even ascended to a considerable height on the side of the opposite mountain. A portion of the falling mass rolled into the lake of Lowertz, and it has been calculated that a fifth part of it is filled up. On this lake are two small islands, celebrated for their picturesque beauty: of these one is famous for the residence of two hermits, who were fortunately absent on a visit when this event took place; the other has been long known on account of the remains of an ancient castle, once belonging to the house of Hapsburg. So large was the body of water raised, and pushed forward by the falling of such a mass into the lake, that the two islands, and the whole village of Seven, at the northern extremity, were for a time completely overwhelmed by the swell. A large house was lifted from its foundations, and carried to a distance from the spot where it formerly stood.

Mountains by the action of water, air, and frost, have universally a tendency to dissolution, and being reduced to their original particles, return to the bottom of the sea whence they probably arose; and where perhaps they are formed anew.

This decomposition generally operates by such slow degrees as to escape observation; but on some occasions it announces itself by sudden separations which overwhelm a whole country, annihilating the inhabitants, and leaving nothing behind but the image of disorder and destruction.

The almost spontaneous decompositions that have happened in different countries,

* This account is partly translated from an able Memoir presented by M. T. Saussure to the Philosophical Society at Geneva; partly from the narrative of M. J. H. Meyer, and partly from the published observations of other eye-witnesses.

countries, manifest that mountains which seem to announce an approaching fall, by a too great inclination of their layers, and by a want of unity in their parts, do not form flakes capable of laying waste on a sudden the neighbouring country, if they do not vary in their state of aggregation and in their composition. These undoubtedly produce calcareous dribblings, but their fall in general is successive and almost regular; we can daily observe the effects, and are able before-hand to shelter ourselves from them; thus the frequent decompositions which have happened in Mont Blanc, and the steep hill near it, have not been attended with any serious catastrophe to the inhabitants of that country.

But if the composition of a mountain varies, if one or more hard and inclined layers succeed layers, which are tender and susceptible of being decomposed by water, the hard layers remain entire whilst that which is below wastes away. In consequence of this waste a space totally void, or filled with soft and incoherent matter, forms itself in the interior of the mountain. The upper layer being whole, but wanting a point of support, separates and sinks down at once in all points. It takes the place of the decomposed layer, and rolls to the foot of the mountain with a velocity proportionate to its degree of inclination, and to the motion acquired in the act of sinking. Such is nearly a sketch of the causes which produced the fall of the Diablerets, of Mount Chede near Servoz, and lastly of Mount Ruffi, or Ruffiberg.

This mountain, which is also called Rossberg, or Rosenberg, contains several parishes and estates; but these divisions are arbitrary, and not determined by any natural cut or division; that the names of Gnippe, Spitzbühl, Steinerberg, and Rossberg, which have been given, with certain relations to the drifted mountain, are only different pastures of Ruffiberg, through which the drifted sections have passed. Besides, this last name is adopted in preference to that of Rossberg, lest it should be taken for Rötzb-berg, a mountain of a very different appearance in the neighbourhood of Stantz.

Ruffiberg, according to M. Ebel, is elevated eight hundred and six toises above the sea, and five hundred and eighty-six toises above the lake of Zug, or the lower part of the vale of Arth, into which this mountain is partly fallen. This vale,

rich in pasture, is a league and a half in length, and a quarter of a league in breadth, at its western extremity towards Arth, a village situated on the border of the lake of Zug, and half a league at its opposite extremity towards the lake of Lowertz.

Ruffiberg is composed of layers of mixt stone, and layers of freestone, which descend towards the bottom of the valley of Arth, in a direction parallel to the slope of the mountain, and making an inclined angle of twenty-five degrees.

The similarity that predominates in the composition and arrangement of Rigi and Ruffiberg, led MM. Ebel, and Escher, to suppose that these two mountains were formerly united; for they are both composed of stones, rounded by the action of water, and of sand united by a cement partly calcareous and partly argillaceous, which is very often of a red colour. This cement, which is pretty hard, becomes destroyed in time by the action of the air and of water, and the surface of the rock then has the appearance of a worn pavement. The pebbles of which it is formed, are chiefly of a yellowish green, and have rough and compact fracture of secondary calcareous stones, apparently without any petrifications. Here are also found secondary petrosilex, quartz, red jasper, reddish free-stone, and lastly granite; but the last is scarce, always of a red colour, and might be easily mistaken for porphyry. It is remarkable that all these stones bear no relation to the stones of the neighbouring mountains which are calcareous, blue, and have a lamellated or saline grain; and it is likewise singular that in bulk they never exceed seven or eight inches square.

The revolution which has heaped into this place such an enormous quantity of pebbles, rolled probably from a distance, has been followed by a subsequent revolution, which has brought upon these mixtures, and into the bottom of the vale, large blocks of granite, similar to those found on Jura and Saleve. Similar ones are to be met with on Mount Rigi, even at the height of two hundred toises above the lake of Lucerne, in ascending this mountain on the side of Weggis. Some are also to be seen on Ruffiberg, at the height of eighty toises between the village of St. Anne, and the hamlet of Buachen, near the lake of Lowertz. They are here so accumulated, as to exclude every other kind of stones, and it would be impossible not to think one's self on a soil purely granitic, were one not diverted from

from this opinion by a general inspection of the country. These blocks are always detached. Their presence being solely limited to the lower parts of the mountain, their green or white colour, and their large size indicate that they never enter, and never have entered into the composition of the mixt layers.

The separation and falling of Ruffiberg took place at five o'clock in the evening. It was the consequence of the rain which fell abundantly in this country throughout the summer, and particularly during the four and twenty hours preceding the 24 of September. It had however ceased before twelve at noon; and at the moment of the catastrophe, it was quite clear.

This event was not caused by the fall of the summit of the mountain on the inferior parts, but by an entire bed of layers, which, from the base, up to the summit of Ruffiberg, (being one hundred feet thick, one thousand feet wide, and nearly a league in length) was separated from the lower layers, and slid parallel to their planes, into the bottom of the valley, with a rapidity inconceivable for such trifling inclination.

The peasant who conducted M. Saussure in his excursion on this mountain, had been an eye-witness to the spectacle. He resided in the direction of the drifted section at Ober-Rothen, a hamlet situated on the declivity of Ruffiberg; was engaged in cutting some wood near his house, and within six or seven paces from the place where the drifted section passed. He heard on a sudden a noise like a thunder-storm, and at the same time felt under his feet a kind of trembling. He instantly quitted the place, but had scarce proceeded four or five paces, before he was thrown down by a current of air. He got up immediately. The devastation was begun, the tree which he had cut down, the house he had inhabited, every thing disappeared, and he saw, according to his own expression, a new creation. An immense cloud of dust that immediately succeeded, threw a veil over the whole country.

Some accounts relate, that this catastrophe had been attended with flame and a sulphureous smell. But the most credible witnesses perceived nothing of the kind. Some colliers were burning charcoal on the road which the sliding section took; and it is possible that the sudden dispersion of their ignited heaps might have produced an appearance of flame.

The generality of the inhabitants of

the country affirm, that the falling did not continue three minutes, and that it was felt at the same time both at the top and foot of the mountain. Though this calamity was sudden and unexpected, it had been preceded several hours by certain indications, which it is of importance to record, as they may at a future time induce people to escape from danger; and because they are the consequences of causes that determined the rapidity with which the fallen part slid from its base.

An inhabitant of Spitzbühl, a farmer residing about two thirds of the way up the mountain, heard amidst the rocks about two o'clock a kind of cracking, which he attributed to supernatural causes, and immediately ran down to Arth to procure a clergyman to come and quiet it. Almost at the same instant, at Under Rothen, a little village at the foot of the mountain, Martin Weber, while striking his spade into the ground, to dig up some roots, saw the earth spirt up with a gentle explosion, and a kind of whizzing against his head. He left his work directly, and went to relate to his neighbours the phenomenon, for which they could not account.

The shepherds, who still live in places intermediate to these two stations, assert that, from morning and throughout the day, the mountain emitted a noise even to the moment when the separation happened. This they affirm was accompanied with such an agitation, that at the villages of St. Anne and Arth, situated within twenty minutes' walk of the places laid waste, all the moveable goods in the houses staggered as if in a state of animation. Nothing, however, was either felt or heard at Schwitz, which is only a league and a half from the scene. The noise heard previously to the catastrophe, proceeded from the breaking of the layer which had been undermined; it did not begin to sink and slide until all its parts had been disunited.

M. Saussure ascended the summit of Ruffiberg by its eastern side, passing through the village of St. Anne. The slope is always easy, and may be ascended on horseback. The ground on this part is covered with orchards, meadows, and fir-trees, thinly scattered; the rock which serves as a base to the vegetable earth is not perceptible, we only see here and there large blocks of mixt stone, but these blocks have been a long time detached. They are found in a kind of little vallies, with which the mountain is

3 U 2

furrowed

furrowed from the top to the base; and seem to testify that Ruffiberg, in different epochs, and on different parts of its surface, has suffered dissolutions similar to that which has lately happened.

The summit* of the mountain has not fallen: it presents a horizontal line, which unites two inclined planes, covered with grass; one plane directs itself towards a point intermediate to the lakes of Zug and Egeri, and the other descends towards the lake Lowertz. It was upon this last surface, and about a toise below the summit, that the separation began to be felt. The direction it pursued was, before this catastrophe, slightly cut like a gutter, or little valley, rather deep towards the bottom of the mountain, but losing its cavity near the summit. Along this way, throughout the meadows and wood, were to be seen blocks of blend here and there, half buried.

The east side of the driven cliff towards Schwitz, evidently shews that in the tract made by the separated section, the higher layers sunk vertically on the lower ones, by reason of a void space formed between them, in a direction parallel to their planes, and to the slope of the mountain.

This side presents a cut, or vertical wall, which was not seen previously to the drifting: the height of the wall, above the upper surface of the drifted and fallen section, shews the thickness of the pressing layer† at the summit of Ruffiberg. This cut is about fourteen feet high, near the top of the mountain; but it increased insensibly, and at some distance lower it seemed to be above one hundred feet. It then gradually disappeared under the rubbish of the drifted part. The rock constituting this wall is a calcareous and argillaceous free-stone disposed into layers, of which the section only is visible; they degenerate into marl, and, finally, into clay, by the action of water. The parts most accessi-

ble to this liquid are clay. Those to which it cannot insinuate itself are free-stone, generally speaking; for the different layers are not alike susceptible of decomposition. Their plane in the top of the mountain descends towards the bottom of the valley, parallel to the slope of Ruffiberg, under an angle of twenty-five degrees. This angle is least towards the middle and lower part of the mountain, for its slope from the bottom to its summit has the form of an arc, whose chord must be supposed to be up in the air. This wall, and all the beds of which it is formed, are split transversely to the direction of the fallen part by large and almost vertical clefts.

The layers of free-stone and clay are contiguous. There may be seen, however, between them, just below the summit, a layer of pulverulent coal blended, with clay. This layer was not above an inch thick. The upper part of the cut is covered sometimes with vegetable earth, and sometimes with great blocks of blend, which never mix with the free-stone, and are of a different nature. It was in some measure the weight of these blocks on the layers of the softened free-stone which occasioned their pressing, and, finally, their falling into the bottom of the valley. It is also to be conceived that the lower layers were decomposed before the upper ones, by the introduction of water through the clefts. This liquid, after having arrived at their lower extremity, insinuated itself between the layers, ran parallel to their plane, towards the foot of the mountain, and decomposed them throughout their whole length.

The vertical section of this cut or wall, parallel to its length, appeared to be in a great measure owing to a vein of calcareous spar, which covers, like a varnish, the surface of the wall brought to view by the pressure. The vein thus cutting vertically several layers of free-stone has established between its parts a solution of continuity which has occasioned a clear fracture, and on a distinct plane.

The west border of the driven cliff terminates insensibly, and does not, like the east border, present a vertical cut, or wall. We shall now notice the space included between these borders.

The summit of the mountain is an horizontal line that unites two planes of turf, inclined and supported against each other in form of a roof. About a toise below this summit, and in an horizontal

* There was formerly on this summit a fort, which served for an advanced post in the ancient wars which the Swiss sustained against the Austrians. Though M. S. went to the spot, he could not discover the slightest vestiges of masonry, or buildings of any kind. He was, notwithstanding, assured by others that some traces still remain.

† This indication is correct only as it relates to the soil near the summit, for in that place alone there was pressure without falling towards the bottom of the valley.

length of two hundred and sixty paces, the soil begins insensibly, on a slope of twenty-five degrees, to divide itself, and in a soft argillaceous earth covered with turf, to present numerous fissures, often transversely to the course of the dissolved section. These fissures are wider and nearer each other, the further they are from the summit of the mountain.

We find here and there, casually, among these fissures in the vegetable earth and clay, isolated fragments of trunks and branches of trees converted into coal of a smooth, brilliant, trapezoidal, and lamellated break, and transverse to the direction of the woody fibres. These fragments are often cylindrical, and bear only on their exterior surface the mould of vegetable fibres. One of them was fourteen inches long, and nine broad; but in general they are much less. They are not at all pyriteous, no more than the rest of the mountain. Their presence in this place was known before the separation, and did not contribute to that event. They are not found in large quantities, except on the summit of Ruffiberg. The entireness of the ranges of turf included between the fissures, shew that there was no decomposition of the part near the summit of the mountain, but merely a sinking, which is manifest from the height of the scarp, or cut, of free-stone, at the foot of which these fissures are discoverable. Their number increases proportionably in descending, and they soon multiply and enlarge to such a degree, as to present nothing but blocks of argillaceous earth overturned in every manner. It is here, and about thirty toises below the summit, that one could discover green wood, which had all at once changed place with the bed of earth on which it vegetated. The further falling of this wood is much dreaded; but such fears do not appear, at least for the present, to be well founded, because the sinking is complete. The agitation which resulted from it has given the present soil a solid station. The wood itself stands on a plane, inclined at most about twenty-five degrees, and this slope is too gentle for it to make much way, by the mere effect of inclination. Some few trees may be separated, or, perhaps, rooted up, but they will not glide with all the ruin of a dissolution to the foot of the mountain, until the layer of free-stone, or blend, which forms their basis, shall have been destroyed, and softened by the action of water, and this

decomposition seems to require a long series of years.

A manuscript of 1352 relates, that a village, named Rothen, once stood on that part of Ruffiberg where the late calamity happened. Tradition, confirmed by several monuments, informs us that this village was destroyed by a catastrophe very much like the one now described, and it has been rebuilt by little and little, and chiefly within a century, on the ruins of the ancient village. We can conclude but little from the past in elucidation of the present, in events so little susceptible of calculation; but it appears to M. Saussure, in offering conjectures on this subject, that it would require much longer than a century to effect this softening of the layers.

The fall of the ruins of the drifted part, is at present, much less to be dreaded than that of some parts of the mountain which have not been removed. All the vertical range of freestone which forms the eastern border of the dissolved part must fall; for the principles of destruction are in a very advanced state and precisely similar to those which produced the last separation.

A month after this catastrophe, and when much rain had fallen in the interval, the Ruffiberg daily resounded with the explosions of rocks made with powder to form a way across the fallen part; yet there had been no remarkable changes effected among the ruins. Some stones suspended here and there between blocks of softened clay took a more fixed situation but they gave but little way, and there had been no such motion in the wood as to apprehend its gliding further.

The ruins in parts parallel and inferior to this wood become stoney or composed of great blocks of blend, with interlayers of softened clay: it declines on the west border by a scarp or cut of blend placed below the principal ridge. Thus were formed two stony torrents, which after having descended in a parallel direction one above the other towards the S. E. and destroyed the little villages of Spitzbühl, Ober Rothen, and Under Rothen, situated on the slope of the mountain, reunited at its foot, traversed the valley of Arth, which is here half a league broad, and, by extending themselves, covered three fourths of its length to the distance of a league: they proceeded on one part to heap themselves at the foot of Mount Rigi, and on the other to fall into the lake of Lowertz.

There

There are still seen on Ruffiberg, along the western border of the fallen parts, some scattered houses which have almost miraculously escaped the destruction. The houses, excepting one at Spitzbühl, have not been abandoned since the catastrophe, notwithstanding the injunction of government to that purpose; but the inhabitants reside with the remainder of their flocks in perfect security.

The separated part, in covering three fourths of the valley of Arth, and in despoiling this space of every trace of vegetation, has not spread its ruins in a uniform manner. The largest blocks of blend have formed, in the direction of the current of the fallen part, a little hill that blocks up the valley quite across. This little hill is divided into two prongs at its extremity towards mount Rigi, and it is conjectured that its summit is 200 feet above the ancient level of the valley. The rocks which compose the elevation diminish in number and size, the further they are from the line of impulse. The lower parts of the ruins particularly on the east side, almost entirely consist of clay and of yellow, grey and black marl: this marl has a black tinge in the part heaped on the lake of Lowertz, and its neighbourhood, because the soil, naturally mossy in this place, was furrowed and thrown up by the large blocks of stone which are buried there.

Most of the rivulets which descend from Rigi and Ruffiberg emptied themselves into the lake Lowertz before the fall of Ruffiberg; but, as they are stopped by its ruins and lost in the interstices, they again flow back on the land, and here and there form ponds. People have attempted to give them an outlet, especially on the side of the lake Lowertz which empties itself by its western extremity into the lake of Lucerne. The lake of Zug has no communication with it, but flows on the side of the town of the same name, with a direction and fall almost contrary to that of the lake Lowertz.

Some fears were at first entertained that these rivulets would not direct their waters towards Arth or Zug, or any new course, and that they would overflow the countries, but there is nothing at present to justify such alarms. The lake of Zug has not changed its level. Seven, a stream that empties the lake Lowertz, contains neither more nor less water than before the dissolution, and the ponds are not sensibly increased although much rain has fallen.

Arth, situated on the western extremity of the valley, has suffered no injury. The first village destroyed between Arth and Lowertz is Goldau, next Hueloch, and then Bussingen; both these are entirely buried; and lastly at the eastern extremity of the valley, the village of Lowertz which has lost more than two thirds of its buildings.

Goldau is buried more than one hundred feet below the hillock formed by the event. The inhabitants were crushed by enormous rocks, and their lives terminated in an instant. But Lowertz, which is not totally destroyed and in a great measure received only the softened clay from the borders of the fallen part, presented a much more distressing scene. The space which this village occupies and all its vicinity present the image of an agitated sea. Here and there are perceived on its surface the beams of ruined houses, and the branches and roots of trees thrown down; a cadaverous smell for a long time was every where perceived; the remaining inhabitants, with countenances melancholy and bewildered, were, when M. Saussure was present, busily engaged in searching for and guarding the remnants that had escaped from this species of shipwreck. It was there, probably, that many of the inhabitants thus buried, wished for the arrival of death, like that of a friend, and had to prolong a wretched existence in a living tomb.

"I passed (says M. S.) two days in these devastated places, and traced them in various directions. I was prepared to attend to the solicitations of the wretched, who were truly entitled to seek of a stranger some consolation to their misery. I was mistaken in this expectation. Not an individual demanded charity, and it was only on my interrogations that they related their misfortunes."

The account from another intelligent observer is as follows:—It was about a week after the fall of the mountain that our route through Switzerland led us to visit this scene of desolation; and never can I forget the succession of melancholy views which presented themselves to our curiosity. In our way to it we landed at Arth, a town situated at the southern extremity of the lake of Zug; and we skirted along the eastern boundary of the ruins, by the side of Mount Rigi, towards the lake of Lowertz. From various points on our passage we had complete views of such a scene of destruction as no words can adequately describe.

Picture

Picture to yourself a rude and mingled mass of earth and stones, bristled with the shattered part of wooden cottages, and with thousands of heavy trees torn up by the roots, and projecting in every direction. In one part you might see a range of peasants' huts which the torrent of earth had reached with just force enough to overthrow and tear in pieces, but without bringing soil enough to cover them. In another were mills broken in pieces by huge rocks separated from the top of the mountain, which were even carried high up the opposite side of the Rigi. Large pools of water were formed in different parts of the ruins, and many little streams, whose usual channels had been filled up, were bursting out in various places. Birds of prey, attracted by the smell of dead bodies, were hovering all over the valley. But the general impression made on us by the sight of such an extent of desolation, connected too with the idea that hundreds of wretched creatures were at that moment alive buried under a mass of earth, and inaccessible to the cries and labours of their friends, was too horrible to be described or understood. As we travelled along the borders of this chaos of ruined buildings, a poor peasant, bearing a countenance ghastly with woe, came up to us to beg a piece of money. He had three children buried under the ruins of a cottage, which he was endeavouring to clear away. A little further on we came to an elevated spot which overlooked the whole scene. Here we found a painter seated on a rock, and busy in sketching its horrors. He had chosen a most favourable point. Before him, at the distance of more than a league, rose the Ruffiberg, from whose bare side had rushed the destroyer of all this life and beauty. On his right was the lake of Lowertz, partly filled with the earth of the mountain. On the banks of this lake was all that remained of the town of Lowertz. Its church was demolished, but the tower yet stood, and the ruins, shattered but not thrown down. The figures which animated this part of the drawing were a few miserable peasants, left to grope among the wrecks of their village. The foreground of the picture was a wide desolate sweep of earth and stones, relieved by the shattered roof of a neighbouring cottage. On the left hand spread the blue and tranquil surface of the lake of Zug, on the margin of which yet stands the pleasant village of Arth, almost in contact with the ruins, and trembling even in its preservation.

We proceeded, in our descent, along the side of the Rigi, toward the half-buried village of Lowertz. Here we saw the poor curate, who was a spectator of the fall of the mountain. He saw the torrent of earth rushing towards his village, overwhelming half his people, and stopping just before his door. What a situation! He appeared, as we passed, to be superintending the labours of some of the survivors who were exploring the ruins of the place. A number of new-made graves, marked with a plain pine cross, showed where a few of the wretched victims of this catastrophe had just been interred.

Our course lay along the borders of the enchanting lake of Lowertz. The appearance of the slopes on the eastern and southern sides told us what the valley of Goldau was a few days since; smiling with varied vegetation, gay with villages and cottages, and bright with promises of autumnal plenty. The shores of this lake were covered with ruins of huts, with furniture and clothes, which the vast swell of its waters had lodged on the banks. As we were walking mournfully along toward Schwitz, we met with the dead body of a woman which had been just found. It was stretched out on a board and barely covered with a white cloth. Two men, preceded by a priest, were carrying it to a more decent burial. We hoped that this sight would have concluded the horrors of this day's scenery, and that we should soon escape from every painful vestige of the calamity of Schwitz. But we continued to find relics of ruined buildings for a league along the whole extent of the lake; and a little above the two islands before-mentioned, we saw lying on the shore the stiff body of a peasant which had been washed up by the waves, and which two men were examining, to ascertain the place he belonged to. Our guide instantly knew it to be the body of one of the inhabitants of Goldau.

If we had not been detained at Strassburg waiting for passports for ten days, we should have been in Switzerland on the 8d of September, probably in the vicinity of the lake of Lowertz; perhaps under the ruins of Goldau. Several travellers, or rather strangers, have been destroyed; but whether they were there on business or for pleasure, I know not. Among them are several respectable inhabitants of Berne; and a young lady of fine accomplishments and amiable character, whose loss is much lamented.

The following is a tolerably exact account of the loss sustained:

484 individuals—dead.

170 cows and horses—dead.

103 goats and sheep—dead.

87 meadows entirely destroyed

60 meadows damaged

95 houses entirely destroyed.

8 houses damaged and uninhabitable.

166 cowhouses, barns or stables entirely destroyed.

19 cowhouses, barns or stables, damaged.

The total damage is estimated at least at 120,000*l.* sterling.

For the Monthly Magazine

ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST EXPERIMENT OF THE PUBLIC USE OF GAS LIGHTS.

ON Thursday evening the 4th of June, the first public exhibition of Mr. Winsor's Gas Lights took place in honour of his Majesty's birth day, in the lighting of a great length of lamps, similar to the side of a street, at a considerable distance from the carbonizing furnace. This experiment was made on the wall which separates the Mall in St. James's Park from Carlton House Gardens. The works had been for some time in preparation, and private trials had previously been made, to prove the air-tightness of the tubes of communication: which were of tinned iron, with soldered joints, except at certain distances where they are otherwise cemented together for the convenience of removal. The diameter of the long pipe is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; it commences in the two close carbonizing iron furnaces in Mr. Winsor's house in Pall Mall, one capable of containing and coking four pecks, and the other two pecks of common pit or sea coal; and by means of stop cocks, one or both of these furnaces can be made to send its gas into the pipes above mentioned; which first proceed south, about ten yards underground, until they enter the Prince of Wales's Gardens belonging to Carlton-house. From hence the pipe proceeds W. for about one hundred and forty yards, rising gradually against the garden wall, to which it is affixed, until it arrives at the NW. corner of the garden; whence it is conducted one hundred and fifty-three yards S., on the top of the wall which separates the Prince's from Marlborough-house Garden, to the door at the SW. corner of Carlton Gardens. Here the first light or illumination was produced by a thin and broad stream of gas from a small tube or branch from the pipe; which gave a very brilliant light in the open air without a glass cover.

From this point the communicating pipe proceeded along the top of the wall for two hundred and fifty yards in an east direction, to the private door in the wall opening into the Mall, having on it thirty-two tubes or burners, inclosed in glasses of different shapes and constructions, and some naked burners without glass covers. On one of the piers of this private door, a four-branch gas burner with reflectors, in imitation of the Prince's feathers had a very pleasing and appropriate effect. From this private door, the tube proceeded fifty yards further, withinside of the wall, to the back gates of Carlton Gardens, and there terminated in a grand transparency erected over the gate-way, consisting on one side of a number of cut-glass stars and other devices, with gas-lights behind each, besetting the crown and letters G. R. The transparency after a while was turned round and exhibited on the other side in illuminated letters the following ode:

Sing praise to that power celestial,

Whom wisdom and goodness adorn!

On this Day—in regions terrestrial,

Great George, our lov'd Sov'reign was born.

Rejoice,—rejoice, 'tis George's natal day.

Oh, hail this glad Day so propitious,

When GEORGE our dread Monarch appear'd,

Remembrance to Britons delicious,

Of a King, a parent rever'd.

Rejoice, &c.

Vouchsafe, then, ye pow'rs celestial

Long health to a life so endear'd;

The greatest of blessings terrestrial

God send to our King so rever'd!

Rejoice, &c.

The inflammable gas, which is quite transparent or invisible, began to flow in the pipes soon after eight o'clock, and a lamp-lighter, or person with a small wax-taper (the evening being quite serene), appeared and lighted the gas issuing from each burner in succession: some time after, a very large burner or assemblage of small streams of gas was lighted on the top of the transparency, which was not however illuminated for a long time afterwards.

The light produced by these gas lamps, was clear, bright, and colourless, and from the success of this considerable experiment, in point of the number of lights, the distance and length of pipe, hopes may now be entertained, that this long-talked of mode of lighting our streets may at length be realized. The Mall continued crowded with spectators, until near twelve o'clock, and they seemed much amused and delighted by this novel exhibition.

Your's, &c.

F.
For

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON M. PESTALOZZI'S NEW METHOD OF INSTRUCTION, by C. L. STRÜM, of COPENHAGEN.

THAT the first instruction of children is a matter of the greatest importance, is admitted by all; as on it depends, in a great measure, their progress at a more advanced age, not only in arts and sciences, but in wisdom, the guidance of which they will stand in need of during their whole life. In proportion as the education of the child is conducted according to reason, will the man be able to improve upon it, and learn to conduct himself up, or to extricate himself from, such affairs and difficulties, as require presence of mind and a sound judgment. Such has always been the opinion of the sages who have turned their attention to this subject; and accordingly several of them have, from time to time, pointed out errors, and endeavoured to remove or rectify such errors as they observed. Their efforts have not been fruitless; but much still remains to be done, and it would seem that the completing of the reform was reserved for Pestalozzi.

The principal object Pestalozzi had in view was to conduct the elementary instruction in such a manner that the reform he proposed might have an influence upon the whole life of the pupil, with respect to his manner of thinking, reasoning, and acting. Finding that all our knowledge is derived from three elements, *language, numbers, and form*, he has divided elementary instruction into three branches.

The first, that which regards languages has for its object to *initiate the child in the physical world, and to regulate the impressions thereof*. Beginning with the observation and the naming of visible objects, as, for instance, the human body, plants, &c. he by degrees leads to the noticing of the different parts of these objects, the relative situation of their parts, their connection, their qualities, their uses, &c. thus gradually multiplying the sensations, the perceptions, and the general ideas of the children; till they have acquired the elements not only of physics, of natural history, of anthropology, and of several sciences of which it forms the basis, but likewise, at the same time, a grammar, the rules of which the children have themselves found by practice.

The second is a *kind of arithmetic, but wholly intuitive*, beginning with the numbering of visible objects; for instance,

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apples, leaves, stones, &c. and continuing the calculations by means of tables constructed in a particular manner for that purpose; it teaches by degrees the children to understand with facility all possible numerical relations, and to apply them by heart, or without the aid of ciphers, to all the calculations usually required in common life.

The third is a *species of geometry, but wholly adapted to the capacity of children*:—a preliminary geometry, the demonstrations of which are not founded on mathematical reasoning, but solely on the evidence derived from ocular inspection. It begins with making the children observe, on a table constructed for that purpose, horizontal and vertical lines, and their different parts: then it shews the mode of constructing angles and squares, their sections, the relation of these sections to each other, the oblique and curve lines, the circle, &c. and all this in a manner which not only enables the pupils to judge, with the greatest precision, and without the assistance of instruments, of the true form, size, and just proportions of all visible objects, but leads him to geometry properly so called.

With these exercises of the eye and the mind, Pestalozzi combines those of the hand. The child who, by the use of the geometrical tables, has acquired an idea of proportion and symmetry, is excited to acquire it in a still greater degree by executing the same things on a slate. After having exercised himself in tracing regular lines, in forming with them angles, squares, and other figures (always giving an account of what he does), he begins the *art of writing* by tracing the first lines of the letters and the letters themselves in a series of squares; an exercise by which he lays the foundation of a steady, free, and bold hand-writing.

At the same time he begins the *art of drawing*, by tracing, in similar series of squares, figures which he copies from another design, traced in the same manner. These exercises give facility not only in drawing regular figures, the models of which the children accustom themselves to find in their own imaginations, but likewise the designing of maps or other works, the exact proportion of which astonishes all those who see that all this is done without having recourse to either rule or compass.

The above are the elements of M. Pestalozzi's art of instruction, as far as it can be put in practice without the aid of the pupil's parents. The mode of communicating

cating them to the children is quite simple. All the objects of instruction being arranged in such a manner as to leave no doubt with respect to their truth, they do not require any explanation on the part of the preceptor: nothing more being necessary, but to shew to the child that which is to be taught, acquainting him at the same time with the name of the thing which he has observed. It is thus Pestalozzi proceeds.—The master names the thing when pointing it out to the pupils, who express what they see by the same word that has been used by the master; and in general they recite their lessons all together, and in cadence. At the end of each paragraph, the master puts some questions relative to the objects which have just been treated of, that he may learn from the answers of the pupils, whether they have sufficiently imprinted it on their memory, or whether it will be necessary to repeat the lesson.

Though the above account gives but a faint idea of what is done in a school where every thing is calculated for oral demonstration, this sketch may nevertheless suffice to shew to those even who are least versed in the art of teaching, that the spirit of Pestalozzi's method is very different from the common routine. The following are the different points which seem to characterise his discovery:

1. *The elements of instruction are fixed by M. Pestalozzi with greater precision than they were before.* The elementary instruction of children generally commences with reading, writing, and ciphering; but no one inquires why it should be so. Pestalozzi at last proposed this question, and has endeavoured to solve it himself. In searching for the way which nature herself indicates for the development of the mental powers, he has found the basis of all our knowledge in language, numbers, and form, whence result the abovementioned three branches of elementary instruction; and if he has not been able to exhaust the enquiry, he has at least the merit of having first pointed out the road, and made considerable progress.

2. Every one will admit that in making these three elements the basis, and putting off the art of reading to a more mature age, he has preserved an intimate connection between the different branches of elementary instruction, and, by these means, a conformity hitherto unknown in the progression of the whole art of instruction.

The arts of reading, writing, calculating, and design, had not before any rela-

tion: but in the new method all the branches of elementary instruction are conjoined with each other by a natural progression.

3. To imprint these elements on the minds of the children, he uses the common mode of intuition, but in an improved manner; for instead of a simple passive impression which objects make spontaneously on the senses (in which the essence of intuition had hitherto been placed), he has made the culture of the mind an indispensable condition of it; and, as for the gradation from what is known to what is not known, which has always been observed in exposing the objects to the eyes of children, he has adopted it in the strictest manner, not regulating it with respect to the objects, but the progressive capacity of the children.

4. It is generally a distinct character of his method to observe a strict gradation throughout, so that each part, and in particular each fundamental part, be indelibly imprinted on the mind before any other be added; and with this view he has combined all the points of his system with such order and precision, that the child, in increasing his knowledge, is only continually adding small supplements to the notions he had already acquired.

5. Another characteristic trait is, that, according to his method, knowledge is not communicated to the children by reasoning with them, but by furnishing them with the words which they must use in acquiring a knowledge of things. This circumstance gives to his method a mechanical air: but if the spirit of this instruction be duly attended to, it will soon be seen, that the teacher, who seems to be loading the memory with words, is only furnishing the terms most proper to express the sensations which the child himself experiences.

6. This method is not less remarkable by being founded altogether upon practice. The common mode of teaching is by means of certain rules which are given to the children, to be by them applied to the objects of instruction. Here the teacher only gives them exercises; but in performing these exercises, they are made to practise the rules without having them formally pointed out to them; and it is not till after the children have acquired the necessary expertness in any art, that they are led to draw thence the rule of it. Virtue itself, according to this system, must have become a faculty before the actions be regulated by maxims.

7. Lastly, by facilitating the application of

of his system, Pestalozzi has merited the gratitude of all who are employed in the instruction of children. *His elementary books do not, as is commonly the case, give separately the objects of instruction in the method of teaching; but they give the matter itself in the proper words and forms,* so that the master who follows them literally, will attain his aim without any danger of going astray. It is on this Pestalozzi rests his assertion, that any person who is not altogether deprived of reason may teach according to his method; that every mother, even the most simple, may herself direct the lessons of her children; and that even a child who is a few steps farther advanced than its brothers or sisters, will be enabled to instruct them with success.

Thus the method of Pestalozzi will avoid all the inconveniencies to which the common mode of instruction is exposed; and, on the contrary, there will result from it advantages incompatible with the other.

In the common method of education, the child who, during its first years, was left to the pleasing impressions of the objects around him, and to his own ideas, must at the end of that period change all at once his accustomed manner of instructing himself, and adopt another, the contrast of which is sufficient to create disgust. Here, on the contrary, the first glimpse of discernment which is noticed in the child gives occasion to its first lessons; and the mode of instruction changes so little as it grows up, that the knowledge acquired at the age of maturity is only a continuation of the notions which the child had, as it were, imbibed with its mother's milk. The advantage of this must be obvious. As instruction from the very beginning has only the appearance of play, and as it preserves this character in all the gradations that are to be gone through, the child learns with the greatest ease, and at the same time with the greatest solidity, every thing which it is necessary to teach him; and guilely proceeding on the road towards perfection, he almost imperceptibly reaches the goal. No new encouragements are required to rouse the attention of the pupil; this has been sufficiently provided for by the objects which strike the senses; the exact gradation with which they are presented to them, and by the exactness with which the lessons are adapted to the capacity of each scholar; for it does not happen here, as in the common modes of instruction; that some

make astonishing progress, while others seem to be becoming from day to day more stupid. If his first elementary lessons be repeated with sufficient perseverance, no one will be left wholly behind.

These are considerable advantages: but let us see what effects the mode of instruction will have on the cultivation of the mind. According to the old method, the first notions were most imperfect and erroneous: that of Pestalozzi, on the contrary, does not admit of any incomplete, vague, or false, notions; there is a certainty in every thing he teaches, because it is drawn from mathematical science or visible nature; every thing is evident, because it is to the senses he addresses himself; nothing is barren, because each idea springs spontaneously from the exercise of the child's understanding. The facts cannot be either effaced or changed; for they are presented quite naked to the eyes of the child; they are imprinted on the memory by practice, and are adopted only in consequence of the child's own conviction. There is no room to fear lest the verbiage of an unskilful teacher should spoil these good effects; for this verbiage is precluded by the precision of the prescribed method; and the custom of making several children recite their lessons at the same time, has a tendency to keep attention alive.

We now come to draw conclusions:—the child by this species of instruction acquires a firm and solid foundation for almost all the sciences and faculties which he will stand in need of in the succeeding periods of life. For instance, on the first lessons are founded, on the one side, the practical grammar spoken of above, and on the other all the sciences which are intuitive; on the enumeration of sensible objects arithmetic is founded, not only that which teaches to calculate by heart, but that the operations of which are performed by means of ciphers: and, lastly, on the simple exercises of measuring and delineation, geometry properly so called, and the ability to form a judgment of all measurable objects, as likewise the arts of writing and design. But this is not all: this method of instruction, although it does not admit of reasoning, nevertheless implants the disposition to become a rational being. By providing that the child be not forced to adopt a single sentiment on the authority of another, but that all his ideas, all his judgments, all his conclusions, be derived

derived from himself, it causes his mind to be developed in a manner the most agreeable to the progress of nature, and he will in time become a rational being, whose conduct will be regulated by order, good sense, and reflexion. I may even venture to say, that his character will thereby acquire firmness, constancy, and solidity.

But it may be said, of what use is it to cultivate the understanding of the child, or even to impart a strong character, if nothing be done to inspire religion and morality? Undoubtedly, if Pestalozzi had been so imprudent as to neglect this most important part of education, he would deserve severe reproach; but no one has more seriously attended to it. His ideas relative to this subject are so remarkable, that they deserve to be well considered by all who are engaged in the education of children: but to put them in practice, the affectionate care of a mother is so absolutely necessary, that they will be found suitable only to domestic tuition. According to Pestalozzi, the same person who undertakes the teaching of the first primary elements of knowledge, should likewise be charged with the religious and moral education; and that the child's mother is fittest for this double task.

M. Pestalozzi explains himself in the following manner:—"What is it that gives birth to the idea of a God? how do I come to believe, confide in him, to be happy in loving him, to devote myself to his service, to be grateful to him, and obey his laws? I soon find that if I had not felt similar emotions towards men, I should never have risen to sentiments of love, confidence, and devotion towards God, nor acquire the pleasing habit of obeying him; 'for he who does not love his brother, whom he seeth, how can he love his heavenly father, whom he does not see?' On inquiring how these sentiments are awakened in the soul, it will be found that they are principally derived from the intimate relation which unites the child to its mother. The mother is impelled by instinct to watch over her child, to nourish him, to provide for his safety and well-being; guided by that instinct, she furnishes whatever is necessary for his subsistence; removes every thing that is disagreeable;—and the child, who has experienced the tender cares of his mother, at the moment when her assistance was necessary, feels himself happy with her: this is the nascent sentiment of love! An unknown object

presents itself to his eyes; he is overpowered and afraid; he begins to cry: the mother takes him in her arms, and endeavours to dispel his apprehension by caresses. The troubles of the child vanish in an instant; his tears cease to flow; and, smiling, he looks up to his mother without any mark of uneasiness. This is the nascent sentiment of confidence. The sentiment of gratitude and the habit of obeying are derived from the same source; and from the union of all these sentiments spring the first germs of conscience. By degrees, the child comes to discern, that it would not be just to disobey his mother; that undoubtedly his mother does not exist merely for the purpose of serving him; that those surrounding him are not made merely for his sake; and that he himself does not exist solely for the purpose of gratifying his desires: thus it is the sentiment of duty and right takes its rise. In the meantime the progressive energy of the child induces him to quit the hand of his mother: he has begun to feel his own strength; and, without being sensible of the change, he has begun to think that his mother is not so necessary to him as before. The mother, who notices the progress of his ideas, makes use of the favourable moment to suggest to him the most sublime sentiment; and, embracing him with more than usual tenderness, she says to him with a most solemn voice:—"My dear child, *There is a God!* of whose aid and protection thou wilt stand in need when thou thinkest thou may'st do without thy mother; *there is a God*, who will provide for thy happiness when it will no longer be in my power." From that moment the attachment and affections of the child will take a more elevated flight, he will give them to God: he will fulfil his duties, that he may please God; as he has hitherto fulfilled them for the purpose of pleasing his mother. Thus the affectionate care of the mother will secure the virtues of the child by means of religious sentiments, and strengthen his religion by means of the moral affections."

From the above sketch it is hoped that the method of Pestalozzi will appear deserving of the general attention which it has excited. By its correspondence with nature, by the solidity of instruction which it forms on the natural vivacity and gaiety of the child, by the ease with which it leads to the sciences, by the disposition which it continually communicates, and

and by the firmness of character which it is calculated to inspire, it has already charmed all those who have had an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM happy to see the attention of two of your correspondents drawn towards the cruelty of permitting animals, taken for distress, to remain several days in the common pound without sustenance: but I fear that the law, as it stands at present, cannot remove the evil.

The case to which your correspondents allude must, of course, be understood of beasts taken *damage-feasant*; that is, doing damage to the tenant of the soil, by treading down his grass or the like: because distress for *rent-arrar* may now be impounded where taken; and it may be sold and the expences of keeping the same defrayed out of the produce; whilst distress for *damage-feasant*, being left as at common law, is regarded as a mere pledge or security to compel the performance of satisfaction for damage done, and cannot be sold or disposed of by the distreinor.

If a live distress of cattle be impounded in a common pound-overt (that is open over-head) the owner must take notice of it at his peril; and he, not the distreinor, must provide them with food and necessities: nay, if the distreinor give them meat, he cannot compel the owner to pay for it; and if they die for want of sustenance, it is the loss of the owner, even after a tender and refusal of damages. (Doct. and Stud. Dial. 2 c. 27. Bl. Com. 3. p. 13.) For the common law of England, which is ever wise in principle, though sometimes insensible to those refinements which were, indeed, the growth of later ages, supposes that the owner will not fail to seek for and feed his beasts; and if not, it punishes him with their loss, rather than impose the duty of maintaining them on the distreinor, who is already damaged by their trespass.

Nor, it should seem, is the hayward of the pound obliged to feed them. For all pounds have not haywards; and when they have, they are officers in leets, and the law takes not any notice of them: and a pound is the pound of him that seizes it; and if it be broken, he, not the hayward, shall have his remedy for pound-breach. (Per Holt, C. J. in *Vasporan*, Edwards's Case, Hil. Term. 13. W. III.) For otherwise they would not perish for want,

as the law supposes they may when it adjudges their loss to fall on the owner, if it so happen. It is however provided by the Stat. 1. and 2 P. and M. c. 12. that no distress of cattle shall be driven out of the hundred where it is taken, unless to a pound-overt within the same shire, and within three miles of the place where it is taken; that the owner may know where to find and feed, and replevy the distress.

If not owned or replevied, it is liable to be regarded as an *estrays*; in which character it generally belongs to the lord of the manor as grantee of the crown. But for this purpose the cattle must be proclaimed in the church, and in two market-towns next adjoining the place where they are found, on market-days; and then if no man claims them, after proclamation and a year and a day passed, they belong to him without redemption. He who takes an *estrays* ought to find it victuals; and to provide that it doth not perish for want of good keeping; but otherwise if a *distress*. (Hil. 4 Jac. B. R. per cur. in *Bagshaw* and *Gallard's* case). And if the owner claims them within the year and day, he must pay the charges of keeping and proclaiming them. From the time, therefore, when the lord regards such beasts as *estrays*, it is not likely that they will be in want of food; but this is not until after the first proclamation (Henly and Welch II. Mod. 89); before which indeed they may die. And though Holt C. J. in that case said that the keeping for which the owner must pay (if he redeems them) commences from the seizure; yet it must mean from the seizure as an *estrays*, and not from the taking *damage-feasant*.

For *distress*, and not *seizure*, is the technical word for the first taking; and Holt in the same case said that the owner is subject to pay for no more than a year's keeping; which he might be, if it were to be computed from the impounding. Nay the law of distress and *estrays* is so different, that he who takes a distress may not interfere with it even for its benefit, as to milk a cow; but as an *estrays* he may. (Cro. Jac. 147, 148. 1 Roll. Abr. 879. 3 Danv. 282.) Indeed the law presumes an intervening time during which the distress will want food, unless furnished by the owner; and it has adjudged to him the loss accordingly.

It may happen, without the wilful default of the owner, that, as a distress, his cattle may have been impounded several days without his knowledge; or a wealthy obstinate man may estimate their loss as

of no consideration in the account of his feelings or his purse, and so may refuse to notice them; whilst it appears that there is no other person on whom the law casts the obligation to feed them.

It may happen also that the lord may neglect to seize and proclaim them as estrays; or the time which intervenes between their being impounded and the proclamation may be great; whilst it appears that he is not in the interim obliged to provide them with food. And though the hayward, if he be a humane man, or in the hope of being repaid, or by the command of the lord (in the expectation of its becoming an estray), will sometimes feed the distress; and though the owner, if he be a humane man, will not fail to repay him for it: yet this does not, and cannot always happen for obvious reasons. So that as the law now stands, in this age of benevolence and feeling, a *distress of cattle* (often very valuable animals) *taken damage-feeasant, may perish in the common pound for want of sustenance: nay, it would often perish if humanity did not prevent it.*

Whilst such a case as this can exist, how unfrequent soever it may occur, it is a reproach to the Law; which should not leave what ought to be done to the discretion or feelings of any man, but should make it compulsory on him; which should take to itself the merit of "commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong," without borrowing anything from the refinement of public manners or individual compassion.

If it were my object to interest the feelings of the reader, I might justly draw a very affecting picture of the misery of dumb animals confined for days without food, in a small inclosure, without any shelter from the weather, or any thing to lie down upon but mire and dung. I might speak of the mute language of their pain, which no passenger stops to construe; and their patiently standing hour after hour, with eyes closed and head drooping, in a corner of this wretched place, which no passenger sees. But those who are born to be the champions of humanity need not themselves be tortured in order to teach them the rights of suffering creatures: it is enough that they see or are told what justice and humanity require. A reformation might easily be effected in the case before us by making the year and day begin to run from the time of impounding; and by giving a lien on the distress for the costs of keeping from that time. But perhaps the law of distress

may need a complete revision: and I am told that a person, high in the law, sometime ago alluded to it in the House of Commons, and promised to bring forward a bill which had this for its object.

Yours, &c.

Stroud,
April 20th, 1807.

• P. R. F.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,
THE taste prevailing in this and other European countries for Oriental Literature, promises to contribute much to the improvement of philology and learning: and when classic scholars engage in this pursuit, the more eminent Greek writers will richly share in the general benefit, by light reflected upon them from the East. The acknowledged derivation of the Greek from the Asiatic languages, the high antiquity of Homer, his frequent use of terms in the sense which they bore in the parental tongue, are circumstances that occasion obscurities in many places of his immortal works, which the skill of those acquainted only with later Greek authors has been by no means able to remove. Such obscurities the critics and commentators, instead of elucidating by more enlightened criticism, have, from their want of acquaintance with the languages of Persia, Arabia, Chaldea, Egypt, and Judea, passed over unobserved, or at least unexplained. As this subject is new and, as I conceive, important, I propose, through the medium of your useful and well conducted miscellany, to submit an example to your classical readers; and if it should appear worthy of their attention, I shall send for publication a series of remarks upon the several books of the *Iliad*, combining, in the order of those books, critical observations with etymological enquiries.

I select that example which first occurs to my memory, though perhaps not the most striking that might be adduced.

Hector, it appears from many passages of Homer, was the chief, if not the only means of repelling the Greeks; and in acknowledgment of his courage, skill, prudence, and vigilance, in the defence of Troy, his fellow-citizens had the gratitude to appropriate a tract of land to his only son, who was born during the latter period of the siege, and whom the father, to commemorate a circumstance which reflected so much honour upon his name, called *Zamindar*, which, in the language of the Persians (no very distant neighbours) signifies lord of the land, and which to this

this day, in Hindostan, denotes a landholder. This the Greeks, with little variation, pronounced Scamandrius. On the other hand, the citizens, wishing to perpetuate the incident for which the land was bestowed, and at the same time intimating that his son when grown to maturity had the fairest title to rule a city which had been saved by the bravery of his father, gave the child, though yet an infant, the honourable name of Astyanax or king of the city. For this fact I have only the indirect authority of Homer; but as it is a fact which, in itself by no means improbable, serves to explain passages inimitably beautiful and appropriate, but inexplicable on any other supposition, any additional evidence for the truth of it will hardly be deemed necessary. When the amiable, but by the national prejudices of Homer, much-injured, Hector met for the last time Andromache, she had, it is said, her infant with her, in the arms of its nurse.

Παῖδ' ἐνὶ κόλπῳ ἔχουσ' ἀταλάφρσθαι, νηπίῳ αὐτοῦ,

Ἐκτοῦ γυναικὸς, ἀλιγνὸν ἀσπίρ' ἀλφειῶν
Τῷ δ' Ἐκτοῦ καλῶσθαι Σκαμανδριῶν, αὐτὰρ οἱ ἄλλοι

Ἀστυανκτ', οὐκ ὕαδ' ἔρυστο Ἰλίου Ἐκτοῦ.

Il. vi 400—404.

Which is rendered by Cowper,

Thus winged with haste she came, and with like haste

The virgin nurse, infolding in her arms
His yet unweaned and helpless little-one,
Fair as the star of morn. Him Hector named

Scamandrius; but the citizens of Troy,
Astyanax; for other guardian aid
Effectual, none than Hector's Ilium knew.

Now, when Hector was delivered by fate to the hands of his savage enemy, Achilles, what sentiments were likely to rise on the occasion in the mind of the widowed princess? On being informed of the sad event, and, by the restoration of her senses, of which the information deprived her for a time, rendered capable of lamenting her fate, she proceeds in this pathetic strain:

He, doom'd himself

To sorrow, me, more sorrowfully doomed,
Sustained in helpless infancy, whom, oh!
That he had never begotten! Thou descendest

To Hades and the Stygian caves forlorn;
Me leaving here a widow: and thy boy,
Fruit of our hapless loves, an infant yet,
Never to be hereafter thy delight,
Nor love of thine to share or kindness more.
For should he save survive this cruel war
With the Achæans, penury and toil

Must be his lot, since others will remove
As will his land-marks and possess his fields.

Il. xii. near the close.

How natural was it in maternal tenderness to apprehend, that, as the prowess of Hector had now proved ineffectual for the defence of the city, his son should be strip of the land, and to lament that he was now likely to become a mendicant and a slave in those domains of which he had once the prospect to be lord and sovereign? But, for want of attention to this circumstance, most critics, ancient and modern, have supposed this last passage to be spurious, as unworthy of Homer. "For while Priam lived, (they say) what probability was there, that his land-marks should be removed, and that he should be considered in all companies as an intruder and a vagabond?" "To this may be added (says Cowper) another reason, and perhaps not less weighty, for which its authority may be suspected. There never lived a more perfect master of the pathetic than Homer, and when he would touch the passions, he does it in the only effectual way, that is without seeming to do it. But in this passage there is an evident strain, an effort, a labour, to get at them:—a stile of writing that always disappoints itself, and is peculiar to poets who, feeling nothing themselves, have yet an ambition to work on the feelings of others." Heyne, indeed, the learned editor of Homer, pleads for the genuineness of the passage; yet, after adducing the arguments in its favour, acknowledges it to be incoherent and inappropriate. I cannot help observing farther, that Plato comments upon the two names given to the son of Hector, and appears, like modern commentators, to have been an entire stranger to the meaning of Scamandrius; from which we may conclude that he had no knowledge whatever of the Persian language. Even the title Astyanax he seems rather to perplex than explain, and the perplexity is felt by modern annotators. "Nec tamen (says Heyne on the place) nominis prioris causa est aperta; nec satis convenire etymon dices alterius; si ἀναξ ἀσπίος ἐστ, quo modo convenit cum eo qui ἀσπίος ἐστ?" The answer to this question is, that the title was intended by the citizens to perpetuate the remembrance of Hector's prowess, and at the same time to intimate that the city which the father had saved, the son would, in preference to all other claimants, have a right to rule. The child, therefore, if he had lived, and the Trojans proved successful in defence of their city,

city, would have borne in his name a living monument of his father's glory, and a pledge of his right to ascend the throne of Priam in preference to any other of his descendants; and her disappointment in this respect led the weeping mother, with much propriety and pathos, to dwell upon the sad reverse of fortune which now inevitably awaited her only child. T.

JOURNAL of a VOYAGE performed in the INDIAN SEAS, to MADRAS, BENGAL, CHINA, &c., &c., in HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP CAROLINE, in the YEARS 1803-4-5.

Communicated to the MONTHLY MAGAZINE by an OFFICER of that SHIP.

PROCEEDING up Junk river to Canton, the scenery becomes more and more interesting every mile; the mandarins' seats more numerous, the grounds better cultivated, and laid out in gardens and orangeries, while large and populous villages present themselves at every winding of the stream, and tend not a little to embellish its banks. But what engages a stranger's attention more than all the rest, is the endless variety of Chinese boats and vessels of every description, from the sampan to junks of a thousand tons, continually passing and repassing before his eyes: of these the most curious and beautiful are the ten and passage boats. The former are long and very handsome. In these the tea is brought down from the interior provinces to Canton; when they have got a fair wind they make use of sails, but at other times they impel them along by bamboo poles, having a bench running along from one end of the vessel to the other, on each side, and close to the water's edge; on these ten or a dozen men (each with his bamboo) stand, and drive the boat with considerable velocity.

The Wampoa passage-boats, however, look like little floating castles, so elegantly are they painted and decorated. A dome raised several feet above the deck, and occupying two-thirds of the vessel's length, fitted up inside with tables, chairs, &c. all of excellent workmanship, serves as a cabin, where the passengers can sit and drink tea, or loll on sofas, at their ease; on the sides are stairs to ascend into the cabin, and the vessel inside and out, is varnished in the highest stile: these occasionally make use of sails like the tea boats, but they for the most part are sculled by oars on each quarter. They charge a European from six to ten dollars for a

passage in one of these from Canton to Wampoa.

Mid-way between the two last mentioned places, we passed a beautiful white pagoda, called the Middle Pagoda; it is very high, slender, and apparently of exquisite architecture. At some distance from the factories we passed the ruins of two European forts, called the Dutch and French Fories; one of them situated on a little island in the middle of the river.

From hence to the European factories, the crowd of boats was so immense, that our progress was exceedingly slow; and night came on before we could reach the city: this, however, is perhaps the best time for a stranger to approach Canton: for then the concourse of boats and vessels of various descriptions, all highly illuminated; the chop houses on shore bedecked with great number of globular oil-paper lamps; the din of the Chinese language on every side; the clangor of their gongs, the shrill notes of their music, and the glare of their fire-works, all combine to form a scene so novel and striking, that the impression which it leaves on the memory, can hardly ever be erased!

It took us nearly an hour, to make our way through the throng on this part of the river, when the sight of European or rather Anglo-Oriental houses announced our vicinity to the factories, which are situated on the north-eastern side of Ta or Tigris.

The European factories at Canton extend a considerable way along the banks of the river, at the distance of about two hundred feet from the water's edge; they consist of a range of very elegant houses, each having the flag of the nation to which it belongs, hoisted from sunrise till sunset, on a flag-staff opposite to the gate of the factory.

Except the French, this range exhibited in day-time the colours of most of the European maritime powers; but the English factory or rather series of warehouses exceeds all the others both in elegance and extent: in this great and commercial city, the mart of European trade seems to be fixed at the British factory.

Here it is, that one beholds the bustle of Chinese merchants and people of all descriptions; the mountains (if I may be allowed the expression) of the most valuable Chinese goods of every kind piled up on the beach, to be transported to our ships at Wampoa: while the tiny and confined commerce of other nations renders

ders their representatives despicable in the eyes of the Chinese, who look upon the English as the most respectable and responsible nation with which they have any communication. As a proof of this, it is a well-known fact, that the English boxes of dollars, having the company's stamp on them, will pass through China, as a bank-note does through England; the Chinese never attempting to count them, but trusting implicitly to the number marked thereon: whereas in their dealings with other nations, they take special care to count over every dollar they receive from them.

Before the British factory, and extending nearly down to the water's edge, there is a very elegant verendah, raised on handsome pillars, flagged with square marble slabs, and commanding an extensive view of the river, east and west, the Dutch and French Folies, the suburbs, the southern bank of the Tigris, and a considerable scope of the country in that direction.

Adjoining this verendah, is the long room, where the company's table is kept for the super-cargoes; and a very princely one it is: a dinner being every day spread here, at which kings might sit down, and consider themselves as "faring sumptuously!"

Indeed it must be allowed, that the East India directors are extremely liberal in the establishments of their servants; and even this circumstance procures them a degree of respect in the eyes of the Chinese, which the agents of other nations may long look for in vain. The captains of the company's ships have always free access to this table I believe, but no others unless by invitation: the officers of men-of-war are always invited here, and treated in the most handsome manner by the super-cargoes.

The weather was now so cold that we were obliged to have fires in our rooms; for though Canton lies nearly in the same parallel of latitude as Calcutta, yet there is a difference of perhaps fifteen or twenty degrees of the thermometer between the two places; caused by the mountains of China and Tartary, from which the north-east monsoon blows extremely cool.

A stranger arriving in any foreign country, must of course be very much amused with the novel scenes that surround him; though many of them may not, perhaps, be essentially different from those in his own country; but here he cannot fail to have ample scope for his curiosity, where the inhabitants, language, manners, cus-

toms, even the houses, manufactures, where, in short, the *tout-en-ensemble* is so specifically different from what he had been accustomed to see, that he could almost fancy himself transported into a new world.

Canton, if we may judge by the Chinese maps, or by the suburbs, must be a city of great extent. A person may ramble for miles through the suburbs, without meeting with any thing like a termination: he frequently indeed comes to gates leading into the Tartarian city, when he is obliged to alter his course, as no Europeans are permitted to enter that part of the town. There seems to be little difference, however, between this and the suburbs, in respect to the buildings, as we often had long perspective views through these gates, into the streets of the Tartarian city, and observed the same bustle, the same kind of shops, and the same general appearance indeed as outside of the gates. The streets in Canton are very narrow, paved with little round stones, like those of North Yarmouth, and flagged close to the sides of the houses. They are about the width of the rows and lanes of English towns; Market row in North-Yarmouth, bearing a striking similitude to the generality of the streets in this city, with respect to dimensions, the height of the houses excepted.

There is no dwelling-house to be seen in the streets here; all are shops: they are seldom more than two stories high, the lower or ground floor is more properly the shop, the rest of the house serving as a store: the door is generally in the middle of the shop, with a window on each side, near one of which there is a counter and writing materials, as books, paper, &c. The rest is crammed on every side with *mustus*, or specimens of whatever they have got to sell.

There is almost always one of the party sitting at the counter writing, or calculating with his abacus, on which instrument a Chinese will perform any operation in numbers with as much, or more celerity, than the most expert European arithmetician.

It is amusing enough, to see a Chinese chucking about the little balls on the abacus with one hand, humming the calculations in his discordant jargon, and noting down the result with the other hand. They are not very neat in their writing materials, being obliged to keep constantly rubbing down the Indian ink on a slab with some water, which they keep by them in a cup; they never make use

of pens made of quills, but camel's-hair brushes tied to the end of a piece of slender cane, which they hold in their hands in a very curious manner, quite different from our method of holding the pen.

The Chinese paper is very thin, pliable, smooth, and delicate, and in a hot country is preferable to European paper, which in India particularly, is very rarely fit to write upon. It seems that the great evaporation of moisture from the surface of the earth in these countries, occasioned by the intense heat of the sun, impregnates the bibulous paper of Europe with water, and is the cause of the ink sinking on it. Whereas the Chinese paper having a fine glossy surface, the pores of which are consequently blocked up, the moisture is not imbibed; and hence its superiority over the European, and that kind of the latter, called vellum, or glazed over the rough or porous. The above-mentioned evaporation is likewise the cause of all kinds of metals rusting so much more in hot climates than in cold.

It is said that tradesmen are obliged to confine themselves to particular streets according to their occupations; but with very few exceptions this is not the case, at least in the suburbs, for in almost every street you may see a variety of different kinds of shops and manufactures intermixed. Cabinet-makers, indeed, seem to be an exception, as they generally occupy streets by themselves; and some other streets are entirely filled with painters and picture-shops.

The ivory manufactures always engage a stranger's attention, when at Canton; and in these the Chinese are allowed to excel all other nations. Their fans in particular are exquisitely formed of ivory, tortoise-shell, filagree and sandal wood; besides a kind called japanned fans. Of these the filagree are esteemed the most, at least they are the dearest, being twenty dollars each. Next the tortoise-shell, fifteen dollars; ivory, from six to fourteen dollars each; and sandal wood, one dollar each.

These are what are called first chop fans; others of inferior workmanship may be got much cheaper. It is astonishing with what dexterity they put on cyphers and coats of arms to any article; they are the most exact copyers in the world, and are always provided with books of heraldry, whereby they are enabled to delineate any figure in the most correct manner.

Their porcelain or China ware, it is well known, has not the attractions it used to possess; indeed the Chinese

themselves, in a tacit kind of manner, allow our Wedgewood, &c. to be equal if not superior to their own long-boasted manufacture; of course, to curiosity, more than any thing else, they are now indebted for what they annually export to England.

Painting is a very favourite art in this city, especially in oil colours, both on canvas and glass. It is curious to see them painting on the back of the latter substance, where things are so reversed, that one would suppose it an awkward or difficult thing to accomplish, yet they manage it with as much facility as if painting on canvas.

It is singular that not one of their own landscapes is painted at all according to the rules of perspective, of which they do not appear to have the slightest idea; yet they copy all kinds of European drawings with infinite exactness.

They are celebrated for their happiness in taking the most striking likenesses, drawing every feature with great correctness. Notwithstanding which, they seldom give satisfaction; and this is probably owing to their sitting down on these occasions, to delineate the features, and not to flatter the vanity of their customers, like some of our fine miniature painters!

There are therefore many laughable scenes between the Chinese and Europeans on these subjects, when one of the latter begins to find fault with a likeness, the China-man generally answers him by saying, "no hab got handsome face, how can hab handsome picture, massa."—
(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

COMMON Sense has, in Number 156, written so properly on a subject with which, from my situation, I must be well acquainted, that common justice to the public induces me to trouble you with the following additional observations on the subject of his letter:—

Many years ago several persons were burnt, in consequence of being unable to get out of a house on fire in Bishopsgate-street, being afraid to leap from the windows. I turned my thoughts to the matter, and had directly (for the use of my family), in case of a fire, an apparatus made, by which the most timid, infirm, or sickly person could be let down safely, and with perfect decency (though merely in their night clothes) from any chamber to the street, &c.

I had a strong board, of light deal, of

two thicknesses, each three quarters of an inch thick, cut to a round form, about eighteen inches diameter, crossing each other, and screwed together, to prevent being split (if it should be struck hard on the pavement), to which I had a strong staple, with ten yards of strong *small* cord; I then had an iron rod, about half an inch thick (round) formed into a ring, or hoop, of eighteen inches clear diameter. I then got strong canvas, like thin sail-cloth, full a yard and a half square, formed into a bag, which was nailed round the deal bottom, and well bound at top, round the iron hoop, which completed it. I then had a well-made, pliable rope, about fifty feet long, well secured, with a triple hold to the hoop, or ring, and thus, by coiling the rope properly round a bed-post, then to have the person to be let down in the bag, which so soon as they step on the bottom, the bag to be drawn up, which would reach to the neck of a grown person, who would have to hold (to steady them) by two loops of small cord fastened to the hoop, hanging inward; then the person who is to manage the business, hoists the bag just clear out of the window, the small cord at the bottom falling directly to the street, and be there held by some one, or more, to steady and guide the bag in its descent, so as to prevent its being impeded by any cornice, projection, balcony, or even the palisades of an area. The person managing the rope is to let out, or ease gently and regularly, but yet with expedition: when the bag has reached the street, any strong person can lift all together, and take it to an opposite house, the door of which we will suppose already open, and some female readily, with proper wrappings, to enfold the rescued persons, and convey them to a room.

The instant the bag is empty, the spectator in the street calls, *pull up*, the bag ascends with celerity and safety, even to the windows in its way, by the guide cord being held below. All this could have been done in three minutes, or less, and repeated in as few, if necessary, the last person then leaving the bag out of the window, close to the cill; into which he gets, having *first* coiled the rope, holding it in his hand, with a good noose, and then, by letting out the cord (with him in the bag), he goes down as easy as he let the others down.

To "the knotted rope" I readily subscribe my approbation, except that it is

only fit for persons of good courage, and who are not afraid of their hands. The "feather-beds, or mattresses" would also be very useful.

The last remark, on "the secure mode of going into a room full of smoke" (to appearance), is not only very useful and safe, but has lately (highly to the honour of a person, no fireman) been so very usefully adopted, that common justice demands it should be known. The hay-loft over the stable of Mr. Lee, a builder in Chiswell-street, was on fire; Mr. John King, who lives at No. 198 in Shoreditch, was passing, and perceived the smoke; he hastened to the place, where he found Mr. Lee, in great distress, with very little assistance. He immediately got up into the loft, the smoke issuing very thick; he crawled on his hands and knees, found where the fire was, moved the trusses of hay and straw, on each side, from it, returned to the loft door, got water as it was put for him, in pails, and actually damped the fire presently, so that, the smoke abating, he was enabled to raise himself to an erect posture, and put the fire completely out. This is a courageous and truly patriotic conduct of a stranger, at what might be deemed the hazard of his life, though with no other injury than some little scorching of his hands and some small damage to his clothes. Mr. Lee was so sensible of the goodness of the act, that he immediately made him a gratuity (which, with reluctance, he accepted), assured him of his future friendship, and explaining the matter where he was insured, the directors presented Mr. King with ten pounds as a reward for his active zealous conduct.

"Go thou, and do likewise."

Thus we find it not even necessary to wait the arrival of a salamander, but any man of courage, which must be produced by that knowledge and the conviction of the safety, may do the like.

I would advise a man to go in with his hat and coat on, *first wetting the hat and arms* as it would prevent a light burst of flame from catching the hair, or shirt, which is very liable, if dry*.

Your's, &c.

BENJAMIN COOPER,
Surveyor to the Royal Exchange
Assurance.

*The salamander having been deemed fire-proof arises simply from his being enabled to throw a constant moisture on his skin.

3 Y 2

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS made during a TOUR
through the UNITED STATES of AME-
RICA.—NO. XVI.

SIR,

SINCE my last, the country I have attempted to introduce to the attention of your readers has become more interesting than ever, in consequence of its having been made the deposit of stores and provisions, said to be collected in support of a traitorous design to divide this Union, and for the formation of a western empire, under the direction of Adam Burr, late vice-president of the United States, the metropolis of which was to be New Orleans. Although these letters are not intended to investigate such schemes, yet the author may be permitted to say, that in a nation self-governed like this, where the laws are enacted by the immediate representatives of the people, on whom they usually act with their constituents; where no individual is exempt from the obligations of law, and where the sovereignty is acknowledged to be in, and used for, the benefit of the whole; where, in one word, equality so correctly exists as in the United States, every such attempt requires the most decided opposition and detestation. In a nation so governed, such efforts resemble suicide, and no language can be used sufficiently strong in their reprehension. Were they unsupported by foreign force, their machinations might be despised as the effect of disappointed ambition, of hopes which hypocrisy and selfishness have blasted. There is reason to fear that the traitors who have contemplated this infamous project have received, and expect more, foreign aid. That it may prove unsuccessful, is not only the wish of every patriot citizen of the United States, but must be of every philanthropist who can understand the progression of the principles of civil liberty in this country. Part of Mr. Burr's vessels, ammunition, provisions, &c. were deposited at Beevortown, and have there been seized by the all-penetrating activity of the administration. On this occasion, the attachment of the constituted authorities and citizens of the state of Ohio to the Union, has been not less conspicuous than honourable: they have fully proved that, although a few ambitious individuals may attempt to mislead a nation, a happy people will never resist their government, a contented people will never rebel.

We proceeded from Windsor to Harpersfield. The land in this latter town is

so rich, that the original proprietors, before they could agree in the division of it, were compelled to add other lands at a distance, less valuable, so as to reduce the lots to a medial value. In truth, the soil is a perfect marrow, and, as may be expected, the trees lofty, especially the elms, which are very beautiful and majestic. Hemlock is far from being a common tree in the neighbourhood of Lake Erie; but in this township there are two beautiful groves of it, most charmingly adapted for speculation and reflection; the widely distended arms of these trees, intermixing with each other, the dark, yet everlasting, green of their foliage, producing a gloom, never yet illumined by the solar ray, and which, when connected with the eternal silence of the forest, is highly inductive of that state of mind, which, perhaps, is the most grateful, and which is well known by the term of castle-building. Those who can feel and estimate this state of mind, need seek no more favoured spot for its enjoyment than the neighbourhood of Grand River, as it passes through the township of Harpersfield.

It was on the 15th of May that we wandered on the high and romantic cliffs of Grand-River, or, as it was called by the Aborigines, Geauga, in Harpersfield; the grass being then at least fifteen inches high, and the river at an immense distance below, dashing over the rocks; the high cliffs covered with lofty timber, and the river then crowded with muskallunge. (This fish is, I believe, not known in natural history by this name, or, at least, spelling; but is as good as cod when salted, and resembles veal when fresh). In order to get to the river, we had to lead our horses down a natural stair-case, along the rocks. Having crossed the river, and ascended the other side, high in air, perched on an enormous elm, at the point of a high rock, for the first time I saw seated in solemn dignity a male and female bald, or American eagle: at the immense distance they were from us, they seemed but as two white specks, surrounded by the vernal foliage. The earth was as generally covered on this day with a small red berry, resembling, in taste and appearance, the haw, as I ever saw your meadows with daisies. It is fixed on a single stem, is called winter-clover, much sought after by the Indians, and said strongly to indicate a good soil.

When we first arrived at Harpersfield, it contained but twenty-seven families, but thirteen others arrived before

we left the country. Vessels of one hundred tons burthen had then been built in this town, and sent into the lake. At Windsor, land averaged at three dollars per acre: in Trumbull township, which is between Windsor and Harpersfield, but on which there were then no residents, it was not more than two dollars; whilst at Harpersfield, without improvements, five dollars was asked, and more for that which was cleared, in proportion to the nature and extent of the improvements. Trumbull township is stony; but the stones appear as if spread on the earth; are generally round, and vary in size from a man's head to a hog's head.

At Harpersfield we met with a very interesting man: his name was M'Dougall; he is a native of the State of New York, about forty years of age, and born blind; he resided with his sister, who had lately emigrated. His blindness appeared consequent on a turbid whitish fluid, which seemed to be contained between the iris and the cornea, which appeared for ever in motion, and thereby prevented the rays of light from operating on the retina; but what rendered M'Dougall most remarkable, was the intelligence he possessed, and the vigour of mind he displayed. He was not only conversant with the history of his own country, but of that of Great Britain, the late revolution in France, and the defects which induced the fall of the ancient republics. He well understood the principles of law as established by Blackstone, and the improvements in chemistry introduced by the French philosophers. Of mild and modest manners, happy in good and kind relations, esteemed and beloved by his neighbours, he seemed little to regret the loss of sight. Most blind people are cheerful; he was peculiarly so: and the few hours I passed with him were not only entertaining, but instructing. He did not, however, I was told, depend upon his retentive powers for bringing a person a second time to his recollection, where the voice was not familiar, but on feeling of the hand: of this I had afterwards a proof; for meeting him when he was unprepared for such a rencounter, although he recollected having before heard my voice, he could not recall my name, or where we met, but on shaking hands, immediately remembered both.

Proceeding from Harpersfield to Austenburgh, about nine miles, we found the road most horribly muddy, often obstructed by the falling across it of timber of most enormous length. These we had

to leap our horses over, to the no small hazard of our necks, more especially when on the other side the horses' feet were received by a soft, sloughy soil, to the eye apparently firm, but from which it was often difficult to disengage the animal. Nature appears to have supplied the lands on the banks of Grand-River with a most valuable and inexhaustible manure. As I had no test by which to ascertain its chemical qualities, I shall only observe that the lofty banks of the Guaga (Grand-River) seem altogether composed of a bluish marl, which, when rubbed between the fingers, feels oily, and dissolves very readily, and almost entirely, in the mouth. Such a soil may, probably, one day be in as much demand for mechanical as for agricultural purposes. In a new country like this, money may be supposed scarce: simple and hospitable manners therefore prevail; no ostentatious display of wealth depresses honest industry on the one hand, no positive poverty compels unmanly submission on the other. If, however, the traveller sees not much either of gold or silver, he has plenty to eat, most hospitably tendered, as well as of spirits of different kinds and milk, with good beds and bad pillows, in very comfortable log-houses, warmed in winter by immense fires, at any of which, when night comes on, he has a hearty welcome to all he receives. It is true, their fried bacon is to me an unsavoury mess; but if nothing else offers, its constant attendants, chickens and eggs, may surely satisfy any man: if not, venison and bear-meat, both of which are very sweet and good, wild turkey, and various kinds of fish, may easily be procured. Perhaps it is a subject of just regret, that the day is so rapidly advancing when luxury will extend the effects of its baneful influence to this happy country; when manners, no longer simple, must give way to ostentation and pomp, and the frippery and gewgaws of foreign nations be preferred to the neat, the homely, manufactures of domestic industry. May, however, the day be far distant when the honest yeomanry of the Connecticut Reserve exchange the solid blessings of equality, benevolence, and urbanity, for the splendid nothings which avarice toils for, and the spirit of liberty detests.

Arrived at Austenburgh, we stopped at a house of a puritan, of the true old Cromwell breed. We were very hungry, and dinner, consisting of chickens, eggs, bacon, and custards, was presently, and neatly,

neatly, served up. The dinner was nicely hot, and the day cold. With eager anticipation I placed myself at table; but a reprimand from mine host soon set me on my legs again. Alas, Sir! with all these good things before my devouring eyes and empty stomach, I had to undergo the tantalization of a grace, more than half an hour long; and, perhaps what was as severe a penance, to be mighty careful how I looked, lest a wicked leer from my companions should unhinge my gravity. Time and patience, however, got the grace to an end, but the dinner was spoiled; after, however, eating what we could, a second grace, equally long, set us free from the bondage of the table. Heartily fatigued when night came, we went to bed; but were scarce asleep, when we were awakened by psalm-singing, which continued for about an hour, and which was repeated before the sun was up. Never having been exposed before to such outrageous devotion, my sinful spirit little brooked it; nor could I avoid a wish, hitherto gratified, that religion might never again spoil my dinner when hungry, or my night's rest when fatigued.

Five miles nearer the lake than Austenburgh lies the Township of Jefferson, *then* without an inhabitant; though, if I judge right, destined for future importance. It is a very beautiful tract of land. In consequence of an error in the original survey, it contains about eighteen thousand acres. The east branch of the Gunga passes through it. It is also well watered by several rivulets, and must be the great thoroughfare by which much of the Ohio country will be supplied, is even now supplied, with lake-fish and salt. There are many valuable mill-seats in this township, and very beautiful situations for houses. The timber, which is large in proportion to the richness of the soil, is here enormous, though principally maple, poplar, and beech. I am satisfied many of these trees arise without a branch one hundred feet from the earth; and are, at a man's height, from thirty to thirty-three feet in circumference. We measured one, a chesnut, rudely enough to be sure, but so as to give an idea of its girth, thus:—One of our party had a common one-horse-chair whip, to the lash of which I tied my pocket (a common bandanna silk) handkerchief, yet the whole would not circumscribe the tree. In Jefferson there is a beautiful Hemlock grove, of from five to eight hundred acres. This

township is so exactly in the centre of Guaga, one of the new counties into which Trumbull has been divided, that there is no doubt of its being, during the next summer, made the seat of justice for that county. In consequence of this expectation, and of the other advantages which it possesses, the whole of the township, except three hundred acres, retained by the original proprietor, has been purchased by a company, who have laid it out in the following manner, viz. one hundred and fifty lots of two acres each, in the centre of the township, forms the town of Jefferson; the immediate surrounding property is divided into three hundred lots of eight acres each, and the land situate further from the centre into one hundred and fifty lots of eighty acres, each share-holder being entitled to one town-lot, two eight-acre lots, and one eighty-acre farm. Five acres in the town are set aside for public buildings. There are also six open squares in different parts of the town, of half that size. Four two-acre town-lots are set apart for the endowment of a school; one is given to the first Christian congregation established therein, and one to a person who erects a brick tavern of certain dimensions. The latter lot has been accepted, and the building is about to commence; nor can any-doubt be entertained of the advantage of the situation by those who consider the importance of the fisheries between Grand river and Ashtabula, which hereafter must supply the Ohio country, or the quantity of lake-salt, both of which will necessarily pass through Jefferson. There are at this moment but eleven resident families in this township; twenty-four are about to remove thence from Maryland this spring, a few from this district and Virginia, and several from the states of Connecticut and New Jersey. Jefferson, therefore, bids fair soon to be an important town.

Eighty-acre lots in Jefferson are now on sale, at five dollars the acre; town-lots, in good situations, at twenty dollars the quarter of an acre, and the field-lots are considered as well worth ten dollars each.

It is a beautiful ride of twelve miles from Jefferson to Lake Erie, on whose shore we arrived the 16th of May. In order to arrive at this immense inland sea, we had to cross the Ashtabula river. It divides the township of Jefferson from that of Ralleville, so called after the eldest son of Gideon Granger, the present post-master-general of the United States.

It

It occupies the land between the river and the lake, and the dashing waves of the latter were long heard before our eyes could penetrate the forest, and distinguish its waters. Was I to compare the as yet uncultivated shores of Lake Erie with any part of the coast of England, with which I am acquainted, I should say the contour of the country most resembles the lands between Cromer and Mundesley, in Norfolk. The same high craggy cliffs, a siliceous sand (studded, however, with wild pease), as beautiful as the other, the same grand water prospect, and waves beating and foaming in a manner similar to what I have often observed in that neighbourhood. Our first visit to the lake was very unfavourable; the rain poured down in torrents, our compass would not traverse; suddenly night overtook us, and we were lost. We travelled near four hours before we found the path leading to the Ashtabula; our horses were jaded, and my friend's sunk beneath his weight. A distant light soon cheered our worn-out spirits, and a humble cottage received the weary wanderers. On the hearth blazoned the crackling faggot, but, alas! one room was all the house contained, and that was already occupied by fifteen persons. The kind hostess, however, provided us with eggs, bacon, chickens, and whisky; after which we converted the flannels from under our saddles into pillows, and attempted to sleep. This, however, the novelty of my situation, the snoring of some of my fellow lodgers, the talking of others, added to the hollow roaring of the winds, the solemn peal of the thunder, and the grunting of the hogs, from which we were only separated by a thin partition, as well as the officious kindness of our hostess, prevented my indulging in; and, lest I should force some of your readers into a premature nap, I shall conclude with the customary assurances of the esteem and respect of

Alexandria,
Jun. 29, 1807.

R. DINMORE.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONCLUSION of the ACCOUNT of the SETTLEMENT of the ANGLO SAXONS in BRITAIN. *Extracted and translated from Denmark's Historie ved P. F. Suhm.*

IN the year 514, Stuf and Vithgar (probably the same name as Vikar), two Jutes, who on this occasion are called counts, perhaps Jarler (or earls), came with three ships, and landed at Cerdic-

sear, where they gave battle to the Britons and put them to flight. They were Cerdic's nephews, by a sister; and he being a Saxon, no doubt from Ditmarsh, is a proof of the great intercourse, friendship, and connection, that subsisted between the two nations, the Saxons and the Jutes. Vithgar was the most warlike of the two brothers, and therefore much beloved by Cerdic. The Britons had in that battle ranged their troops in very good order, partly on a mountain, partly in a valley. Their shields were also finely adorned and gilt; but when it came to combat, they were easily defeated. Shortly after, Arthur had succeeded to the throne, no doubt while he was engaged in the Danish war, a great battle took place (A. D. 519) between the Britons and Cerdic, with his son Cenric, at Cerdicsford, now Charford, a fording place in the river Avon. The Britons fought well, and the battle lasted till night, when a complete victory was gained by the Saxons. From this time is reckoned the beginning of the kingdom of Wessex. After Arthur had returned home, he was engaged in twelve battles with the Anglo Saxons; one of them was fought near the river Douglas, in Lindsey; another in the Caledonian forest, a third on the Badonian mountain, in the last of which 840 Saxons fell. In many of these conflicts Arthur was engaged with the two brothers, Colgrin and Baldulph, whom Langhorn, no doubt rightly, supposes to have been Cimen and Pleting, the sons of Cella. These two, Colgrin and Baldulph, as soon as they received intelligence of the death of Aurelius, are said to have come to Britain with a great force, from Germany, probably from Saxony to the south of the Elbe. They attacked the northern parts between the Humber and the sea at Cathness. As soon as Arthur heard of this, he marched against the city of York, which they had taken. At the river Douglas it came to a pitched battle between the Britons on one side, and the Saxons, Picts, and Scots on the other. Arthur gained the day, besieged Colgrin in York, and ordered Cadder, Duke of Cornubia, to attack Baldulph, which he did with such effect, that Baldulph was routed. Yet the latter contrived to join his brother in the besieged city; he had his hair and beard shaved, and took a harp in his hand: thus equipped he entered the hostile camp, and was in the night hoisted over the wall into the city, where he gave an account to his brother of the situation of their affairs.

fairs. But Arthur soon found himself under the necessity of raising the siege, because he was informed that Cheldric* was coming with a mighty fleet to the relief of the besieged. In this difficulty he sent for assistance to Floel, the Duke of Britany, who accordingly came with 15,000 men. Strengthened by this reinforcement, he attacked the Saxons, who were besieging Lincoln, slew 6000, and pursued the rest to the Caledonian forest, where he enclosed them, and barricaded them up by felling trees, so that they had no retreat. A compromise was then made, in which it was stipulated, that they (probably only those who had come with Colgrin and Baldulph) should return into Germany unmolested, but yield up their booty, and give hostages, for their observance of the treaty. Yet it did not last long, before the Saxons broke the treaty, returned, and made a descent at Totness*, whence they ravaged the country as far as the Severn, and laid siege to the city of Baden, now Bath, in Somerset. As soon as Arthur was informed of this, he gave up his expedition against the Picts and Scots, and hastened to the relief of his subjects, having previously ordered all the hostages to be hanged. The Saxons were encamped on the Badonian mountain, whence Arthur dislodged them, and gained a great victory. The remains of their army fled to the isle of Thanet. Arthur was in this battle armed in the following manner: he had on a coat of mail; his helmet was gilt and adorned with a dragon; in his shield which was named Priwen, was a representation of the virgin Mary†, for the Britons had long been Christians. His sword was called Caliburne, and was made on the Ava-

lonian island; his long and broad lance was called Iron. After, this, he again turned his arms against the Picts and Scots, defeated them, and would, perhaps, have extirpated them, if he had not suffered himself to be persuaded by their priests to conclude a treaty, for the sake of their common creed. He then vanquished Guillamur, an Irish king, who had come with a considerable army to their assistance; it is even related that he went over to Ireland, took Guillamur and some other petty kings prisoners, and made war there with great success. In all these contests he is said to have been engaged from his accession, in 518, till 525. But, notwithstanding his exertions, it was not in his power to do any more than only for some time to protract the miserable state of the Britons. I even think that his and his father's plan to remove the war into the North, accelerated the ruin of their country. For these conquests, though glorious and splendid, cost a great number of people, were of little use, and of short duration: besides such enterprises exasperated the Anglo-Saxons still more, and made them exert their utmost strength to accomplish the conquest of the island. So I find that a great multitude, with wives and children, arrived nearly at this time from Anglia in that part of Britain which was afterwards called East-Anglia, where one Wilhelm was their first chief. Thence they spread themselves into Mercia (A. D. 525), but were in both countries for a long time governed only by chiefs, which occasioned numberless intestine feuds. Probably there was none among them descended from Odin or the Asers*, or who was of so illustrious a family, that he could venture to assume the royal name and power. The last Angles who arrived were, in my opinion, from Anglia Proper, of which Sleswic was the capital, and from the island of Als, which I think was the native place of Wilhelm. Nor did Cerdic leave the Britons long in peace. He fought a battle with them at Cerdicsleah, now Chardsley, in Buckinghamshire (A. D. 523). The consequence of this victory seems to have been, that the kingdom of Essex was established in the same year by Erkenwin, who came, I think, from Westland, that is the Eiderstædt country, and

* So Galfredus calls him, and it is my opinion that by this name is meant the West Saxon prince, Cenric.

† A small town on the river Dert, in Devonshire.

‡ Shield-marks or devices are very ancient in the North, but as they were not constant in the families, they cannot be considered the same as the armorial ensigns of the present nobility, though they gave rise to them. In the printed Njala (an Icelandic saga), c. 19, p. 143, it is related that Helgi had a red shield, on which was represented a hart, and Kari had a gilt one, in which was a lion. This was in the latter end of the 10th century. Respecting the shield-devices of the Norwegians, Dolmer has collected some accounts in Hirdakraa, p. 252, where none is mentioned, however, of an older date than that of Oluf Trygvesson.

* So the friends and companions of Odin were called, who came and settled with him in the North. *Transl.*

the adjacent islands, which had been the first and principal seats of the Saxons. After this Cerdic conquered the Isle of Wight (A. D. 530), where he killed a great number of Britons in Withgarabyrig, now Carisbrook-castle, on the said island, which he and his son Cenric (A. D. 534) gave up to his nephews Stuf and Vithgar, as a settlement for them and their Jutes. This was the last action of Cerdic, for he died in the same year.* Vithgar died ten years after, and was buried in Withgarabyrig, so named after him.

While the Angles and Saxons were thus confirming and extending their power in Britain, Arthur was engaged in splendid and distant conquests, the occasion of which was this. Sichelung, king of Northmôr and Southmôr, left his kingdom to Lot, his nephew, who was married to Arthur's sister. Schöning, in his History of Norway, has a conjecture, that Sichelun is the same as Sikling, the general royal appellation in the ancient North, which shows, that this account of the British historians is founded on some northern bard. In this expedition Arthur conquered the Orkneys, and seduced Gunfas, their king, to subjection. In the mean time the Norwegians, unwilling to obey a foreigner, had placed one Rikulf on the throne, and fortified their towns and towers, the latter of which, it is seen from Ossian,

they had long before this time, in the third and fourth century; for he speaks of Lochlin, that is Scandinavia. Rikulf was slain in the battle, and Arthur invested Lot with the royal power. The truth of this account is confirmed by the circumstance that about seventy years after there was a king of North and Southmôr whose name was Arthor, who, no doubt, was a descendant of Arthur's family. At length this excellent king was bereft of his life and kingdom by Mordred, his own nephew, who entered into a confederacy with the West Saxon king Cenric and with the Picts and Scots against his master and uncle. In the battle (A. D. 542) Mordred fell with many petty kings of the Picts and Scots, and Irish. But on Arthur's side were slain Valvein, the son of Lot, Lot himself, Olbrickt, a Norwegian king, Eskil, king of Funen, and Cadador, Arthur's father-in-law. Arthur himself was mortally wounded, and carried to the island of Avalania, now Glastonbury, where he died on the 2d of May. Such was the end of the famous Arthur, whose exploits are not only rendered obscure and dubious by the numerous romances and marvellous fables that have been written of him, but the reality of which has even been denied; nay, the moderns, who are sometimes too rigid critics, have thereby been induced not only to reject most of his military achievements, but even to question his very existence. (Vol. I. p. 338-344).

After his death, the misfortunes of the Britons continually increased, in proportion to the progress of the Anglo-Saxons, which was not a little facilitated and promoted by the intestine divisions of the Britons, and by the great decay of morals that existed among them. Gildas, a British historian of that time, gives a hideous description of five, then living, British kings. A few years after the death of Arthur, Ida came (perhaps from Saxony to the south of the Elbe, though he was himself of Anglian descent) with a fleet of forty ships to Flensburg*, and established, in the year after his arrival, the Northumbrian kingdom of Bernicia. He founded Babanburh† which he first fortified with palisades, afterwards with a wall. He had six legitimate sons by his queen, and six others by concubines. He was not only a great warrior, but also a wise ruler, and maintained good order

* Rapin, in his Hist. d'Angl. liv. 2, says, "Les Rois successeurs de Cerdick furent surnommés Gewichiens, du nom de Gewish l'un de lers ancêtres, qui selon les apparences étoit recommandable parmi sa nation." This ancestor of Cerdic, it is seen from our author, v. i. p. 84, was Givis, a descendant of Odin, by Baldar, who, about the year 220, was tributary king of Anglia, under Denmark, but afterwards, during the weak reign of Uffo, made himself independent; and on Agenwit, king of the Saxons in Stormora and Ditmarsh, crossing the Elbe with a numerous tribe of his people, appears to have obtained also the sovereignty of those countries which he had left. "At least (says Mr. Suhm) it is certain that Cerdic, the first West-Saxon king in England, descended from him, and that the whole West Saxon nation was called the Gëvisian, after him." *Transl.*

† A part of Norway, with the adjoining islands, which has still retained the same names. It lies between the sixty-second and sixty-third degrees of northern latitude. *Transl.*

‡ Especially used by the *Shalds*, in their poetical compositions. *Transl.*

* Now Flamborough, in Yorkshire.

† Now Bamborow, in Northumberland.

in his dominions, without employing unnecessary severity. It is said that the people chose him their king of their own accord. During the whole of his reign he was active and in arms. Some years after the arrival of Ida, Cenric fought a great battle with the Britons, near Salisbury, and put them to flight.

At the close of Rolf's reign (A. D. 552) the Britons still possessed Wales and Cornwall (according to their present names), and the greater part of Mercia and Deira. All the rest of the country was in the hands of the Saxons, the Angles, and the Jutes. The Angles, especially, had emigrated to Britain in such numbers, that it is testified by Beda and the British Nennius (the former of whom died in the year 735), that the native country and islands of these people were still without inhabitants in their time. These words, however, must not be taken in too literal a sense, otherwise remains could not exist to this day of the Anglo-Saxon language, and similarity with the present English, in the country of Angeln, in the duchy of Sleswic; but so much is certain, that the population of the country was greatly thinned, and that this circumstance rendered the conquest of it easy to Rolf. By degrees it was repopled by Jutes, whence it received the name of South Jutland, as Jutland proper from that time was called North Jutland. (V. I. p. 344-346).

In the year 560 Cella established the kingdom of Deira, which was afterwards united to that of Bernicia in the person of Æthelric (A. D. 590), and both together called Northumberland; for though they were after this separated several times, yet they were at length united for ever by Oswin (A. D. 651). Cella descended from Soemil*, and was the

son of Yffe or Uffe, a gallant warrior and chief. He much enlarged his kingdom, and united to it Lindsey, by marrying Bubba, the daughter of Ceadbed*. From that time Lindsey followed the fate of the Northumbrian kingdom, until it was conquered by Penda, king of Mercia, about the year 630. As Soemil is said to have settled in Northumberland, I suppose that his descendants had remained there, and that Cella was born in England. The same is my opinion respecting Creoda, who established the kingdom of Mercia, and Uffa, who was the first king of East-Anglia. (Vol. I. p. 441-442).

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTRIBUTIONS to ENGLISH SYNONYMY.

High. Tall. Grand. Lofty. Broad. Wide. Thick. Large. Gross. Bulky. Stout. Huge.

ALL these words describe size above the average: the first four are mostly applied to magnitude perpendicularly extended; the second four to magnitude laterally extended; and the third four to massy extent.

High, was originally the same word as *hill*; a high man was a hill of a man; a high church, a hill of a church. When the Lilliputians called Gulliver the man-mountain; they employed the same metaphor as our forefathers in coining the adjective *high*. Great part of the sensible idea has been gradually omitted; the term is become very abstract, and now retains only the narrow image of length stretching upwards. Tallness is a height which results from accretion;

ed his life in peace and voluptuous indolence, and even permitted the sons of Sverting to obtain the greatest influence and honours at his court. But roused at length from his lethargy, by Starkodder, a famous Danish champion, he for some time totally changed his behaviour, and pursued these his hereditary enemies, with such vigour and cruelty, that twelve of them lost their lives. "Soemil (the author relates) v. i. p. 262, escaped from the general slaughter of his brothers, and taking refuge in Britain, settled in Northumberland, where Cella, the first king of Deira, descended in the fifth degree from him." *Transl.*

* Ceadbed was also engaged in some transactions with the famous Amleth (Hamleth), a Jutish prince, the same whose name has been immortalized by the tragedy of Shakespeare. *Transl.*

* This Soemil was the son of Sverting, king of the Saxons, in the present Holstein, who died in the year 450. Sverting, with another Saxon prince, to the south of the Elbe, had been defeated by Frode IV. of Denmark, who compelled them both to pay a yearly tribute, and took the daughter of Sverting for his concubine. He, exasperated at this insult, watched an opportunity for revenge, and treacherously murdered Frode, but lost his life in the perpetration of this act. He left a great number of sons, besides another daughter, who was married to Ingel, the son and successor of Frode. This prince, deviating from the principles of his age, and impiously neglecting what was then regarded as the first of all the duties of a son, to revenge the death of his father, pass-

grandeur, which results from condition; *loftiness*, which results from position.

Tall, is only used of that which grows, and is no doubt the past participle of a verb signifying *to grow*. A tall Lilliputian, not a high Lilliputian. A tall horse, never a tall mountain. Tall grass, not a tall mole-hill. A high obelisk, but a tall tree. A high may-pole: tall soldiers.

High differs from grand, in not excluding the idea of meanness; whereas grand is only applied to what has show and stateliness. A high tumbrel, not a grand tumbrel. A grand edifice. Grandeur of sentiment. Ideas of external parade, are mostly connected with the word *grand*, probably because it was brought hither from Spain, at a time when the pomp and ceremonial of the Spanish court were objects of English imitation: when a grandee excited the image of greatness. High people, grand people, are both common phrases: the first describes real rank, the second pompous pretension.

Lofty, being derived from *loaf*, or *loft*, the air, or sky, is confined to elevation stretching upwards from the observer, to elevation measurable by the atmosphere. Standing at the foot of a mountain, we call it lofty; standing at its summit, we call it high. Standing on the floor of a cavern, we call it lofty; peeping down from the cicing, we call it deep. High water; a high tide; never a lofty tide. A lofty room, Lofty thoughts.

High is the reverse of low; tall, of stunted; grand, of mean; and lofty, of deep.

Broad and wide describe superficial extent; thick and large include one dimension more of solidity: all four exclude the consideration of length. A broad river, a broad road, a broad cloth; a wide lake, a wide prospect, a wide circle. A thick cheese, a thick board, a thick rope; a large man, a large elephant, a large room. Broad, wide and thick are definable; large is always indefinite. A ribband half an inch broad. A yard-wide handkerchief. A plank two inches thick. We say of a tree, that it is six feet in girth; but never that it is six feet large; we should be at a loss to know whether six feet large was intended to mean six feet through, or six feet round. In French *large* admits of definition, *fosse large de six pieds*.

Broad differs from wide in describing that extent which is perpendicular to the length, cross dimension; whereas wide

describes extent each way. A broad brim, a wide hat. Of a long room we define the breadth; of a square room, the width: so of a field. A broad ditch; a wide pond. Broad lips; a wide mouth. There is a tendency to employ *wide* of all hollow extent, of inside measure. A wide cup. Dr. Trusler approves 'a wide ditch.' A broad horse-shoe is one, whose rim is broad; a wide horse-shoe is one, whose aperture is considerable. Those pales are wide asunder.

Thick differs from large, in that it respects only the third dimension, not including the idea of length, or breadth; whereas large includes the idea of breadth. A small cheese may be thick, a narrow plank may be thick; but they cannot be large.

Broad is the reverse of narrow; wide of close; thick of thin; and large of small.

In Otrified *breit* is a noun of number; flocks a hundred *broad*: it is probably connected etymologically with *to breed*; meant at first, numerous by breeding, and, in consequence of the expatiatory tendency of cattle, came to signify "covering superficial extent." A *broad family* would thus be as sound an expression, as a *large family*.

Wide is referred by Adelung to the French *vuide*; it would in this case not be common to all the Gothic dialects. Junius guesses it may have meant *swelling*. Perhaps from the substantive *way*, a road, is derived *wegen* to travel, whence the German *bewegen* to remove. The participle of the verb *to travel*, may well have become a word of measurement.

By Wachter *thick* is considered as a participle of the verb *to take*: it means therefore *palpable*, which can be taken hold of.

Large can be traced through the French to the Latin, and is commonly considered as connected with the Greek *λαγρος*. This explains nothing. Perhaps the Latin *largiri*, to give, meant originally *to feed*, which is the most usual form of giving. In this case *lar* a kettle, or platter, is the radical idea. The veneration for the Lares was originally a feticheworship, like that of the negroes for their pots and pans. *Large* then is *platter-shaped*.

Gros excites the idea of coarse corpulency: it came to us from France with that association: it is originally the same word with the low-dutch *groot* and the english *great*, which are past participles of *to grow*; but as the Germans are a corpulent, and the Gauls a slender race,

their word for *grown* means *fat*, whereas the French *grand* (also a participle of *grandir*) means *tall*.

Bulky is from the substantive *bulk*, which is used for the *torso*, or trunk, of a man, as well as for size in general. Authorities derive it from *balg* belly; but it is more likely to be the same word as bullock, or bull-ox, a castrated bull, a steer gelding. These animals being remarkable for growing fat and large, would naturally supply the descriptive adjective: a man-bullock for a corpulent man, a bullock-pack of wool for a large, or bulky, bale. Yet the sea-phrase "to break bulk" favours the derivation from belly.

Stout is said by Johnson to mean *striking*: it describes an appearance characteristic of strength and vigor: it is metaphorically become a word of dimension. A stout cloth, for a thick strong texture. A stout timber, for a tree in its prime, which promises to grow large. A stout plank, for a thick strong board. A stout vessel, for a tight strong ship. The ideas of thick and strong seem to have coalesced in the word. Adelung is not for referring this word, like Johnson, to the Gothic etymon *stautan*, to strike; but rather, with the Swedish *stolt*, and the German *stolz*, to some root signifying to *swell*. Opitz has a passage: *Die stolze Rauh verschwemmet ganz und gar*: the stout river swims quite away: where the fundamental idea *turgid*, not the fundamental idea *striking*, can be accommodated to the epithet. On the other hand the Flemings say of an ox that tosses: *Die es is stoetack*: where *striking*, and not *turgid*, is applicable. Perhaps some such idea as *horny* lies at the bottom of this adjective. The Latins used *cornu corpora* for stout bodies: and the Hebrews use the derivatives of *horn*, for *proud*, which is the meaning of the German *stolz*. *Stamange* is a pitch-fork, which would be naturally named if the words signify horn-pole. *Stot* is old English for a bull. These indications being converged, it seems that some Gothic word, which Ulphilas would have spelled *staut*, signified (1) a bull, (2) a horned beast, (3) a horn; and that from this sense was derived the verb *stautan* or *stossen* to thrust, push or toss. Bull being the largest animal among the Goths, is often used by them for an augmentative; bull-finch, bull-fly, bull-rush, bull-trout, bull-weed:—the adjective into which such a prefix would gradually be shapen must signify *large*. But if, by a process of ab-

straction, the word *bull* had acquired the meaning *horn* before it was employed as an epithet; the adjective, into which such a prefix would gradually be shapen, might mean *strong*, *overbearing*, *proud*; or it might mean *tough*, *enduring*, *robust*: the Germans have employed it in the former, the English in the latter sense. And thus by pre-supposing the etymon *staut* bull, all the significations of the allied words in the different Gothic dialects may be accounted for naturally.

Huge is derived by Johnson from the Hollandish *hoog* high; but this does not explain the use of the word.

Part, huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempest the ocean.

Where is there any symptom that height makes a part of the idea of the word? A high tree is one whose stem is tall; a huge tree one whose trunk is large. High forests consist of tall trees, huge forests of spreading woods. The word is not applied to graceful, but only to awkward bulk and unseemly appetites. A huge whale. A huge mountain. A huge serpent. And Shakespeare: a huge feeder. *Hooch* is Welsh for a hog; and this is no doubt the true beginning of the adjective. A huge man is a hog of a man; a huge mountain, a hog of a mountain; a huge feeder, a hog of a feeder.

Bulky, stout, and huge, are all epithets borrowed from cattle: the ox tends to corpulency, the bull to strength, and the hog to awkwardness, and these accessory ideas are accordingly mingled with the general idea of large-sized, which they all convey.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LONDINIANA.

No. IX.

HOLBORN.

BEFORE any thing is said to illustrate the history of St. Andrew's Church, one or two particulars may be mentioned which seem to have been unnoticed by former writers.

Above the bar of the Old Temple, in the neighbourhood of Turnstile, stood an ancient house called the Leaden-Porch, probably from the entrance of the Mansion having been among the earlier houses covered with that material. In the tenth year of Henry V. it appears to have passed from Richard Moredon and Margery his wife, to William Alberton. According to the register of burials in the parish, it was known by the same appellation so late as 1621.

" March.

“*March.* Sir George Ethington, knight, of Yorkshire, out of Thomas Threlkill’s house in *Leaden Porch.*”

Holeburne itself is noticed in the Domesday Survey, where the king is said to have two cottages, which pay xxd. a year to his vice-comes.

In the fifth year of Edward III. (Chart. 5. Edw. III. Ibid. nun. 10, 40.) the Manor appears to have been granted to the family of Le Strange: and in 1386, it passed from John le Straunge, lord of Knokyn, to Richard Earl of Arundel and Surry, and to Alice and Eble le Straunge. Their mansion, if they had any on the spot, was probably re-built by the Southampton family, and became afterwards Bedford house; the site and gardens of which have been of late years occupied by different streets.

Tanner, in the *Notitia Monastica*, refers to a charter dated so long back as 1287, in which the grant of a place near Holborne, where the black friars had before dwelt, to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, is recited. (Chart. 15. Edw. I m. 6.) Henry de Lacy died here in 1312; and upon its site the older part of Lincoln’s inn has since arisen.

The Advowson of St. Andrew’s appears to have been given at a very early period by a presbiter of the name of Gladerius, to the canons of St. Paul, in trust, that the convent of Bermondsey should hold it of them; paying a yearly acknowledgement of twelve-pence at the cathedral. Henry I. confirmed the donation by his charter, and it continued with the Monks till the dissolution under Henry VIII. after which, September 15th, 1545, the Advowson was given by the king to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, afterwards Earl of Southampton. It continued in his descendants for a number of years, and is now in the possession of the Dukes of Buccleugh.

Among the certificates of colleges and chantries, in the Augmentation Office, dated the first year of Edward VI. is one which mentions Holhourn; and states that at that time there were a thousand *homelyng* people in the parish; as well as that Sir Nicholas Barton was parson, and his personage worth sixteen pounds a year: assisted by a chantry priest who had forty shillings a year.

An earlier return of chantries states that, “Amy Edyman and John Rowell by their laste willes gave unto the parson and church-wardens of the said parish so fynde a priest, landes, and tene-mentes per annum. xxiij. vijs. viijd.

“Willm Forman gave to the fraternitie of St. Sythe in the said parishe, for the fynding of an obite, and for the sustentation of a prieste, a meswag’ per annum. xxxvijs. iiijd.”

The following short extracts from a roll of the Church-warden’s Accompts between the 16th of October, 1477, and the 16th of October, 1478, will throw some little light not only on the expences of the time, but on the ceremonies which were performed in this as well as other of the larger churches.

“*Receitts and Gyfts.*”

“Item. Gadird for Seint Kat’ns light. iiijjs. vd.

“Item. For two tapers for Cotton’s yer minde, viijs.

“Item. Received of the principall of Furnival’s In, for xij gallons and a quarte of lampe oyle for the lampe in the chancell. xiijs. iiijd.”

“*Paimenttes.*”

“Item. In Judas Candill, 1½ lb. xd. 6^b.

“Item. A taper weighing xijlb. for good feleschip the making xjd.

“Item. A paskall weying xxxijlb. for the making ijs. vijd.

“Item. Our ladie lyght v tapers weying vlb. qrt the making ijd. ob.

“Item. V tapers for Seynt Kat’ns, weying viijlb. iij qrt, the making ijd. ob.

“Item. For rushis and brede, and also on Palm Sondai, in the rode loft ijd.

“Item. To the clerc for colis to wacche the sepulcre iiijd.

“Item. For flaggis and garlandes, and for a brekefast to them that bare the torchis on corporis dai xpi xvjd.

“Item. For birche and holme to the rode loft ijd.

“Item. For xixlb. tallowe candill xvijd.

“Item. For xij gallons and a qrts of lampe oyle, price the galon xiiijd.”

The tower of the church retains the original buttresses at each corner.

Within the altar rails is an inscription for Doctor Sacheverell, who died rector, 1724.

NEW TEMPLE,

That it was the wish or rather the first intention of King Henry III. to have been interred here is more than clear, as appears from an original deed of Henry, transcribed in one of the chartularies belonging to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem. The date of it is July 27, 1235, his nineteenth year. There is another also which relates to the future interment of his queen. By a third deed, dated at

Windsor

Windsor two years after, he founded a chantry here for three priests.

DUCK LANE.

From a passage in one of Oldham's satires, Duck Lane seems to have been famous for refuse book-shops :

"And so may'st thou perchance pass up and down,
And please while th' admiring court and town,
Who after shall in Duck Lane shops be thrown."

TOWER OF LONDON.

A particular of the names of towers and prison lodgings in his Majesty's Tower of London, taken out of a paper of Mr. William Francklyn's, sometime Yeoman Warder, dated the 16th of March, 1641, as follows :

"*White Tower*.—The White Tower, or Cæsar's tower, belonging to the office of the Ordnance.

"*Martin Tower*.—Martin Tower without the Byward Gate, belonging to the porter of the Mint.

"*Ro Tower*.—The Byward or Round Tower, over the Byward Gate attWarder's lodgings.

"*Water Gate Towers*.—Water Gate Towers, over the water gate, Warder's lodgings, formerly belonging to the king's Fletcher.

"*Cradle Tower*.—A prison lodging in the low gardens, where the draw-bridge was in former times.

"*Well Tower*.—A prison lodging in the corner of the low garden towards the iron gate.

"*The tower gate*, leading to iron gate, a warder's lodging.

"*Iron Gate Tower*.—An old ruinous place toward St. Katherine's.

"*Sal Tower*.—At the end of the long gallery, a prison lodging.

"*Broad Arrow Tower*.—Upon the wall by the king's garden.

"*Constable Tower*.—Betwixt captain Coningsby's and Mr. Marsh's, a prison lodging.

"*Martin Tower*.—Over against Mr. Sherborn's house near the green mount, a prison lodging.

"*Brick Tower*.—By the armoury, The Master of the Ordnance lodgings.

"*Office of the Ordnance Tower* by the chapel.

"*Beauchamp Tower*.—Cobham Tower betwixt the chapel and the lieutenants' lodgings, a prison tower.

"*Bell Tower*.—Adjoining to the lieutenants' house, a prison tower.

"*Wakefield Tower*.—Or Bloody Tower, against the gate, a prison lodging.

"*Artillery Tower*.—Or Record Tower, adjoining to the bloody tower.

"*Nuns Tower*.—The prison over Cole Harbour gate.

"*Lanthorne Tower*.—Part of the king's lodgings, under which is a prison lodging with a door next the low gardens."

MANUSCRIPT CHRONICLE OF LONDON.

In a curious old manuscript, entitled "*Miscellanea Historica Civitatis London*," preserved in the public library at Oxford, is a list of the mayors and sheriffs from the 15th of Henry III. to the last year of Henry VI. accompanied by miscellaneous particulars. The following are selected from it. It formerly belonged to Mr. Upton, the editor of Spenser.

"Edward I. anno 24. In isto anno Rex Edwardus cepit castellum de Edynghburgh, in quo invenit regalia Regis Scottorum videl't sedem regium, coronam auream et ceptum que of'a oblata sunt Sancto Edwardo per dictum regem apud Westmonasterium in Crastino Sancti Botolphi.

"Edward III. anno 34. In isto anno xiiij^o die April. s. in crastino Pasche, Rex Edwardus cum suis fuit ante Civitatem de Parys quo die tanta fuit frigiditas et nebulæ densitas quod quamplures sedentes super equos moriebantur. Unde usque in hodiernum diem vocatur le blak Monday.

"Richard II. anno 3. In isto anno circa nativitatem beate Mariæ quatuor galeæ inimicorum Angliæ venerunt ad Gravesend et combusserunt magnam partem Ville ibidem.

"Henry IV. anno 7^o. In isto anno quidam vocatus Travers, valettus regius, arestatum in camera regis et suspensus apud Tyburne pro intoxicatione sue uxoris.

"Henry IV. anno 15. Isto anno moriebant omnes Leones infra Turrim Lond. existentes.

"Henry VI. anno 18. In isto anno in die Sancti Botolphi ante festum Nativitatis Baptistæ quidam dominus Ricardus Wyche, vicarius de Hermettisworthe, fuit degradatus apud Sanctum Paulum et combustus apud Turrim Londini propter suam heresin. In quo loco homines et mulieres de London in maxima multitudine, reputantes ipsum vicarium sanctum, erexerunt crucem et ceperunt offerre ibi argentum et imagines de ære, quousque, per mandatum regium, Major Civitatis cum

cum vice-comitibus et manu forti fugaverunt populum et cum fumo animalium turpaverunt locum ne ibi ulterius fieret Idolotria.

"Henry VI. anno 21. In isto anno apud Bakwellehalle in London, quidam laborarius frangendo parietem lapideum in Thesauro argenteo ibidem abscondito superscriptionis et ymaginis incognitæ 2191.

"Joh'es Cade ad Tabardum in Suthwerk fecit decapitari Ric'm Haywarden qui venit ad ipsum de Sanctuario Sancti Martini le Graunte."

Under the ninth year of Henry IV. also, there is mention of a frost, which lasted fifteen weeks; during which nearly all small birds died. People on foot during the whole time crossed the Thames from one part to another.

GILTSPUR-STREET.

Giltspur street, says Stow, was formerly called Knightrider street, and both that by Doctors Commons and this for the same reason; the knights with their gilt spurs riding that way from the Tower Royal to entertain the king and his nobles with jousts and tournaments in Smithfield. They rode from the Tower Royal, through great and little Knightrider streets, up Creed-lane to Ludgate, and thence up Giltspur-street to Smithfield.

The golden or gilt spurs were the distinctive mark of a knight, those of a squire being always of silver. The original spurs were mere goads, fastened to the heel of the shoe, as appears from a seal of Alain Fergent, Duke of Brittany, in 1084, and many other instances. Rowels were afterwards invented, and the size of these was gradually increased to such a degree, that in the reign of Charles VII. they were nearly as broad as a man's hand, and the necks of the spurs were about six inches long. At the creation of a knight, the king or prince who conferred the order, generally buckled on the spurs with his own hands: and as this was the first ceremony of investiture, so the hacking of the spurs was the first act of degradation. (Way's *Fabliaux*. vol. i. p. 251.)

An account of a tournament in Smithfield, in the reign of Edward IV. will form no inappropriate appendage to these anecdotes: copied from an ancient manuscript.

"The bastard of Burgoyne, a man of haughtie courage, challenged Anthony Lord Scales, brother to the duchesse of Bedforde, (whom the kinge married,) a man egall bothe in harte and valiaunte

nesse with the Bastard, to fighte with him bothe on horsebacke and on foote. The Lord Scales did gladly receive his demaunde, and promised him on the faith of a gentylman, to answer him in the field at the daye appointed. The kyng e extendinge to see this martiall sporte, and valiaunte challenge performed; caused lystes royall to be made for the champions, and costly galleries for the ladyes to loke on, to be newly erected in West Smithfield in London. And at the day by the king assigned, the two Lordes entered within the lystes, well mounted, richely trapped and curiously armed, at what tyme they entered certayne courses, and so departed with egall honoure. Havinge thus dealt with sharp speares the first daye, on the morowe they entered the field againe, the Bastard sitting on a bay courser beinge somewhat dim of sight, and the Lord Scales mounted on a graye courset, whose schafon had a longe and a sharpe pike of steele. When these two valiaunte personnes coped together at the tournay, the Lord Scales horse (either by chauce or custome,) thruste his pike into the nostril of the horse of the bastard. So that for very payne he mounted so high that he fell on thone side with his master, and the Lord Scales rode round aboute him with his sword shaking in his hand, untill the king commanded the marshall to help up the Bastard, which openly said, I cannot holde by the clowdes, for thowghe my horse faile me, yet will not I fayle my countercom-paignons. And when he was re-mounted, he made a countenance to assaile his adversary; but the king, either favouring his brother's honour there gotten, or mistrusting the shame that might come to the Bastard if he were againe foiled, caused the herald to cry—*A Lostell*, and every man to departe. The morowe after these two noblemen came into the field on foote, with poleaxes, and there fought valiauntly like two courageous champions; but at the last, the poynte of the axe of the Lord Scales happened to enter into the sighte of the hearme of the Bastard, and by fyne force might have plucked him on his knees, the kinge sodaynely caste downe his warder, and then the marshalls them severed. The Bastard, not content with this chauce, very desirous to be revenged, trusting on his cunninge at the pole-axe, (which feate he had greatly experienced,) required the king of justice, that he might performe his en-er-

prise, which the Lord Scales refused not. The kynge said he wold aske counsaile, and so calling unto him the constable and marshall, with the officers of armes, and after long consultation had and lawes of armes rehearsed, it was declared to the Bastard for a sentence definitive by the Duke of Clarence, then constable of England, and the Duke of Norfolk, Erie Marshall, that yf he wold further prosecute hys attempted challenge, he must by the law of arms be delivered to his adversary in the same case and like condicion as he was when he was taken from him, that is to say, the pointe of the Lord Scales's axe to be fixed in the sights of his hearme, as deep as it was when theye were severed. The Bastard hearing this judgement, doubted much of the sequele if he so should procede againe, wherefore he was content to relinquishe his challenge, rather than to abyde the hazard of his dishonours."

LONG ACRE.

Among the entries in the Council Books, of the time of Edward VI. is the mention of a grant from the king to the Earl of Bedford, and his heirs male, of the Covent Garden, and the meadow-ground called the Long Acre.

FETTER-LANE, HOLBORN.

Fetter, should be Faitour lane, a term used by Chaucer, for a lazy idle fellow. It occurs as early as the 37th of Edward III. when a patent was granted for a toll traverse toward its improvement. The condition in which it yet remains, certainly warrants the etymology.—Stowe agrees in it.

FLEET-STREET.

Sir Jonas More directed there-building of Fleet street, according to an appointed model after the great fire of London. And from that beginning the city soon grew to a general perfection, and far transcended its former splendor.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. VII.

THE ÆNEID.

WHEN we begin to read the Iliad, we find ourselves in regions of the most remote and unrefined antiquity. When we open the Æneid, we discover all the correctness and the improvements of the Augustan age. But what strikes us most in passing from the perusal of Homer to Virgil, is the implicit devotion which the Latin poet seems to have paid to the Greek; and were it not already

known that Virgil was considered so warm an admirer of Homer as to be called *Homericus*, it would be sufficient to read the Æneid to be convinced of it. He has evidently throughout his poem kept his eye on the Grecian Bard, and in many places he has not so much imitated, as he has literally translated him. But to convey the beauties of one language into another, has always been considered a mark of genius, and that such a transition is not a work of facility, may be admitted on the authority of Virgil himself, who affirmed, 'that it would be easier to deprive Hercules of his club, than to steal one line from Homer.' For this adherence to the greatest poet of antiquity, there are few who will reproach him; but he has been more severely, and more justly, censured, for having been the plagiarist of his own countrymen. Of this we may be convinced by the numerous examples of lines, borrowed not only from the obscure poets of the time, such as Ennius, Pacuvius, Accius, and Sævius, but from the more illustrious Lucretius, Catullus, Varius, and Furius. We have not the productions of the two latter, which of Varius is to be regretted, as, from an expression of Horace, he appears to have possessed a genius peculiarly formed for the epic. Virgil so little concealed these larcenies, that he boasted of having extracted gold from the dung-hill of Ennius. This expression does not appear strictly just from the specimens which we have of the latter poet, collected from the quotations of ancient authors. There is in them all evidently a bad taste, and a style which proves that the language in his time had not attained the purity of the Augustan æra: but the many beautiful expressions and truly poetical ideas with which he has furnished Virgil, also prove that Ennius possessed the talent for which Quintilian so warmly commends him, and justifies the veneration which Scipio Africanus, no unenlightened judge, always entertained of him. There are still more flagrant proofs of Virgil's plagiarism. It does not appear to be very generally known that the second Æneid, so universally admired, which presents the grand picture of the sack of Troy, was literally copied (*pene ad verbum*, is the expression of Macrobius) from a Greek poet, named Pisander, who wrote in verse a number of mythological tales. Macrobius speaks of this as a fact notorious in his time, even among children; and mentions Pisander as a poet of the first order among the

the Greeks. This we may easily credit, if that sublime description originated with him; and the loss of his works may be added to the long catalogue of losses which excite deep, but unavailing, regret.

The subject of the *Æneid* is, perhaps, more happy than that of the *Iliad*. Virgil's design was to deduce the descent of Augustus and the Romans from *Æneas* and his companions. Nothing, certainly, could be more noble, nor better accord with the dignity of the epic; and at the same time nothing could be more flattering and interesting to the Roman people. The subject in itself was splendid. It presented to the poet a theme derived from the traditionary history of his own country. He was enabled to connect with it many of the scenes in Homer, and he was at liberty to adopt all his mythology. He could foretell, with prophetic pride, the future grandeur of the Romans, and he could describe Italy, and even Rome itself, in its ancient and fabulous state. The establishment of *Æneas* in Latium, perpetually obstructed by Juno, and not accomplished without a great diversity of events, of voyages and wars, furnished a proper intermixture of the incidents of peace, and martial exploits. It presented also a more instructive lesson than that afforded by the *Iliad*. The professed subject of the *Iliad* is the anger of Achilles, with the consequences which it produced; and the moral to be inferred from them is, the danger of discord among the chiefs of nations. But this principle is not so forcibly presented to the imagination as the precept inculcated in the *Æneid*, 'That a virtuous person is ultimately successful, whatever may be the difficulties he has to contend with.' The original design of Homer is lost in the irregularity of his poem, and is defective by the poem ending at the death of Hector, instead of being protracted to the destruction of the city. The moral conveyed by the *Æneid* is more complete, and is fully accomplished at its close, for the death of Turnus and *Æneas* leaves *Æneas* peaceable master of Latium and Lavinia.

It has long been a favourite opinion entertained by some critics, that the *Æneid* is to be considered as an allegorical poem, which has a constant reference to the character and reign of Augustus Cæsar, and that, by drawing so perfect a character of its hero, Virgil designed to pay a fine compliment to the supposed virtues, and great qualities, of

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that emperor. We are not disposed to admit this idea in its full extent, though from the extreme servility of the Roman poets, it may have some foundation; and we see that Virgil takes every opportunity which the poem affords him of paying court to Augustus, particularly in the well-known passage

Hic Vir hic est, tibi quem promitti sæpius
audia,
Augustus Cæsar. 6 Book, l. 791.

But to imagine that he composed a long poem merely for a political purpose, is refining too much. He had sufficient motives as a poet to determine him in the choice of a subject, from its being, in itself, both great and pleasing, as being peculiarly suited to his genius, and calculated for a full display of his poetical powers.

All the distinguishing properties of the epic are perfectly preserved in the *Æneid*. The unity of action is no where violated. The settlement of *Æneas* in Italy by the order of the gods, which forms the subject of the poem, is always kept in view. The events which had taken place before the opening are very properly placed in a narrative recited by the hero; so that the real duration of the action does not exceed the time prescribed by the critics. The episodes are introduced in admirable connection with the main subject, and the *modus*, or intrigue, is, according to the plan of ancient machinery, happily formed. The wrath of Juno, who opposes herself to the settlement of the Trojans in Italy, occasions all the difficulties which obstruct the undertaking, and connects the human with the celestial operations, throughout the poem. In these principal ingredients of an epic, Virgil has certainly composed his poem with great care, and evinced both art and judgment; but in the distribution and management of his subject, he has not been so happy. All the beauties of the poem are confined to the first six books, and in this decoration and improvement the poet evidently appears to have exhausted his genius and his invention. The events of the latter books are tame and lifeless. The marriage of *Æneas* with Lavinia cannot interest us after the romantic love of Dido. The wars with the Latins, occasioned by a trivial incident, chill the imagination, hitherto warmed by the grand description of the destruction of Troy. The battles are far inferior to those of Homer, in fire and sublimity.

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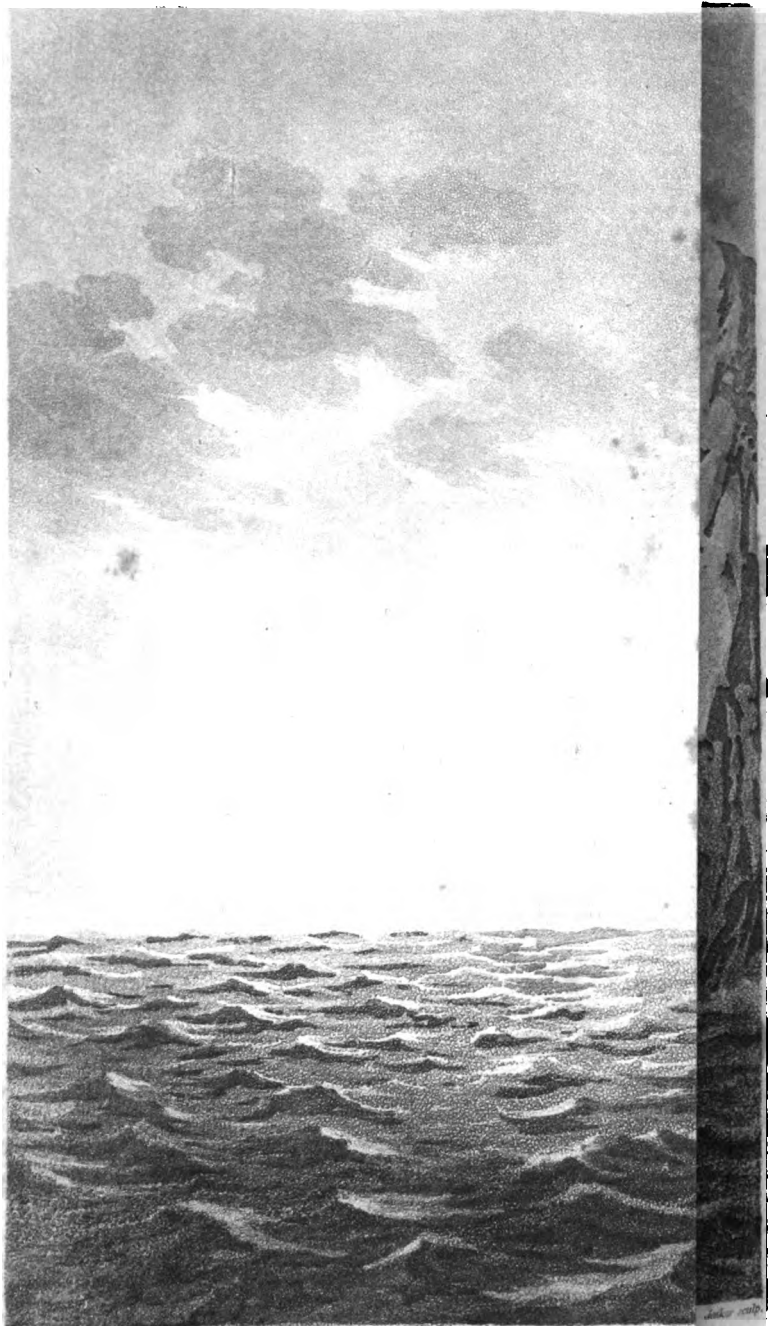
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they are mere copies of those in the *Iliad*, less diffuse, but also with infinitely less energy and spirit. The *Æneid*, it is true, must be considered with the indulgence due to an unfinished poem. It is said that Virgil could not be induced to recite to Augustus more than the first, second, fourth, and sixth books; and these are certainly the most beautiful. He had exhausted all that the imagination could invent in the descent of *Æneas* into the infernal regions, and all that the heart could suggest in the character of *Dido*. Terror and compassion could not be so forcibly excited, after the description of the ruin of *Troy*. From the elevated point which the poet in his flight had reached, he could not, perhaps, descend, without discovering a material depression in the dignity and interest of his poem.

The most striking defect observable in the conduct of the latter part of the *Æneid* is, that the reader is tempted to take part with *Turnus* against *Æneas*. *Turnus*, a brave and gallant prince, is attached to *Lavinia*, who betrays no repugnance to his wishes. He is favoured by her mother, and the *Latins* and the *Rutulians* equally desire an union, which is to confirm the public tranquillity. Amid these favourable auspices, a stranger, a fugitive from *Troy*, arrives, to destroy the flattering prospects. He sends an embassy to demand an asylum from the old king of *Latium*, who, without any apparent motive, immediately offers him his daughter in marriage. Hence follows a cruel and destructive war, in which *Turnus*, while bravely fighting for his mistress and his throne, is slain by *Æneas*, and the mother of *Lavinia*, in despair, puts an end to her life. Such a plan was not calculated to make us think favourably of the hero. This defect might have been easily remedied by making *Æneas* deliver *Lavinia* from the persecution of an enemy equally odious to her and her country, instead of drawing *Turnus* as a young and amiable lover, who has so many claims upon her tenderness. *Æneas* appears in the unpleasing light of a foreign usurper, who deprives *Lavinia* of a prince to whom she is attached, and as the spoiler of the country of which he ought to have been the defender. It is singular that Virgil did not consider how much his poem would have been improved by lessening the attraction of the other characters, and bestowing the chief interest upon his hero. A disposition such as we have

mentioned, would have been a source of innumerable beauties; and the last books of the *Æneid* would have equalled the former in dignity and pathos. But it is not to be supposed that they are absolutely destitute of merit. In each, the characteristic beauties of Virgil may be traced. It is, indeed, wonderful how much the force of his art has drawn from so sterile a subject. In every page we see him struggling against difficulties, selecting with caution, and distributing with judgment, what Homer has scattered in such lawless profusion.

Another reason may account for the defective arrangement of the *Æneid*, which renders it, as a poem, so much inferior to the *Iliad*. The war of *Troy* was so great an event in the annals of the world, that the heroes who were engaged in it still lived in the recollection of mankind. Their names were consecrated by fame, were familiar to the imagination, and the perpetual theme of admiration and applause. Nothing can be more favourable to a poet than to be in possession of a subject where the actors inspire an interest independent of that which he himself creates. Thus the first six books are filled with names already immortalized by Homer; but in the seventh and remaining cantos, we are introduced into a new world, and presented with personages absolutely unknown, and with whom, from the nature of the plan, the reader could not be made previously acquainted. We therefore soon discover how little susceptible of interest are the names of *Messapus*, *Ufens*, *Tarchon*, and *Mezentius*, compared with *Ajax*, *Hector*, *Ulysses*, and *Diomed*. Homer, in selecting the siege of *Troy* as a subject, had chosen what was considered the greatest event then known; while Virgil, who intended to celebrate the origin of *Rome*, was compelled to explore the antiquities of *Italy*, as obscure and imperfect as those of *Greece* were familiar and illustrious. The heroes of Homer have been admired by every nation, and represented upon every stage. We are accustomed to behold them in the same scenes with the gods themselves, and they appear not unworthy of such companions. The wars of the *Iliad* present the grandest spectacle; *Europe* and *Asia* seem engaged in the mighty contest, while those of the *Æneid* are the petty struggles of petty tribes. Such a contrast could not but be unfavourable to Virgil. He has endeavoured to throw some interest upon *Pallas*, the son of *Evander*,



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Evander, Lausus, the son of Mezentius, and upon Camilla, the Queen of the Volsci; but this feeble interest, excited for a moment, and appearing only in episodes, cannot compensate for the want of that general interest which should animate and extend over all the machinery of an epic.

If, after this, it be asked, upon what is founded the reputation of Virgil? it is answered, that, with all these defects, he still deserves the title of prince of the Latin poets; and second in rank among those who have distinguished themselves in the epopœa. He possesses beauties which have justly excited the admiration of every age, and which, with many, to this day, hold the balance in equilibrium between his fame and that of Homer. If he has not equalled his great precursor in invention, in richness, and in the general effect of his poem, he has surpassed him in many of his detached passages, and in the exquisite taste which he uniformly displays. Next to sublimity, tenderness is, perhaps, a principal merit in the epic, and this is a merit which Virgil possesses in a very high degree. He appears to have felt every affecting scene which he describes, and, with a masterly touch, can reach the heart by a single stroke. His style is supported in an uniform tone of majesty and sweetness, and is maintained with a consistency and perfection which cannot be found in any other poet. The second, the fourth, and the sixth books, are universally considered as the most finished pieces ever produced by the epopœa. The character of Dido, upon which, under the head of *Characters*, we shall enlarge in the next number, is entirely Virgil's. Neither Homer, nor any other poet of Greece, presented the model of so exquisite a portrait. The episodes of Nisus and Euryalus, of Cacus, of the funeral of Pallas, and of the shield of Æneas, are so many *chef-d'œuvres* of the art, which amply justify the celebrity of Virgil. Nor is he always deficient in vigour and grandeur: the images of horror, presented by a city burned and sacked in the night, are strongly delineated, and the descent of Æneas abounds with beauties of the highest kind. In these he may justly bear a comparison with Homer, however unequal he is admitted to be in other parts of his poem. In the many elaborate comparisons which have been drawn between these two great poets, sufficient care has not been taken to oppose the peculiar beauties of Vir-

gil to the general excellence of Homer; and with his acknowledged deficiency in the conduct of his poem, and the progressive interest of his fable, a degree of inferiority has been arbitrarily assigned to the former, without a due regard to the many passages in which he has surpassed the other. It is unreasonable to complain that nature has not bestowed all on one man. We should rather admire her in the wonderful variety of her gifts, in that inexhaustible fecundity which seems to promise for every age fresh inspiration to genius, new incitements to glory, and a never-failing source of enjoyment to man.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of a RECENT VOYAGE to the
NORTH CAPE, accompanied by a VIEW;
by A. F. SKJÖLDEBRAND, a SWEDISH
GENTLEMAN.

ALTEŃ, a port of the Frozen Ocean, is situated on the shore of a bay called Kaatiord, which forms part of the Altenfiord, or Gulph of Alten, in 69 deg. 50 min. north latitude. The life of the inhabitants of this place appears rather singular to the natives of more genial climates. In summer, and especially when the sun is perpetually above the horizon, they rise at ten in the morning, dine at five or six in the evening, sup at one, and go to bed at three or four o'clock in the morning. In winter, and during the long night, which lasts from the beginning of December to the end of January, they remain in a kind of apathy corresponding with the season. More than half of the twenty-four hours is devoted to sleep; when they awake, they do nothing but warm themselves, almost all business being entirely at a stand.

The house of the only merchant in the place, at which we lodged, stood on the summit of a very high hill, which slopes away to the sea. A Danish ship lay at anchor in the port, waiting for a cargo of dried and salt fish, of which a considerable quantity is exported from Alten. Near the shore were store-houses filled with that commodity, and large heaps are likewise piled up in the open air. A promontory, composed of a white and reddish rock, stretches into the sea, and incloses the interior of the basin. On the opposite side the gulph is bordered by a range of lofty mountains, whose summits, speckled with snow, rise to the very clouds.

The air of Alten is pure, and very salubrious.

lubrious. The soil is sandy, but tolerably fertile. In the kitchen-garden may be seen potatoes and brown cole, besides which, the inhabitants sow nothing but rye. The pine and the birch are the most common trees.

That part of the ocean which washes these shores, never freezes except in the interior of the gulphs, where its waters, otherwise extremely salt, are tempered by the fresh current of some river or stream that discharges itself into them. From the information I collected on the spot, it appears, that the floating masses which are detached from the everlasting ice of the Pole are not to be seen till you have proceeded seventeen miles (one hundred and nineteen English) beyond the North Cape, and then only with a telescope.

We soon made inquiries concerning the means of prosecuting our route to the North Cape, and were informed that the safest way was to take a small boat, as, in case of tempestuous weather, we might at any time go on shore; but that it would require some days to find good rowers. We accordingly dispatched a person to procure them. On the 15th of July we met with a suitable vessel and four good Norwegian rowers, one of whom was a very skilful old pilot. We immediately took on board provisions sufficient to last us several days on shore, in case of exigency, and set sail at two in the afternoon, with a favourable breeze, and the finest weather imaginable.

Our course was northerly, between projecting necks of land which form a multitude of very narrow bays. The coasts are bordered with enormous mountains, most of which are peaked. Almost all of them had patches of snow on the east and south sides, and the habitations of the fishermen were, in general, to the eastward of the gulphs. Sometimes the wind, coming from the open sea, rushed through deep vallies, forming whirlwinds, which would have upset our vessel, had we not taken care to lower the sail at their approach. After these moments of danger, we found ourselves all at once in a dead calm, under shelter of the mountains. The aspect of the sea varied every instant: sometimes resembling a polished mirror, it reflected the image of the hideous rocks that bordered it; now the surface, ruffled by a light breeze, appeared of a very dark azure colour; now agitated by the whirlwinds I have just mentioned, the waves became quite black or were whitened with foam. The wind

changed every moment, owing to the tortuous defiles through which it passed, so that there was no rest for those who guided the helm and managed the sail. The tide rises considerably for six hours, and falls in like manner, which produces a strong motion in the water, especially if the wind be contrary to the current; in the straits we often had cataracts, as it were, to ascend, or descend. Nevertheless, the skill of the boatmen soon relieved us so far from all apprehensions, that we could resign ourselves to the contemplation of the gigantic scenes, which, like dreams, passed in succession before us.

The wind having subsided, and our boatmen being fatigued, we went on shore at the mouth of a little river, which falls like a cascade into the seas. Having rested themselves, we again set sail about midnight. The mountains to the westward intercepted the view of the sun, whose rays illumined those on the opposite side. There was but very little wind the rest of that night and the following day, so that we advanced but very slowly, being obliged to use the oars almost without intermission.

During our voyage on the 10th we observed a Lapland fishing-hut, seated on a little hill between two enormous rocks, which towered to the very clouds. The striking contrast formed by the rich verdure of the hill, and the dreary aspect of the rocks, the beauty of the sea gently agitated by a light breeze, the solitary and forlorn situation of the hut, cut off from all communication except with a sea more frequently terrific than beautiful, all together contributed to give an interest to this spectacle.

There being little wind, the heat increased, and a vapour, absolutely suffocating, rose from the sea, a circumstance the more remarkable, as the water grows colder the farther we advance toward the north. At night we landed at a place where there were some fishermen's huts, and there spent a few hours.

In one of these huts, lighted by the faint glimmer of a perpetual fire, was an old sick woman about ninety years of age. Her daughter-in-law, a young Laplander, very handsome, and with a physiognomy uncommonly prepossessing, attended her with the most affectionate assiduity. At the sight of the pilot, the old woman burst into tears, while her daughter-in-law endeavoured to console her. At length, having dried her tears, she fixed her eyes on the ground with an expression of deep

distress,

distress, at which the pilot and the boatmen could not restrain their tears. After several questions concerning the cause of their grief, we were informed that the last time these men had visited the place, the good woman was in perfect health, but on the day of their departure, she had a stroke of apoplexy, which deprived her of speech, in which state she had ever since remained. This scene, which to some readers may perhaps appear ridiculous, was, at the moment, highly interesting. The tears of these brave Norwegians, who with a smile would have confronted dangers the most appalling, prove that true courage consists not in obduracy, and that human nature in all its primitive vigour is susceptible of the tenderest sensations.

When these emotions of grief had somewhat subsided, the old woman made a sign to sit, or rather to lie, down on the rein-deers' skins, which had been spread for us on straw; and her daughter-in-law presented us with milk as gracefully as though she had been a shepherdess of Arcadia. We would fain have remained longer in this interesting asylum, but one of the boatmen came to inform us that the wind was favourable, a circumstance of which it was necessary to avail ourselves.

We continued our voyage between "heaven-kissing" mountains, some of which were almost covered with snow. Towards evening, the wind increased to such a degree that the pilot advised us to land on the first accessible shore, lest we should happen to be in the strait of Qvalesund, at the return of the tide, where our loss would be inevitable, should a tempest overtake us.

We complied with his advice, but not without regret, as it was essential that we should make the best use of our time. Having soon found a bay, encircled with a plain, on which were some fishermen's huts, we landed, and pitched our tent on the beach, that we might be ready to embark the first favourable moment; but the wind encreasing in violence, and becoming more and more contrary, we were obliged to pass the whole night and the following day in this place. This interval I spent partly in finishing some of the drawings I had previously made, partly in walking on the beach, killing snipes, or seeking shells. My fellow-traveller was, meanwhile, engaged in collecting plants and insects. With respect to the latter class, in particular, I am under the necessity

of acknowledging my ignorance. The chief cause of it is, perhaps, to be ascribed to the following circumstance:—Having begun to make a collection of insects in that happy period of life when all impressions are strong and profound, I caught a very large butterfly, which I considered as a treasure. After an absence of a week, the first thing I did was to visit my collection, and, on opening the drawer which contained this butterfly, I found it still alive, writhing its body and clapping its wings. The effect of this sight will never be effaced from my recollection, though it had been no wonder, if many succeeding ones had made me forget it; after endeavouring to put an end to the torments of the insect by the most speedy death, I passed several nights in remorse, and since, that moment have always felt excessive repugnance to torture any living creature. Were the case to be argued, has man any right to inflict, at pleasure, the most cruel torments on beings the degree of whose sensibility it is impossible to calculate with certainty; and is not the remorse of childhood the voice of nature, to which, from the unfortunate habit of stifling it, we become totally insensible in a more mature age?

The violence of the wind having somewhat abated, our boatmen resolved, at all hazards, to proceed. The passage of Qvalesund, or Hvalesund, the Strait of Whales, was actually attended with considerable danger, and that of Qvalesford with still greater. Here we were overtaken by the return of the tide, which we had been solicitous to avoid: the waves from the open sea came crowding one upon the other to the entrance of the strait, and met the current, producing a violent, and confused motion. The oars touched the water only on one side at once: we made no way, nor durst we make use of our sail: while the sea was so rough as to threaten to dash our little bark to pieces, her timbers already beginning to crack. The pilot, at length, declared, that he could no longer withstand its turbulence, and that, at all hazards, the sail must be set up, which was instantly done by one of our brave rowers. The mast, bending with the violence of the wind, now almost touched the water, which began to enter on that side; but the vessel gliding along with incredible velocity, we were soon out of danger, and under the shelter of a mountain. Had it not been for this bold manoeuvre we should probably have seen the

the other world instead of the North Cape.

These seas are frequented by great numbers of whales, but Fate had decreed that we should not enjoy the sight of any of them. To make amends, the boatmen entertained us with many wonderful stories of those animals. A fisherman being pursued by a whale, and perceiving that flight was impossible, fired a musket at the monster, who, terrified by the explosion, checked his career, and changed his course. Had it not been for this fortunate expedient, like another Jonas, he would have been swallowed up, without the hope of being so seasonably relieved from his confinement as was the prophet. Another was fishing with a line in very fair and calm weather, when a whale suddenly rising from the bosom of the deep, lifted the boat on his back, dashed it to pieces and the fisherman perished in the waves. In short, had all the events which they related really happened, our enterprise would have been rather rash, and few fishermen would have ventured to approach those parts.

We, however, sailed without accident all night, and arrived in the morning at Havörsund, the habitation of a merchant, who was then from home. We were kindly received by his wife and mother, who gave us an excellent breakfast; after which we hastened our departure, in the hope of arriving before midnight at the North Cape, which was still two good Norwegian (twenty-one English) miles distant.

We soon came in sight of the islands of Stapperne or Stappenör, which are also called the Mother with Two Daughters. They are nothing but barren rocks, that in the middle being the largest of the three. Some caverns at the foot of these rocks resounded with the cries of the Eider-fowls, which furnish the down known by the same appellation. We had, to the west, a promontory of the island of Magerö, to which the North Cape adjoins. It was a perfect calm, but the sea was covered with surges, and vast clouds, which might have been mistaken for snow-covered Alps, rose above the horizon. We were afterwards informed at Masö, that there is the carcass of a whale on the summit of the largest of the Stapperne islands. To us this appeared almost incredible, for the waves could not have cast it such a height, and the rock is so steep that a man without a

burden cannot climb it but with great difficulty.

Before we passed the islands of Stapperne, we had for some time coasted along the island of Masö, after which no object bounded our view over that tremendous ocean, which extending from the polar ices, washes the extremities of Europe, Asia, and America. The little wind we had was often contrary, as well as the current, so that we advanced but slowly, sometimes by the aid of the sail, at others by dint of rowing; and the first mile* took us seven hours, during which our boatmen, worn out with fatigue, went several times on shore to get a little rest. On one of these occasions we found upon a rock, from ten to fifteen fathoms in height, spawn of shell-fish, and sponges as white as snow, and much more easily broken than ordinary sponges. The rocks close to the water's edge were covered with the *buccinum glaciale*, a shell-fish, somewhat larger than a nut, and the water itself was full of plants of a prodigious vegetation; the most numerous, I believe, were the *fucus vesiculosus*, *inflatus*, and *aculeatus*.

We were extremely fortunate in the fair weather and calm which prevailed: for the least wind raises very lofty waves in these seas, and the coasts of Magerö, which lay to the right, are in general inaccessible. The sea, however, was still rough, and rocked us continually, so that having kept awake all the preceding night, to observe the striking objects which presented themselves to our view, we were now unable to resist the invitation of sleep. All at once a wave, breaking against the vessel, dashed its spray over our heads and abruptly awaked us. The boatmen then told us in a confused way, that, during our long sleep, we had passed some promontories, and recently a small gulph, on the shores of which were fishermen's huts, with a point of rocks in front, very nearly resembling the North Cape; we could still discern it to the south west. It was now between the hours of five and six in the evening, and the wind changed in our favour. The land seemed to trend away to the east, and left us on that side a more unobstructed view of the ocean. At length, a little before midnight, we perceived this formidable Cape, whose rocks appeared to us at a distance.

* A Norwegian mile is equal to ten and a half English.

to be of nearly equal height and terminating in a perpendicular peak. We first steered our course towards this point; but finding it to be totally inaccessible, and the sea becoming more and more rough, we were obliged to turn to the right and put into a small bay.

It was during this passage that the North Cape appeared in all its grandeur, as I have endeavoured to represent it at the moment I was taking my view, the nearest rocks seemed to be much higher than those of the peak, and the general appearance was much more picturesque than from any other point. The sea, breaking against this immoveable rampart, which had withstood its rage ever since the beginning of the world, bellowed, and formed a thick border of white froth; the midnight sun illuminating this spectacle, equally beautiful and terrific; and the shade which covered the western side of the rocks rendered their aspect still more tremendous. I cannot pretend to state the height of these rocks; every thing here was on a grand scale, and no ordinary object afforded a point of comparison. Notwithstanding the motion of the boat I took several views of the Cape; but at length we were obliged to enter the bay, the only refuge that presented itself in this dismal region.

We went on shore, and directing our steps toward the west, accidentally discovered a grotto formed of rocks whose surface has been washed smooth by the waves. Some inequalities of the rock within, were a substitute for seats; a detached stone served for a table; and a spring of fresh water ran at our feet. Excepting that there was at the farther end an outlet through which we discovered the sea, it was precisely the grotto of the *Æneid*.

—Scopulis pendentibus antrum,
Intus aque dulces, vivoque sedilia saxo.

We kindled a fire with some pieces of wood thrown upon the shore by the waves; not a single tree was to be seen on the whole coast, nor any vestige indicating the abode of human beings. A hill, some hundred paces in circumference, and surrounded by enormous crags, is the only accessible spot. The southern part of the island in which Kjelvig is situated, contained, according to Pontoppidan, 50 or 60 families. M. Wahlberg found that their number was much smaller. This traveller discovered several new species of plants, and mosses.

From the summit of a hill, turning toward the sea, we saw to the right a pro-

digious mountain, attached to the Cape, and rearing his sterile mass to the skies: to the left a neck of land covered with less elevated rocks, against which the surges dash with violence, closes the bay, and admits but a limited view of the ocean. One of the boatmen informed us that there was once a church on this spot, but I afterwards learned that it was at the place where the last fishermen's huts are situated.

That we might see as much as possible of the interior of the island, we climbed almost to the summit of the lofty mountain, where I made a drawing of the most singular landscape that ever my eyes beheld. The lake in the fore-ground is perhaps at the elevation of fifteen fathoms above the surface of the sea, and there is another at the top of one of the mountains, which border the former: the view is terminated by peaked rocks, chequered with patches of snow.

Perceiving that the sea began to run very high beyond the Cape, we thought it advisable to hasten our departure, that in case of a tempest we might find a more agreeable asylum. At this moment, the remembrance of the long fatigues we had undergone to gain a sight of some dreary rocks almost excited our laughter; but considering the space which still separated us from the civilized world, the toils, and, what was worse, the vexations which awaited us, before we could return to it, our reflexions assumed a graver cast.

We made our way without accident over the waves which seemed to be piled up at the outlet of the bay, and the wind soon became less violent. A species of aquatic birds, called *alca artica*, were frequently seen skimming the surface of the waves very near our vessel; a large parrot-bill, exceedingly disproportioned to the diminutive size of the body, gave these birds a singular appearance. They plunged with astonishing velocity, and it was impossible to shoot any of them on the water. Some of them soon passed us on the wing, and we killed two or three, which we could not get on board, on account of the agitation of the sea.

The wind abating a little, we stood off for Masö, where we were received by Mr. Buck, a merchant of that place, with the hospitality which distinguishes the Norwegians, and with as much respect as though we had been princes.

Masö is the northernmost port of Norwegian Lapland. It is situated in latitude 70° 59' 54", two Norwegian and three Swedish miles from the North Cape.

Cape. The port is formed of a very fine bay, where ships may winter in the greatest security: it has a church and affair, and exports considerable quantities of salt fish.

We set sail again in the evening, with the finest weather, and arrived next day at Hammerfest, another sea-port, five Norwegian miles from Masö. A brother of Mr. Buck, who resides there, received us with the same cordiality as we had experienced at the last-mentioned place. At Hammerfest all the houses had small gardens adjoining to them. They were in good condition, but their only productions were potatoes, brown cole, and gooseberries.

After our departure from Hammerfest, we soon got into the track we had followed in going, and arrived at Alten on the fifth day of our absence. The joy expressed by our hosts on our return, proved the hazardous nature of our enterprise; though with the exception of a single moment in the passage of Qvalefjord, the constant favour of fortune had spared us even the slightest appearance of danger.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

TO two of the queries of Mr. William Pybus, as stated in your Magazine for February, 1807, p. 33, I desire leave to send to you the following answer for insertion, viz.

To bronze Plaster Figures.

Lay the figure over with isinglass size till it holds out, or without any part of its surface becoming dry or spotted; then with a brush, such as is termed by painters a sash-tool, go over the whole, observing carefully to remove any of the size (while it is yet soft) that may lodge on the delicate or sharp places, and set it aside to dry: when it is become so, take a little very thin oil gold-size, and with as much of it as just damps the brush, go over the figure, allowing no more of this size to remain than what causes it to shine. Set it apart in a dry place, free from smoke; and after it has remained there forty-eight hours, the figure is prepared for bronzing.

The bronze, which is almost an impalpable powder, (and may be had at the colour-shops of all metallic colours,) should be dabbed on with a little cotton-wool; after having touched over the whole figure let it stand another day; then with a soft dry brush rub off all the loose powder, and the figure will resem-

ble the metal it is intended to represent, and possess the quality of resisting the weather.

To Varnish Plaster Casts or Models.

Take four drops, Scots or Dutch troy weight, or about a quarter of an ounce averdupoise, of the finest white soap, grate it small and put it into a new glazed earthen vessel, with an English pint of water; hold it over the fire till the soap is dissolved, then add the same quantity of bleached wax cut into small pieces: as soon as the whole is incorporated, it is fit for use.

Mode of application.—Dry the model well at the fire, suspend it by a thread, and dip it into the varnish; take it out, and a quarter of an hour after, dip it again; let it stand for six or seven days, then with a bit of muslin rolled softly round your finger, rub the model gently, and this will produce a brilliant gloss; but this part of the operation must be done with great care, and a light hand, as the coat of varnish is thin.

Another way.—Take skim-milk, from which the cream has been carefully taken off, and with a camel's-hair pencil lay over the cast till it holds out, or will imbibe no more; shake or blow off any that remains on the surface, and lay it in a place free from *stour, (a word for which the English language affords no synonyme,) and when it is dry, it will look like polished marble.

N. B. This last mode answers equally well with the former, but will not resist the weather.

Mahogany Tables, &c.

If to the first receipt for a "Varnish," there be added three ounces of common wax, it forms an excellent composition for furniture.

To use it.—Clean the table well, dip a bit of flannel in the varnish while warm, and rub it on the table; let it stand a quarter of an hour, then apply the hard brush in all directions, and finish with a bit of clean dry flannel. This will produce a gloss like a mirror.

For Boots and Shoes.

If to the above varnish there is added two ounces of lump-sugar, and the same quantity of ivory-black, an excellent compound will be had equally good for giving a polish to boots or shoes, and preserving the leather from cracking.

Edinburgh, Your's, &c.
March 6, 1807. D. BRIDGES, junr.

* Dust in motion.—Vide Sibbald's Glossary to his Chronicle of Scottish Poetry.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

YOUR Antiquary's correspondent, "Indagator," p. 317, in his account of that curious work, the "Dialogues of Creatures Morallysed," has committed a slight mistake when he states that it is not mentioned in Herbert's "Typographical Antiquities." This industrious compiler has twice spoken of it, viz. in p. 345 and 1751. I also take this opportunity of saying, that the Latin original was first printed at Gruda, by Gerard Leen, in the year 1480. I am rather at a loss to comprehend what is meant by "the translation of Esop superseding the publication of the Dialogues."

As we are on the subject of old books, I shall beg leave, Sir, to present you with an extract from one of very great rarity and curiosity; and in so doing, I may not only manifest a due degree of patriotic zeal, but chance to contribute to the consolation of those true Britons, who are perpetually occupied in venting their spleen against our arch and implacable enemy, Napoleon. The prophetic application of Revelations xiii. 4, 5, 6, 7, was unhappily found not to succeed, and the forty-two months passed away, but the dragon remained to torment the nations. Yet we have hopes; for the author of the book of "The Blasyng of Armes," at the end of Dame Julian Berners's celebrated Treatise on Hawking, Hunting, and Fishing, printed at Saint Albans, 1486; and afterwards by Wynkyn de Worde, 1496, has informed us that "Tharmes of the Kyng of Fraunce were certaynly sent by an angell from heven, that is to saye: thre floures in manere of swerdes in a felde of asure, the whyche certain armes were geven to the forsayd Kyng of Fraunce in sygne of everlastynge trowble, and that he and his successours alway with batayle and swerdes sholde be punysshed." Whether the abolition of the fleurs-de-lis since the revolution, will make any difference in the above curse, is at least doubtful; in all events it will behove the Bourbons, whenever they are restored to the throne of their ancestors, to be very cautious how they adopt the lilies! ANTI-NAP.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

INOW proceed to compare the advantages and disadvantages of the American farmer, with those of the English one.

It is scarcely necessary to premise, MONTHLY MAG, No, 158.

that these statements are by no means applicable to the extensive territories of the United States, which comprehend many varieties of soil and climate; but are the result of observations in the county of Montgomery, Pennsylvania, and in what is called the Great Valley, from twenty to thirty miles distant from Philadelphia; the soil of which is mostly a rich, deep loam; and sells from twelve to twenty pounds sterling per acre.

The first inconvenience that strikes a European, on viewing an American farm, is the total want of the fences. Posts and rails, or rails placed angularly, are the common fences of the country: these require a continual expence of wood and labour, to make and repair them. A few persons have planted thorn-hedges; and where they are duly attended to, they are in a thriving condition: the most promising one I have seen, had short straw laid on the roots of the young quicksets, which preserves them from the extremes of heat and cold, and prevents the growth of weeds.

The winters in America are more severe than in England. Half a century ago, the snow generally fell in November, and continued till March: to provide for these five unproductive months, required a great share of the produce of the other seven. But the climate has undergone a very favourable alteration in this respect, and of late years the winter seldom assumes its rigorous aspect till after Christmas. It is not however until the month of April, that sheep can subsist entirely without fodder; from that time vegetation makes a rapid progress, and on land well managed, clover will be eight or ten inches high by the 1st of May.

The price of labour, in the United States is much higher than in more populous nations, nor can servants or labourers be at all times procured in sufficient numbers. Twenty to thirty pounds sterling are the wages of a man by the year; and from half to three-fourths of a dollar for a day's work.

Distance from market is another inconvenience of the country. The seaports, or those ports situated on navigable rivers, are the markets for the sale of farming productions; consequently, but a small proportion of the land can have the advantage of contiguity. The prices also of grain and stock are below the English ones; of which the lower price of land in the United States, is both the cause and the effect.

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The Hessian fly (as it is called), which has been so destructive to the young wheat in autumn, may be avoided by good culture and late sowing; indeed an agricultural friend, (G. Clymer, esq. President of the Philadelphia Bank,) whose knowledge of the country is of longer standing than mine, assured me that it has been of great service to the farmers, by inducing them to bestow on their land an extra portion of tillage and manure.

The moth-fly is a more troublesome insect, especially in the States of Maryland and Virginia. In some seasons it devours the wheat while in the stack. The best remedy for this is the thrashing-mill.

Although the climate of the United States is more subject to extremes than that of England, it is in many respects more favourable for agricultural operations. At the time of harvest, as I before mentioned, the weather is generally fine. Thunder-storms and heavy showers frequently occur in summer, but they are almost invariably succeeded by fine weather in less than twenty-four hours.

The extirpation of weeds by the plough is much facilitated by the powerful heat of the sun; and as the grain ripens in July, a crop of turnips, or buck-wheat, can be raised on the wheat-stubble the same season.

Maize, or Indian corn, is a useful addition to the crops of the American farmer. It is excellent food for hogs, horses, and poultry; the meal is esteemed superior to oatmeal for culinary uses; and the tops, (the stems of the male flowers,) are cut and dried for fodder.

Plaster or gypsum, as a manure, is an invaluable acquisition to the United States. The small quantity of a bushel of ground plaster to the acre, which costs half a dollar, when strewed on clover, will generally double or treble the produce. By the aid of this manure, lands worn out with repeated corn-crops and bad tillage, may be speedily and cheaply renovated.

The parochial payments, consisting of the county rate, poor's rate, and a contribution of money or labour for repairs of roads, amount to about six-pence sterling per acre. The expences of government are all paid by the duties on imported goods; and in this country the farmer is free from taxes and from tythes: here are no test-laws as a stigma on the religious tenets of one part of the community; nor is the elective franchise withheld from another part. All sects are on

an equal footing, and all live in amity with each-other.

It must however be admitted, that political bigotry has been, and in some measure still is, too prevalent in this country. The present President of the United States has exercised his power with the utmost moderation; but in 1798, when the other party was predominant, the political intolerance of those times formed a counterpart with the associations against levellers in England. Happily, both nations have recovered their senses. May no future insatiable enmity embroil them with each other!

W. BAKWELL.

Fatland Ford, Pennsylvania,
February 2, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING attended the annual meeting of the charity-children at St. Paul's, on the 28th of last month, I can hardly find words to express how highly I was gratified, as well with the spectacle of upwards of six thousand poor children clothed, maintained and educated at the public expence, as with the astonishing effect produced by the union of sounds from so many voices, chanting the praises of their great Creator.

I should not, however, have troubled you with this, were it not at the same time to transmit some observations I made whilst there, in the hope, that by communicating them to the public through your widely-extended miscellany, they may be attended to by those concerned, and the effect of the whole improved to the greatest degree possible.

As I was there pretty early, and before many of the children had taken their places, the first observation I made was that, notwithstanding the immense theatre erected and provision made, there was yet hardly sufficient room to accommodate the whole of the different schools; many of the children finding a difficulty in seating themselves, and, when settled, were much crowded. Owing to this probably it was, that some few were occasionally had down to the school-mistresses below, to be plied with smelling-bottles to be kept from fainting. And this would perhaps have happened to a much greater degree, had not the day been as favourable as possibly could have been for the purpose, without either rain or extreme heat.

As each school must doubtless be made acquainted

acquainted with the number of seats allotted to it, this inconvenience might certainly be remedied, by leaving as many of the younger children behind, (whose voices can hardly be expected to add much to the general effect,) as may enable the remainder to be well accommodated.

My next observation was upon the choir of St. Paul's, which sang alone in the Te Deum and Jubilate, and in the greater part of the Coronation-Anthem and Hallelujah from the Messiah, and which appeared to me to be much too weak for that occasion, especially after the charity-children had added their voices in the two latter; contrasted to the immense force of which the choir seemed as it were annihilated; scarcely any thing but the organ (at least where I sat) being to be heard. Surely upon so great an occasion as this may justly be reckoned, the choirs of the Chapel Royal and Westminster Abbey might be requested to lend their assistance, as at the Festival for the Sons of the Clergy, with which aid the contrast would not be carried to such an extreme, as must be the case with a single choir opposed to such a force.

My third observation was upon the performance of the charity-children themselves, whose extreme steadiness and accuracy was astonishing, and did the highest credit as well to themselves, as to the persons that had instructed them. In, however, the beginning of the 100th psalm, with which the service commenced, the effect was not so great as I had expected, owing probably to a want of courage in many of the children, which might prevent their putting out their voices so much as they did in the latter verses. But in the 113th Psalm, before the Sermon, they made ample amends, as nothing, I think, could exceed the wonderful and striking effect occasioned by the transition from the full chorus, to the voices of the girls alone on one side, and thence again to the full chorus, as was also the case in the Hallelujah succeeding it. The cathedral responses and amens too were very accurately performed by them, and well in time. I cannot, however, help thinking, but that, in the Coronation-Anthem, and Hallelujah chorus from the Messiah, a considerable improvement in the effect may yet be made, by a different arrangement of the air, or tune, in the parts where the children join, by not merely taking the treble notes, to which the melody is by

no means confined. For when the composer thus formed his score, he naturally supposed that the different voices would in general be pretty equally arranged, and that therefore it would be of little consequence whether the principal air was in the treble or any other part. Could he however have foreseen that, upon some future occasions, there would be about two thousand trebles, (supposing only a third part of the children to sing in these chorusses,) to about three or four tenors and basses, or had the present annual meeting and performance been instituted in his time, he would undoubtedly in the full chorus have thrown the air as much as possible into that part, which cannot so justly be said to predominate over the others, as to drown and annihilate them. My principal allusion is to the first three bars of the last movement of the Coronation-Anthem, "God save the King," &c. and the same as repeated towards the end, which as a loyal exclamation in unison, appears striking enough, but can hardly be called singing, being nearly all upon one note. As, therefore, the air is here evidently sung by the counter-tenors and tenors, supported by the violins in the octave above, I should propose in these three bars, the boys taking the counter-tenor part, and the girls the tenor in the octave above, or in unison with the second violin part. And this, being in fact but one bar three times repeated, need not startle those who with great reason object to the children being taught to sing in parts, to which I would make this the sole exception. In like manner, as at the repetition of the same words in the key of A at the 17th bar, the principal air is in the tenor part; I would have the children taught to sing that part in the octave above, instead of the proper treble part, as being likely to produce a more striking effect.

In other parts of the Coronation-Anthem, and in the Hallelujah chorus, similar improvements may be made, by selecting such parts from the score, as have most air or time in them, for the children to sing, either in unison or in the octave above, as may best suit their voices.

I have yet a fourth observation to mention which I made, viz. the want of an organ of more power in the bass to qualify the prodigious strength of treble; although Mr. Attwood, by his full and judicious accompaniment, made the most that he could of that, (upon all other occasions

casions as it may be reckoned,) compleat and noble instrument. Indeed, since these annual meetings have been established, one cannot but lament that the proposal of Mr. Renatus Harris, mentioned in the 552d number of the *Spectator*, of erecting an organ of the greatest powers and dimensions over the great west door of the cathedral, has not since been carried into execution. The present organ, however, might be enlarged for this occasion, by the exchange of the trumpet stop for one of more power than the present, and addition of a double trumpet bass, with likewise (if room should be found,) a clarion, or octave trumpet. With these powerful reed stops, and additional voices proposed, there would be something considerable left when the childrens' voices cease in the Coronation Anthem, &c. and in the full chorus the great force of the trebles would be qualified and contrasted by a bass bearing some proportion to it, and a grandeur would be given to the whole, which would wonderfully improve the general effect. Should however the additions to the organ here proposed, be not found practicable or expedient, then perhaps one or two bass trombones, used merely when all the children sing, might answer the purpose.

I cannot conclude without paying my small tribute of approbation to Mr. Page, as well for the very great pains he must have taken, and time he must have bestowed, in preparing the children at the different schools so as to enable them to perform by ear, and without the least knowledge of the science, with such great accuracy and precision; as for his clear, distinct, and animated manner of conducting so large an assemblage of voices, actuated as it were by one mind; thereby producing an effect that is probably not equalled in Europe.

Your's, &c.
M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG the favour of you to insert the following, as I flatter myself it will prove of general service. It is a little contrivance, costing a mere trifle, which is attached to a two or four-wheeled carriage, for the purpose of impeding the accelerated velocity of the vehicle down hills, or when the horses run away. A bar of iron with two steel shoes to its ends is attached, under the futchels or shafts, the shoes facing and fitting the wheels, so that when the contrivance is to be

used, the coachman puts his foot on a pedal, and in an instant the two shoes rub violently against the wheels, not locking them (which by the way is the best method that can be devised for tearing the strongest wheel to pieces,) but producing on the tire or iron rim of the wheel a friction that I venture to affirm is sufficient to stop the most unruly horses, even when attempting to run away down hill.

I feel justified in recommending this simple devise from two years' experience of its effect, down some of the steepest hills in the Isle of Wight, and should it but prove the means of preventing one accident, now when every body will be thinking of their country excursions, I shall feel ample compensation for any trouble I may have taken in bringing it about, and making it public.

There is a yellow sociable at Tattersall's at present, which your mechanical friends would perhaps after this description like to see; though it, being the first to which the bar was fixed, is certainly not so simple as I could have wished.

Your's, &c.

D. F. WALKER.

May 25,
5 *Gloster-street, Portman-square.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Number for April last, p. 225, I have perused with great pleasure Mr. W. Marshall's paper on the excellence of Handel. It has not yet been in my power to make such research into the particular methods by which Handel obtained the words of his Oratorios, being too fully occupied in the musical analysis of those grand compositions. I shall, however, be happy to contribute a few remarks on such beauties of expression, as the union of poetry and music in those works present to the feelings of all who have a true taste for harmony in the most extensive signification of the term.

It has often occurred to my mind, that a regular criticism on the excellencies of Handel, associated with their chronological order in the Sacred Scriptures, would have a powerful effect in heightening their energies to the auditor, and of impressing their succession on the memory.

For this purpose I send you a specimen of my design in some remarks on the Oratorio of Joseph, which is the first in order of time, being the only one selected by Handel from the book of Genesis.

The overture of this Oratorio, like that of the Messiah, is composed in E minor; a key for which Handel seems to have had

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some partiality, when the idea of mournful firmness was to be expressed: witness his "Total Eclipse," in Samson, "Behold and See," in the Messiah, and the first air in this Oratorio, which is in the same key to the following words:

"Be calm, my soul, nor faint beneath
Affliction's galling chains;
When crown'd with conscious Virtue's wreath,
The shackled captive reigns."

The symphony to this air is of that first species of the sublime, which arises from the employment of all instruments in octaves or unisons according to Dr. Crotch's classification in his *Specimens* just published.

Joseph then, supposed to be alone in prison, continues in the following accompanied recitative:

"But wherefore thus? whence, Heav'n, these
bitter bonds;
Are these the just rewards of stubborn virtue?
Down, down, proud heart,
Nor blindly question the behest of Heav'n!
These chastisements are just; for some wise
end
Are all the partial ills allotted Man."

The former air is again repeated.

Phanor, the name given to the chief butler of Pharaoh in this drama, (see Genesis xli, 9), then enters and informs Joseph of the king's demand for an interpreter; on which Joseph addresses the Almighty in the following fine air in E flat major, composed for a counter tenor voice:

"Come, divine inspirer, come,
Make my humble breast thy home;
Draw the curtain from mine eye,
And present place futurity."

Joseph being introduced to Pharaoh, the Egyptians perform a chorus of invocation in G minor; of which the contrast between the *staccato* of the instrumental accompaniments and the *tenute* of the vocal parts is well supported:

"O God of Joseph, gracious shed
Thy spirit on thy servant's head;
That to the king he may reveal
The truth's his mystic dreams conceal."

After the interpretation of Pharaoh's dream, and the new name of Zaphnath-Paaneh, (explained by some, *Revealer of Secrets*, by others, *Saviour of the World*) a spirited chorus in C major occurs, of which the *cessures* and harmonic accents are particularly correct:

"Joyful | sounds! melodious | strains,
Health to | Egypt is the | theme!
Zaphnath | rules and Pharaoh | reigns—
Happy | nation! bliss su | preme!"

The remainder of the first act is occupied with the loves of Asenath and Joseph, the march to the temple, and their subsequent nuptials.

The last air is for a base voice in D major accompanied by the trumpet:

"Since the race of time began,
Since the birth-day of the sun;
Ne'er was so much wisdom found,
With such matchless beauty crown'd."

A chorus in continuation of the same subject concludes the act:

"Swift our numbers, swiftly roll,
Waft the news from pole to pole;
Asenath with Zaphnath's join'd!
Joy and peace to all mankind!"

The second act opens with a chorus in E minor of two movements each, containing two excellent subdivisions which shew the hand of a great master:

"Hail, thou youth by Heav'n belov'd,
Now thy wondrous wisdom's prov'd;
Zaphnath Egypt's fate foresaw,
And snatch'd her from the famine's jaw."

After the song by Phanor, "Our fruits, while yet in blossom, die, &c." and the chorus, "Blest be the Man," &c. which follows, must be well known to all who have heard it as introduced by Dr. Arnold in *Redemption*.

It would require not only more space than a periodical publication can admit, but also musical examples, to shew the merit of Simeon's soliloquy in prison; his examination by Joseph; the first interview with Benjamin, and the invitation to the eleven brethren, as taken from Genesis, xliii, 16. But the master-piece of this oratorio is the final chorus of the second act. Those who remember its effect in Westminster Abbey, can best appreciate its merits, and Mr. Shield has recorded its final movement in his *Introduction to Harmony*:

"O God! who in thy heav'nly hand
Dost hold the hearts of mighty kings;
O take thy Jacob, and his land,
Beneath the shadow of thy wings.
Thou know'st our wants before our prayer,
O let us not confounded be;
Thy tender mercies let us share,
O Lord, we trust alone in thee!"

The splendor of this divine chorus rather throws the last act into a partial obscurity, yet the air by Asenath; "Prophetic raptures," in D major; the popular duet, "What's sweeter than the new-blown rose," together with the various interspersed recitatives, which develop the history of Joseph, are all specimens of the composer's talents.

The whole terminates with the anthem in D:

"We will rejoice in thy salvation, and triumph in the name of the Lord our God. Hallelujah."

This short sketch of the principal beauties of Joseph, is submitted to the judgment of the lovers of Handel, as a specimen of an investigation into that expressive union of music and poetry which contributes to the heightening of both.

A more remote object also may be obtained from the enquiry: in such a classification of the principal airs and chorusses as the present criticisms will form, a very clear view will be given, how far Handel did or did not consider the choice of key as essential to the character of the piece. Even in this short analysis, the firm and composed melancholy in the key of E minor has been mentioned, and the brilliant effects of D major have not passed unnoticed. My present numerous avocations will not justify a hasty promise, but it is my wish to continue this series regularly through the Scripture History, as it is found in the works of Handel.

If, for the sake of technical memory, we might give this particular oratorio one decided term to express its general character, it seems to require no better than that of RESIGNATION.

Kensington
Gravel Pits.

Your's, &c.
J. W. CALCOTT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING lately met with Doctor Franklin's Life, to which his will is annexed, my curiosity has been much excited relative to 2,000*l.* bequeathed in a codicil to the said will, 1,000*l.* to the citizens of Boston, and 1,000*l.* to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, to be let out at interest at five per cent. in different sums, to such young artificers under the age of twenty-five, as had served an apprenticeship in the said towns, and were married. If any person can gratify my desire to know whether the said legacies are appropriated agreeable to the patriot's will, through your justly admired miscellaneous collection, he will much oblige your constant reader.

T.

Dublin, February 22, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT must certainly be matter of gratification to the philanthropist, that, notwithstanding the animosity of parties,

and the exterminating conflict of notions, there are yet those among men whose aim is the happiness and the preservation of their species. Your Correspondent, *Common Sense*, in his communication of last month, has made known an easy method of escaping from a house when on fire; and for which, I may venture to say, that no one of your readers will refuse him their commendation, or feel less than grateful.

Permit me, Sir, through the same medium, to make a few remarks on the probability of still further lessening those dangers to which our lives are daily exposed.

"For, to know

That which before us lies in daily life
Is the prime wisdom: what is more, is fame,
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence,
And renders us in things that most concern,
Unpractised, unprepared, and still to seek."

People who do not consider how much their peace and safety depends on little things, will hardly be prevailed on to care about the security of their doors and windows, stoves, &c.; but I would particularly recommend every master or mistress of a family to accustom themselves to arrange and secure their effects in such a manner, that in case of those too common and dreadful alarms, their lives and valuables might be better preserved from the hands of midnight robbers, or the ravages of fire; for it is more than probable, that when such calamities befall us, the perturbation of our spirits, and the want of time, will be fatal to our safety: How many valuable lives might have been saved by the precaution of sleeping in rooms which are favourable to escape in such an emergency as is produced by fire, by the aid of a rope, or the alarm of a rattle!—On keeping the window free from the blockade of chairs, tables, flower-pots, &c. much of our safety depends. I have always thought that a window is generally preferable to any other part to escape from, when our danger is pressing, because from this part of the house we are conveyed at once into the street; but, in cases of midnight alarms by fire, by the time lost in attempts to unlock and unbolt doors, to descend stairs, and pass through passages, we may fairly conclude many a person has died the most terrible of all deaths!

Dreadful as the alternative must be, I am yet inclined to believe that a leap from a window is often preferable to the more certain destruction by suffocation and fire; and though our neighbours should neglect to strew their beds to receive

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ceive us, the person in distress might immediately take his leap on throwing out his own, and in some measure break the effects of his fall by holding his breath at the same instant.

But perhaps a few hints, calculated to prevent the necessity of such risks, may be still more acceptable:—Among those fires which are fatal to our lives, none are more to be dreaded than those which happen or originate in our chambers. Here it is that in a few minutes we are enveloped in flames, every thing about us is combustible, and tends to hasten the horrid catastrophe. But whether the accident originates from the carelessness of a servant, a child, or a parent, a little forethought, or the following simple precaution, might have prevented it: for it is only by securing the candle in a *lanthorn* that I can at any time trust my elder girl to put the younger children to bed, without the dread of having the bed-clothes or curtains set on fire, a circumstance so very frequent and fatal, but which could not happen, did we but accustom ourselves to take a light into a bed-room only when inclosed in a lamp or *lanthorn*. And if the light were to remain in the chimney corner all night, our security and advantage would still be increased, and the air of the chamber would not be injured, which might be the case if the lamp had been suspended in the middle of the room.

There are some people who say they cannot sleep in a dark room, and others find themselves restless because there is a light: but both may become agreeable by habit. Those who are accustomed to the latter would certainly have the advantage in case of an accident. If a fire broke out in any part of the house, their clothes, their children, and their valuables, are immediately in view, and consequently their embarrassment would be considerably lessened.

Among other important aids to humanity, we may reckon Dr. Cogan's late improved drag, for the speedily raising human bodies from under water; and Mr. Daniel's life-preserver, which prevents the ship-wrecked mariner from sinking. The Humane Society have likewise done much to preserve us from death; and when the nation shall be led sufficiently to appreciate its character, and the importance of this excellent institution, we may expect a proportionate share of benefit by the extension and improvement of such plans.

Many thousands of those papers which

acquaint us with the mode of recovering persons apparently dead, have been distributed in different parts, and many thousands more are still wanted for the same purpose: and I have often thought that considerable benefit might be derived from painted inscriptions or instructions of this kind being placed near turnpike gates, bathing-places, and near the bridges of London, Blackfriars, and Westminster. I believe that, to the honour of humanity, it may be said, that few persons who attempt to rescue their fellow-creatures from perilous situations, feel any other impulse at the moment than that of commiseration, or genuine benevolence: and yet no one will deny that the rewards held out and distributed by the Humane Society have been very salutary and proper? Why, then, should not the same honours and rewards be in reserve for those who rescue others from a death which we all contemplate with so much horror? Surely the *fire* element is not less cruel in his dominion over us, than that of water. The melancholy relations which we every day hear, or read of, ought to have roused us to the consideration of this subject.

The conflagration at Westminster, which was so fatal to the house and inmates of my friend Mr. J. Storr, as well as one, of much later occurrence, in Upper Norton-street, have the most serious part of their calamity to attribute to the difficulty of procuring *fire-ladders*; and, to prevent in future the loss of lives by this kind of neglect, I would recommend the expediency of increasing the number of ladders, and particularly the number of keys which secure them in the places where they are kept. And as fires generally happen in the night, when the most assistance is wanted, and least is to be had, to help those who have not the opportunity of self-preservation, every means should be devised, and every watchman and turnpikeman should be in possession of a key to the highest fire ladder. The parish watchhouse, to which people generally run for aid, is very often situated too far from the spot which is the scene of distress, and it too often happens that, in the confusion either the watchhouse, the key, or the ladder, is not to be found in time.

Light-made fire-ladders, which can be speedily procured, must, in many cases, be the easiest mode of escape; as those apertures for our windows, which builders seein, for the sake of uniformity, to place exactly over each other in the different

stories, are extremely unfavourable to persons on the higher floors; for, if the fire broke out under them, that which prevented their descent by the staircase, would, in all probability, prevent their escape by a rope from their window, as, in either case, they must pass through the flames. Many persons who have been found burnt to death, have shown themselves, at different intervals, at their window; but not finding assistance at hand, and not being able to bear the heat and smoke which ascended from the windows under them, have been compelled to retire, and fall victims to the devouring flames.

May 25, 1807. J. M. FLINDALL.

For the Monthly Magazine.
ENQUIRER.—No. XXII.

WHO WAS SESOSTRIS?

THE earliest and most conspicuous Greek account of Sesostris is that which occurs in the second book of Herodotus, an historian who flourished about four hundred and fifty years before Christ. A second account occurs in the first book of Diodorus Siculus, who flourished about four hundred years later than Herodotus, under the emperor Augustus. Except in these two accounts, no details of the life and deeds of Sesostris have been given by the classical historians; although incidental mention of him, as the first great conqueror, is frequent. So that an examination of these two accounts will suffice to bring forwards what is supposed to be known concerning him.

I. Herodotus states (Euterpe, 101) that, after Mæris, who built a new porch to the temple of Vulcan, and who also built vast pyramids in Ægypt, flourished Sesostris.

"This Sesostris (continues Herodotus, II. 102), as the priests tell us, was the first, who, in long boats, sallied from the Arabic Gulf to overturn the settlers on the Red Sea. Proceeding further, he came to a frith unnavigable from its shallows. Thence returning to Ægypt, according to the records of the priests, and raising a numerous army, he overspread the continent and overturned all the impeding nations. As many of them as he found brave, and desirous of liberty, among those he set up pillars, indicating by letters his name and country, and how he had subverted them by power. But, where he took their towns combatless and welcomely, on the pillars he inscribed the same things as where he had found the people manly, but added the private

parts of a woman to indicate their cowardice."

Herodotus proceeds to say that Sesostris passed from Syria into Europe, subduing Scythians and Thracians (Euterpe, 103); and that he left a colony on the river Phasis, as he returned. "The Ægyptians maintain (adds Herodotus, 104) that the Colchians descend from these troops of Sesostris; and this I can believe, as they have black complexions and woolly hair, and practice circumcision, a rite peculiar to the Colchians, Ægyptians, and the Æthiopians. The Phœnicians and Syrians of Palæstine confess to have received this practice from the Ægyptians." The Colchians (he says further, 105) manufacture such linen as the Ægyptians.

"Of the pillars which in the conquered districts Sesostris, the king of Ægypt, erected, not many appear to remain. In the Syrian Palæstine I myself (affirms Herodotus, II. 106) have seen some extant, inscribed both with letters and with the private parts of a woman." He adds that in Ionia, near Ephesus, was thought to exist a statue of Sesostris, but that others called it a statue of Memnon.

"This Ægyptian Sesostris being returned (continues our historian, II. 107) and bringing with him many men of the subverted nations, he was invited, the priests say, at the Pelusian Daphne, by a brother whom he had put over Ægypt, he and his family to a feast. The house was surrounded with combustibles, and set on fire: which when Sesostris discovered, he deliberated with his wife on the means of escape; and with her consent used two of their children as stepping-stones athwart the burning pyre. These two children being sacrificed, the rest were saved with their father."

"Sesostris being returned into Ægypt (Euterpe, 108) took vengeance on his brother. Of the many captives brought home he made this use: they had to drag stones of immense length for the temple of Vulcan, and were compelled to dig at those ditches with which Ægypt is intersected."

"Thus was Ægypt regularly divided (Euterpe, 109), and a square plot of ground was assigned by this king to each Ægyptian, and a quit-rent was imposed to be paid yearly: and if any suffered by the falling short of the inundation of the Nile, he might certify it to the king, and the king sent commissioners to measure the dry land, and to abate the tax upon it; hence arose geometry."

"Only this king of Ægypt (Euterpe, 110)

110) could master Æthiopia. He left a monument before the temple of Vulcan, two stone statues of thirty cubits, representing himself and wife, and four stone statues of twenty cubits representing his children.

"Sesostris was succeeded (Euterpe, 111) by a son, Pheron, who lost his sight."

Here is all, concerning Sesostris, that Herodotus has related. This historian, if credulous, is always a faithful reporter. His opportunities of information were comprehensive, having travelled into Ægypt and Syria, and consulted on the spot the archives of several temples. The great revolution of a Babylonian conquest of Palestine having intervened between the times of Sesostris, and Herodotus, much definite evidence must have been abolished, and reduced to vague tradition. His testimony however may be accepted as in the main satisfactory: only it remains improbable that the son of a judge, or petty king, of Ægypt, should have extended his conquests so far northwards, as to make war with the Thracians, and to leave a colony at Colchis on the Euxine.

II. Diodorus Siculus states (I. 34) that Sesostris was also called Sesosis: that he was educated with those of his own age to military exercises, and was sent by his father with an army into Arabia; that he was distinguished for an hereditary piety to Vulcan; and that he divided his country into *nomes*, or tribes, or provinces, and appointed prefects over each. He next made an expedition into Libya: and then into Æthiopia, where he imposed a tribute of ivory and gold. At length, influenced by his daughter Athyrte, he undertook the conquest of Asia and of the world. Diodorus makes these conquests extend to the Ganges and the Tanais: from Babylon his Sesostris brings captives who found the Babylon of the Ægyptians, who build temples without number, who dig canals and reservoirs, and who fortify Ægypt by a great wall against the Syrians and Arabs. Sesostris also constructs an ark, or floating temple, two hundred and eighty cubits long, gilt without and silvered within. He erects two obelisks inscribed with the list of his provinces and his taxes. He employs noble captives to carry his palanquin. Being at his brother's house, an attempt was made to destroy it by fire; Sesostris commemorated his escape by erecting statues before the temple of Vulcan at Memphis. In the thirty-third year of his reign he became blind: after

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which he killed himself. He was succeeded by a son, who assumed the same name, and lost his sight like his father.

This account of Diodorus is partly transcribed from Herodotus, and partly derived, it should seem, from Ctesias, who is quoted (I. 36), and to whom the marvellous particulars apparently belong. There was a Ctesias of Cnidus captured by the Persians, who became physician to Artaxerxes Memnon: and, about the time of Alexander's expedition into Asia, a work was circulated under the name of this Ctesias, which treated of Persian and Indian geography and history. The work ascribed to Ctesias has not descended to us entire; but from the copious extracts preserved by Photius, it may be pronounced an European forgery: so widely does it differ from what a resident at the Babylonian court must have had to communicate. Diodorus himself lived too late to be an authority: his want of criticism saps the trust-worthiness even of the testimony which he only repeats.

After condensing and combining these two statements, and dismissing what is marvellous, inconsistent or otherwise improbable, it may be presumed that Sesostris, or Sesosis, originated near Memphis, probably on the eastern bank of the Nile, which was called the land of Goshen, as his brother resided there: that he passed the Red Sea, explored its further coast, returned among his own people, and at the head of an army of rebel slaves (*γλιχομανοι περι της ελευθερίας*) conquered Palestine, and divided his jurisdiction into *nomes*, or tribes: that he set up pillars in memory of his success, which remained when Herodotus wrote: that he was distinguished for piety to Vulcan, and for a long reign.

It is remarkable that all these particulars should be true of the Jewish chieftain Joshua. In concert with Caleb (Numbers, xiv. 6) he went to explore those countries beyond the Red Sea, to the conquest of which he guided his followers; when, as the poet expresses it (Exodus, xiv. 12) "the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea upon the dry land; and the waters were a bulwark to them on the right and on the left." He divided his conquests with geographical superstation (Joshua, xviii. 10) into *nomes*, or tribes. Pillars, those probably which Herodotus saw, were erected (Joshua, vi. 20) by Joshua in Gilgal. The symbols described by Herodotus are the more likely to have been traced on the columns of Joshua; as a marked attention was

shown to the harlot Rahab (Joshua vi. 25) for her services to the conqueror of Canaan. By Vulcan, Herodotus often means Jehovah; he calls Sethos, or Hekzekiah, a priest of Vulcan. Vulcan was the god of fire; and Herodotus, in common with other heathens, supposed that the shekinah, or holy fire, which, in the temples of Jehovah, was kept burning at the altar, and into which incense was thrown, was the proper and real object of adoration in a sect which tolerated no images: he mistook a rite of worship, an emblem perhaps, for the Being worshipped.

At one hundred and ten years of age Joshua (xxiv. 29) is stated to have died; previous to which it is not unlikely that he may have incurred the calamity of blindness: but this circumstance, although stated by Diodorus, is not vouched either by the Jewish Scriptures, or by Herodotus.

These coincidences of adventure are too peculiar, and of too extraordinary a kind, to have befallen several individuals; it is most rational therefore to suppose that the history of Joshua is the basis of all that has been related concerning Sesostris. The reputation of his victories might easily travel to Greece in such a form, as to give rise to the extant exaggerated misrepresentations.

By admitting the identity of Joshua and Sesostris a copious stock of illustra-

tion is acquired for the early books of Scripture; an obscure period of human events becomes distinctly luminous; an inconsistent portion of the Egyptian annals acquires certainty, simplicity and chronological precision; the student has fewer facts to remember; the sceptic fewer about which to doubt.

The testimony of Herodotus relative to the personal resemblance between the Colchians and the Egyptians implies that the troops of Sesostris had black complexions and woolly hair: it must therefore be inferred that the followers of Moses, the conquerors of Canaan, the depositaries of the decalogue, the progenitors of the Jewish kings and prophets, were negroes.

There is a chasm in the narrative of the book of Joshua, preceding the commencement of the twenty-third chapter: which affords an ample pretext for supposing him, during that interval, to have visited and displaced his brother, and to have made expeditions into Libya and Ethiopia: and to have ameliorated the agrarian legislation of Egypt, as is narrated by Herodotus. It justifies the predilection of Moses, and exalts the character of Joshua, to observe that the natural ascendancy of his courage and his intellect was recognized along the Nile, as along the Jordan.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

DR. JOHN DOUGLAS,
LATE LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY, D. D.
F. R. S. A. S. &c. &c.

“*Omnibus qui patriam conservaverint, adjuverint, auxerint, certus est in cælo & definitus locus, ubi beati ævo sempiterno fruuntur.*”
Cic. Som. Scip.

DOCTOR John Douglas, distinguished more than half a century, for learning and science, was a native of Scotland. It would be easy, from his country, and still more from his name, to arrogate all the lustre of high birth, and develop all the pride of genealogy. A recurrence to the days of chivalry, a display of valorous ancestors “clad in complete steel,” and an alliance with the Scottish kings, would be admirably calculated to fascinate the wayward reader, or conceal the penury of biography under an affectation of unavailing pomp and useless grandeur. But these false and adventitious aids are not wanting on the present occasion: it is unnecessary to put in any pretended

claims on the score of birth, when a man has been ennobled both by nature and education.*

The subject of this biographical sketch was born in 1721. We are unacquainted with the precise spot in which he first drew his breath; but it was undoubtedly to the north of the Tweed. His parents, who moved in a humble sphere, migrated

* It may not be unnecessary, however, to observe in this place, that, since writing the above, we have learned that the bishop's grandfather was a younger brother of Douglas of Talliquilly, in the South of Scotland, and the immediate predecessor of Bishop Burnet, in the living of Salton, in East Lothian. But whoever is acquainted with Scotland, must know that nothing is more customary than claims of this sort; and even the incidental circumstance of being of the same name as a man of rank, formerly carried along with it a certain ennobling quality, that tended not a little to flatter the vanity of the fortunate possessor.

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from Pettenwien, in the county of Fife, in quest of independence; and, if we mistake not greatly, resided during many years in Cockspur-street, where they kept the British coffee-house. On their demise, or removal, this establishment was carried on under the superintendence of a daughter.

To a Scotchman, there is something irresistibly inviking in the name of an institution, originally endowed in a foreign land by one of his own kings; and accordingly it was to Baliol College, Oxford, that Mr. Douglas repaired, after the usual prefatory studies, which are said to have originated at the grammar-school of Dunbar. There are in this College a certain number of exhibitions, to which the University of Glasgow may appoint; and we at one period were led to suppose, from a variety of circumstances, that one of these had been thus granted. We have been assured, however, from undoubted authority, that the nomination originated not in Scotland, but at Oxford, in consequence of a lapse, or neglect.*

On a recurrence to a copy of the Register, we find that Mr. Douglas obtained the degree of M. A. October 14, 1743, when he was twenty-two years of age. It was not until a distant period that he aspired to higher honours, which shall be noticed in due time.

Having been intended for the church, the student in divinity now applied himself with indefatigable attention to acquire a sufficient knowledge of theology; how far he succeeded on this occasion, those acquainted with his life and conversation can best tell. As no fairy prospects of preferment opened to his fascinated eyes, and no visionary canonical vistas seemed to be cut into crosiers, and other emblems of episcopacy, after the manner of that day, Mr. Douglas thought proper to search for a livelihood in another country. Accordingly, soon after he had taken orders, he was appointed one of the chaplains to the army,† and

was present in that capacity at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745. A colonel, who was his namesake, and perhaps also a relation, asked him, on this occasion, if he, who was "also a Douglas," did not mean to make a charge with the regiment? But his ardour could not display itself on this occasion, even if his clerical functions would have permitted; for he was entrusted with all the most valuable property of the officers with whom he was acquainted, accompanied with injunctions to dispose of it according to certain directions, in the event of their not surviving that day.

Among those gallant men who perished in this action, was a gentleman named Lort, a major in the Welsh Fusileers, whose son carried a pair of colours in the same regiment, which suffered more than any other at the beginning of the action. The father, anxious for the honour of his child, who had never been engaged before, narrowly watched his behaviour, and, observing him to bend his head a little at the first discharge, which proved a very dreadful one, exclaimed, "Young man, if I survive this day, I will bring you to a court martial for that!" The youth behaved with distinguished gallantry throughout the remainder of the engagement, but the father fell a few minutes afterwards. It is hoped the introduction of this anecdote will be pardoned even in the life of a bishop, in favour of the memory of a brave man.

Soon after this memorable event, Mr. Douglas returned from the Continent, and, after spending some little time at Baliol College, he was ordained a priest; for he had hitherto only been in deacon's orders. So little patronage did he enjoy at this period, that we find him for many years drudging as a humble curate, first at Tilchurst, near Reading in Berkshire, and afterwards at Dunstew, in the county of Oxford.

While performing his duties with exemplary patience and decorum in the latter of these parishes, a new career was opened to his ambition, by means of the Earl of Bath. This nobleman, better known as William Pulteney, and for a long period one of the first orators of the House of Commons, after the toils of a long opposition, had at length tasted of the sweets of power, and the *lethean* draught had the same effect on him as on many other pretenders to public virtue, both before and since: he had forgotten all his promises in favour of liberty, and the people! His only child, Lord Pulteney, was

* It appears, from a paper drawn up by the bishop's son, that Dr. Douglas, in 1736, was first entered a commoner of St. Mary Hall, and remained there until 1738, when he removed to Baliol College, on being elected an exhibitor, on Bishop Warner's foundation.

† He occupied this situation in the third regiment of foot-guards. Anterior to this, he had visited both France and Flanders, chiefly with a view of acquiring a facility in the French language,

at once the hope and the solace of his declining years, and he had been for some time looking about for a proper tutor to accompany him in his travels. The talents, the acquirements, the character, and the good conduct, of the subject of this memoir, pointed him out as a proper person to fill such a post: he accordingly accompanied this young nobleman, during a tour of considerable extent, throughout the principal countries in Europe*.

* After accompanying his pupil through various parts of the continent, Dr. Douglas quitted his charge, and returned to England. The death of this young nobleman, which happened on the 12th of February, 1763, severely afflicted his father. The intelligence of that event was conveyed to him by Dr. Douglas, and the communication of it was attended with very melancholy circumstances. Having served some campaigns in Portugal, Lord Pulteney was proceeding on his return through Spain, when he was seized with a fever, and died at Madrid, there being no assistance to be procured but that of an ignorant Irish physician. On the day when the intelligence of this unhappy event reached Lord Bath's house, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Bristol, and Dr. Douglas, had met there to dine with his lordship, and congratulate him upon the prospect of his son's return. Lord Bath being accidentally detained at the House of Lords, did not arrive until they had all assembled; and whilst they waited for him, the dispatch was received. They were all very much interested both for the father and son, and agreed not to disclose the news until the evening. Lord Bath talked of nothing during the dinner but of his son, of his long absence, and of the pleasure he should have in seeing him settled at home, and married; an event exceedingly desirable to so fond a father, with such a title and estate, and no other child to inherit them.

When the servants were withdrawn, his lordship filled out a glass of wine to the Bishop of Rochester, who sat next to him, and desired the prelate to drink "to the health of Lord Pulteney, and his safe return." The bishop of Bristol said, with some solemnity, "My Lord, I drink your good health."—"No! no! (said Lord Bath) you are to drink to Lord Pulteney's good health."—"My Lord (rejoined the bishop), I drink to your good health, and may God support you under your afflictions!" Upon which Dr. Douglas, bursting into tears, related the matter. "It was (says Bishop Newton) a moving, melancholy sight, to see that great and good old man in the agonies of grief on so sad and just an occasion, and might have moved those who were less interested about the parties than we were." Lord Pulteney, though

Nor was his reward long deferred, for soon after his return to England, in the autumn of 1749, he obtained two livings in the presentation of the father of his pupil*. In the course of the succeeding year, he received the vicarage of High Ercole, in the same county, and preferments seemed now ready to shower upon him.

But the humble situation of a parish-priest was not exactly suitable to the views or the talents of Mr. Douglas. He had of late participated in all the gaieties of the great world, without sharing in its dissipations, and he now spent part of the winters in the metropolis, while his summer was chiefly divided between Tunbridge and Cheltenham, or wheresoever his noble patrons, to whom he had in some measure become necessary, both by habit and affection, chose to direct his steps.

Celebrity, however, was still wanting, and it was at length obtained, in a new and original manner; for, as Hercules heretofore is supposed to have gone forth in search of monsters, so Mr. Douglas was enabled, by his learning and discernment, to detect impostors, and expose those who wished, by the basest fraud and artifice, to plume themselves at the expence of every thing fair and honourable.

In 1750, commenced the *Lauderian* controversy, he having towards the latter end of that year, published his first literary work, entitled "the Vindication of Milton."

not equal to his father, yet, by having been many years, both at home and abroad, under a most able instructor, an universal scholar, and one of the most intelligent men in the kingdom, had cultivated a naturally good understanding, and would have done honour to his rank.

By means of Lord Bath, Dr. Douglas obtained a canonry of Windsor. This he afterwards exchanged with Dr. Barrington, for a canonry residentiaryship of St. Paul's, which the latter was willing to relinquish, though of greater value, not finding it convenient for his health to live in the residentiary-house, as it had been customary to do.

Dr. Douglas's next preferment was his appointment to the deanry of Windsor. Upon the death of Dr. Edmond Law, in 1787, he was raised to the see of Carlisle, through the recommendation of Lord Lonsdale (to whom it had long been promised), without having the slightest expectations of it.

* The free chapel of Eaton Constantine, and the donative of Uppington, both in Shropshire.

On the 6th of May, 1758, the subject of this article, who by this time had been married and appointed one of the king's chaplains, *proceeded* B. and D.D. In 1762, he was made canon of Windsor, and in the course of the succeeding year he once more refreshed his mind by foreign travels, having accompanied his firm friend and patron, the Earl of Bath, to Spa. On the demise of that nobleman, in 1764, it was found that he had remembered him in his will. The paragraph, in which the Doctor was mentioned with particular respect, at the same time very appositely bequeathed to him the noble library at Bath House, as a legacy. This was redeemed during the life of General Pulteney, for the very inadequate sum of 1,000*l.* and it having reverted once more by will to the original legatee, was afterwards given up a second time, at the request of the late Sir William Pulteney, who also paid 1,000*l.* on the occasion.

As Dr. Douglas did not dislike a town life, he very readily acceded to a proposition, which removed him to St. Paul's, and we now find him as heretofore, busily employed in literary avocations, having undertaken the Introduction, Notes, &c. to Cook's third and last Voyage, which, in many respects, may be considered as a national work. At length, in September, 1787, he received the mitre, having been elected, or in other words, nominated by *conge d'elire*, to the see of Carlisle, on which occasion he succeeded Dr. Edmund Law. He was the fifty-second bishop, reckoning from Athelwolf, or Athelward, in 1133. This mitred preferment is valued, in the king's books, at 530*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$; and is computed at only 2,800*l.* or 3000*l.* per annum.

In 1791, his lordship was translated to the richer see of Salisbury, being supposed to produce the annual revenue of from 3,500*l.* to 3,700*l.* Of this, he was the 87th prelate, reckoning from St. Adhelm, bishop of Sherborn.

This was the last stage of his mortal career, for the good bishop remained attached to the see of Salisbury during the remainder of his life, which was protracted sixteen years longer. He was formerly, at times, afflicted with disease; but of late his health had been better than heretofore. Indeed, he cannot be strictly said to have perished by the intervention of a mortal malady; for, not only was he devoid of any specific complaint, but his faculties remained clear, unclouded, and almost unchanged, to the very

last moment of his existence. Notwithstanding this, at the age of 86, the lamp of life burns dim, and, accordingly, the vital powers were gradually extinguished, rather than forcibly destroyed, on the 18th of May, 1807, when he expired in the arms of his son, the Rev. William Douglas, one of the six canons, and chancellor of Salisbury, on the 18th of May, 1807.

As the bishop of Salisbury was never without a book or a pen in his hand, when alone, it may be readily supposed that he was addicted to literary society, as well as literary disputes. He was, accordingly, a member of the club instituted by Dr. Johnson, and is frequently alluded to by name, in Boswell's *Life of the Lexicographer*. Dr. Douglas has also been twice mentioned by Goldsmith, in his poem of "Retaliation."

As the Life of a literary man ought to conclude with an account of his works, we here subjoin the best list we have been able to compile:

1. Vindication of Milton from the Charge of Plagiarism adduced by Lauderdale, 1750.
2. A Letter on the Criterion of Miracles, 1754, principally intended as an Antidote against Voltaire, Hume, and the Philosophers.
3. An Apology for the Clergy, against the Hutchinsonians, Methodists, &c.
4. The Destruction of the French foretold by Ezekiel, being an Ironical Defence of those he had attacked in the preceding panphlet, 1754 or 1755.
5. An Attack on certain Positions contained in Bower's History of the Popes, &c. 1756.
6. A serious Defence of the Administration, being an Ironical Attack on the Cabinet of that Day, for introducing foreign Troops, 1756.
7. Bower and Tillemont compared, 1757.
8. A full Confutation of Bower's three Defences.
9. The complete and final Detection of Bower.
10. The conduct of a late noble commander (Lord George Sackville, afterwards lord G. Germain), candidly considered. This was a defence of a very unpopular character, not only then, but throughout life, 1759.
11. A Letter to two Great Men, on the appearance of Peace, 1759.
12. A Preace to the Translation of Hooke's Negotiations, 1760.
13. The Sentiments of a Frenchman on the Preliminaries of Peace, 1762.
14. The

14. The Introduction and Notes, to Capt. Cook's Third Voyage.

15. The Anniversary Sermon on the Martyrdom of King Charles, preached before the House of Lords, 1788.

16. The Anniversary Sermon before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1793, &c.

In addition to these, in 1763, he superintended the publication of the *Diary and Letters of Henry Earl of Clarendon*, for which he composed the preface; he also wrote several political papers in the *Public Advertiser*, in 1768, 1769, &c. In 1770 and 1771, his communications bore the signatures of *Tacitus* and *Manlius*. His countryman, Sir John Dalrymple was assisted by him in the arrangement of his manuscripts. Lord Hardwicke also profited by his labours, in respect to the publication of his *Miscellaneous Papers*. His lordship was particularly conversant in modern geography, and it was he who drew up Mr. Herne's Narrative, and finished the Introduction.

The Bishop of Salisbury was twice married; first in September 1752, to Miss Dorothy Pershouse, of Reynold's Hall, near Walsall in Staffordshire, who survived that event only three months. He remained a widower during fifteen years, so it was not until April 1765, that he became united to Miss Elizabeth Rooke, daughter of Henry Brudenell Rooke, esq.

EDWARD KING, Esq.

F. R. S. F. S. A. CAPEL SOD. &c. &c.

THIS learned and venerable gentleman was descended from a Norfolk family of high respectability. His father, who lived to the advanced age of ninety and odd years, married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Thomas Cater, esq. a gentleman of fortune in the before mentioned county, who having no male heir, his name became extinct. Mr. King was the only issue of this marriage. He received the first rudiments of education from Drs. Rullock and Clark, successively deans of Norwich; and, in 1748, was sent to the University of Cambridge, as a fellow-commoner of Clare Hall; where he resided several years, most sedulously prosecuting his academical course, and alike distinguishing himself by the correctness of his moral conduct. He afterwards entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, by which society he was called to the bar, and practised at it, with considerable success, and the promise of fu-

ture eminence in the profession, until the decease of his father, when, coming into the possession of a handsome fortune, he took his leave of Westminster-hall, and devoted himself to the quiet pursuits of learning, which, during the remainder of his days, he cultivated with such order and perseverance.

His first literary performance was, "an *Essay on the English Constitution and Government*," octavo: published in 1767.

In 1773, he published "A Letter addressed to Dr. Hawkesworth, and humbly recommended to the Perusal of the very Learned Deists."

In 1777, he communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an ingenious and very interesting Memoir, on the *Castellated Remains of past Ages*; which was followed by a fuller memoir in 1782. They are both printed in the *Archæologia*, and seventy copies of these memoirs were printed in one quarto volume, under the title of "Observations on Ancient Castles," for the use of his private friends.

In 1780 he published his much admired "Hymns to the Supreme Being, in imitation of the Eastern Songs," 12mo. In 1783, "Proposals for establishing at Sea a marine School, or Seminary for Seamen," octavo.

In 1788, he presented to the religious world his curious and learned "Morsels of Criticism, tending to illustrate some few Passages in the Holy Scriptures, upon Philosophical Principles, and an enlarged View of Things," quarto; to which a Supplement was added in 1800. The public attention was in a very particular manner called to the contents of the former of these volumes, by the author of the *Pursuits of Literature*, on account of some striking interpretations of Prophecy which they exhibited, and which were, several years after the appearance of the *Morsels*, in a remarkable degree confirmed, by the great events which took place in Europe. In 1791, he published "An Imitation of the Prayer of Abel," in the Style of Eastern Poetry; and in 1793, his "Considerations on the Utility of the National Debt," octavo. In 1796, the lovers of antiquarian research were gratified with his elegant "Vestiges of Oxford Castle," folio; and in the same year he presented to the philosophical world his "Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds, both in these Days and in Ancient Times," 4to. Two years afterwards, he sent forth his "Remarks on the Signs of the Times," 4to.

4to. to which a Supplement was added in the following year, which led to the very able "Critical Disquisitions" of the late venerable Bishop Horsley on the eighteenth chapter of Isaiah, addressed in a letter to Mr. King, in which his lordship bestows the following high but well merited eulogium on that gentleman. "I cannot (says the Rt. Rev. prelate) enter upon the subjects, without professing not to yourself, but to the world, how highly I value and esteem your writings, for the variety and depth of erudition, the sagacity and piety which appear in every part of them: but appear not more in them, than in the conversation and the habits of your life, to those who have the happiness, as I have, to enjoy your intimacy and friendship. I must publicly declare that I think you are rendering the best service to the church of God, by turning the attention of believers to the true sense of all the prophecies." The very learned prelate some few years afterwards published his ingenious and scientific tract "On Virgil's two Seasons of Honey, and his Season of sowing Wheat, with a new and compendious Method of investigating the Risings and Fallings of the fixed Stars," which he likewise addressed to Mr. King in an affectionate dedication, "as eminently qualified to judge of the soundness of the arguments, the truth of the conclusions, and to appreciate the merits of the whole."

In 1799, Mr. King published the first volume of a most arduous and magnificent undertaking, the work of many years laborious study, and investigation, entitled "*Munimenta Antiqua*, or Observations on Antient Castles, including Remarks on the whole Progress of Architecture, Ecclesiastical, as well as Military, in Great Britain, and on the Corresponding Changes in Manners, Laws, and Customs tending to illustrate Modern History and to elucidate many interesting Passages in various Classic Authors, fol." The second volume appeared in 1802, and the third in 1804. The fourth volume, which will complete this great and ably executed design, was nearly ready for the press, when death closed the labours of its author. The *Munimenta Antiqua* is accompanied by beautiful and very accurate engravings, some of which are from the elegant drawings of his niece, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Windsor.

In 1803, Mr. King published a small tract, entitled, "Honest Apprehensions, and sincere Confessions of Faith of a

plain honest Layman;" and in 1805, he engaged in a literary discussion with Mr. Dutens on the antiquity of the arch, which led to several publications on both sides.

Such have been the learned labours of Mr. King, as far as those labours have met the public eye; and it will not be disputed that they have greatly assisted to inform and enlighten mankind, on the important subjects, to the elucidation of which they were so honestly and so zealously directed. His public services in the cause of learning, great and extensive as they were, were not, however, by any means his only labours. He has left behind him an uncommonly large collection of most curious and valuable MSS. on various subjects, which were written at different periods of his life, and some of which appear to have been intended for the press; and among these, a very extensive work, which had been the fruits of many years patient and deep study, on the theory of the earth. It is to this work that he refers, in the thirteenth chapter of the supplement to his "Morsels of Criticism," on the combined effects of gravitation, the attraction of cohesion and the centrifugal force of our earthly globe: "For near forty years with unceasing attention," says he, "enquiries to elucidate this subject have been an object of my pursuit; and the first intimations of the chain and mode of reasoning which I was led to pursue, and of the ideas which led me to it, were ventured by me into the world, and were printed in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. LVII. for the year 1767, long before Mr. Whitehurst's book was published. Since the printing of that paper, I have continually been pursuing the subject analytically, both by putting together facts resulting from every observation that I had myself any opportunities to make on natural appearances; and also by collecting and arranging facts from all the accounts I could meet with of the most intelligent voyagers and travellers, and natural historians; and these," adds he, "I should ere this have communicated to the world; endeavouring to place the conclusions resulting from the whole, in the fullest and fairest point of view; but have been hindered by the great expense attending the engraving of the numerous drawings that must accompany such a kind of publication. Whether (continues he) it will ever be in my power during the short remainder of life, if my days be prolonged, to accomplish my wish of over-

overcoming these difficulties, and of publishing the materials I have collected, arranged, and written; or whether any one coming after me, will take the trouble and care, to make use of them; or whether any more able enquirers will tread in the same path, I cannot dare to expect with any sanguine hope."

Perhaps no man in modern times ever pursued with more unabated diligence and determined spirit those objects of study which engaged his attention, than Mr. King. His mind was peculiarly formed for profound research; and his writings display an uncommon extent and variety of learning, and an extraordinary acuteness and ingenuity of thought; some of his opinions, particularly on philosophical matters, are certainly of a speculative and eccentric kind, though in general no man could be more cautious and wary as to the conclusions he formed, nor could any one suggest his ideas with more humility; the subject which especially engaged his penetrating mind, was the sacred volume. "In him," observes a learned writer, "we see an example, now alas! but too uncommon, of a man whose propensity for the study of sacred things, and particularly of the Holy Scriptures, in as active, lively, and sincere, as any feeling of taste, or any principle of literary or elegant curiosity. His works display him to our view, meditating on the inspired writers, with an exactness which a sincere affection for them only could produce; weighing facts and comparing them with philosophical discoveries, and calling to his aid every branch of knowledge, if by any means he might be able to illustrate something obscure, or clear away some difficulty." Of his knowledge and skill in the pursuits of antiquity, the *Munimenta Antiqua*, will long continue an eminent and splendid proof.

We may in a great measure form our opinion of the man from a view of his writings; for in them will be found, an honesty, a candour, a sincerity, and a piety which very much serve to exemplify the amiableness of his mind, and the purity of his heart. But to become thoroughly acquainted with the worth of his character, it is necessary that he should have been seen in his private life and conduct: all the duties of which he discharged in a most exemplary manner; as to his piety, it had a degree of warmth and zeal which seemed near enthusiasm; and at the same time, all the solidity, constancy, and regularity, that the in-

fluence of reason and revelation are calculated to produce on a mind which sincerely gives itself up to be conducted by them. He was kind and charitable in his disposition; and was ready to give to those who were in need; as a companion he was entertaining and instructive; his conversation was full of spirit and intelligence; and his manners were characterized by a plain and genuine simplicity which was truly interesting.

In 1781, he became a vice president of the Society of Antiquaries, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart. In the year 1783, the society lost its president, the late Dean Milles. For several years it had been, from a variety of causes, in a state very far from prosperous; its pecuniary resources deficient, and a certain degree of languor attending its weekly meetings, which obstructed those lively, animated communications of science, on the supplies of which, not only the welfare but the existence of such a learned body most obviously depends. It was therefore highly necessary to appoint some person to the office of president, who by the influence of his character and other qualifications might be capable of restoring its enfeebled energies. The eyes of all were turned on Mr. King, and he accepted of the responsible charge. Mr. King's continuance in the office of president was, however, but short; for at the annual election in the following year, he quitted the chair, in order to introduce Lord de Ferrars, now Earl of Leicester, as the future president: which he did in a speech which will long be remembered for the very satisfactory account it afforded of his proceedings, and of the noble disinterested principle by which he was actuated in his retirement from a post, the duties of which he had discharged so honourably to himself, and so beneficially to the respectable society at the head of which he had been placed. This speech was printed. "I come now," said he, "to take my leave of this dignified station, and to quit this seat of high honor, having been so fortunate as to have carried into execution, during the short time I have sat here, most of those plans and purposes for the advancement of the true interests of the society; for the augmenting and securing its revenues; and for adding fresh vigour and spirit to its operations and proceedings; the accomplishment of which, was my sole inducement for venturing to take this charge

charge upon me." After detailing the measures of his presidency, he thus continued: "All these regulations and establishments, I have had the honor as a single member of this society, with the joint assistance of a much respected council, to bring forward; and to have seen carried into execution, during my being in the present office, of which, but for the sake of effecting these purposes, I have ever deemed myself most unworthy. But Gentlemen," added he, "all this were little; did I not in the end endeavour, moreover, to secure effectually the continuance of these advantages, and the means of your attaining still greater. The dignity of this society, and the lustre with which (considering the usefulness and importance of the institution), it ought to appear, and indeed hath appeared in the eyes of Europe, requires, that in order to give proper life and support to the whole, there should be placed at its head a man of eminent and distinguished learning; of worth and respectability of character; of zeal and activity to promote its objects; of high and ancient dignity, capable of commanding every degree of respect, that not only the partiality of friends may wish to bestow, but to which the most prejudiced foreigners may also be compelled to yield.

"It is not every age," continued Mr. King, "that affords, by means of a concurrence of such qualifications, such an ornament to a country, when most wanted; but I am most fortunate to be able, without flattery, and merely in pursuance of a conscientious discharge of my duty, to declare to you, that such a distinguished character is at hand; and I esteem it as fulfilling, most faithfully, the most important part of the trust reposed in me,

as well as the happiest circumstance attending all my labours for the service of the society, that I am empowered to have the honor, by virtue of my office, to name and to propose to you, on the house-list, and to recommend to you for election as your future president, Lord de Ferrars."

After doing justice to the services of the late Mr. Topham, who had for a time voluntarily performed the duties of secretary: and having proposed that most indefatigable antiquary, the Rev. John Brand, recently deceased, as the resident secretary, he closed his excellent speech by some admirable and truly enlarged notions respecting the nature of those pursuits, which it was the object of such a society as that which he was addressing, to cultivate and promote.

During the presidency of Mr. King, an unusual number of learned and distinguished men offered themselves for admission into the society. Some disagreements having unfortunately occurred in 1785, between him and the noble president; the name of Mr. King was in the following year left out of the house-list of council. From this time he ceased to be an attending member of the Society of Antiquaries. He was succeeded as a member of council and V. P. by Dr. Douglas, the late much to be lamented Bishop of Salisbury. In the *Archæologia* and in the *Philosophical Transactions* are many valuable and curious communications from Mr. King.

He was privately interred at Beckenham in Kent, in which parish he had a country residence. In 1765, he married a daughter of William Blower, esq. of the Hythe, Leicestershire, a lady who is still living. He has left no issue.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE FEAST OF APIS.

WRITTEN BY VON HALEM, AT THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, AND ADDRESSED TO DR. FAUST, OF BICKENBERG. TRANSLATED BY MR. KING.

AN age is past, an ære is past away,
'Tis Apis' feast. O! celebrate the day!
'Tis the kind mother of the lowing train,
Not the stern bull, demand a grateful strain.
Unnumber'd blessings from our Apis flow,
The source of joy, the soother of our woe:
Her panacea checks the tainted breath
Of dire Disease, and blunts the shafts of Death.

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Come, friendly Faust! an ever honour'd guest,

And infants bring, to share the genial feast;
Let them renew the festal rites, and pay
Their annual vows, and celebrate the day.

Let Apis' golden horns with splendor shine,
And fragrant wreaths around her brow entwine;

And, while we strike the trembling strings,
and raise

Our notes in triumph, and in songs of praise,

Let smiling babes nutritious herbage cast,
And strew fresh clover as a rich repast

4 D

For

For her, who rescues thousands from the tomb,
Preserving health, and beauty's roseate bloom;
For her who soothes a mother's dread alarms,
Lest her own darling, ravish'd from her arms,
Food for the fell Minotaur should supply,
And, as a victim to the monster, die.

VERSES,

WRITTEN IN A LADY'S GREENHOUSE.

SWEET daughters of the purple spring,
How pleas'd your tender forms I hail,
Who load with baln the zephyr's wing,
Whose vivid tints the eyes regale.

At early morn and evening hour,
Lo, Marian all your wants attends;
Enjoys of innocence the bow'r,
And sits amid her blooming friends.

Yet ah! not long ye yield delight;
Your fragrant breath must cease to flow,
These leaves, alas! no longer bright,
Must croud the sullen earth below.

Yet she, whose kindly fostering care,
'Admits the breeze and genial ray,
Shall be at length no longer fair,
Who makes the gloomiest circles gay.

Ev'n she on whom the Graces wait,
Whose mien displays a rural bloom;
Shall feel th' asperity of fate,
And sink at last into the tomb!

Where all the virtues oft will sigh
A tribute due to Marian's shade,
"Alas! what such a mind should die,
What pity such a form should fade!"

UTILITY AND DELIGHT OF MUSIC, IN
SOLITUDE, FROM "MUSIC," A DIDAC-
TIC FORM, BY JOHN BELFOUR, Esq.

THINK not ye rich, ye vain! by fortune great,
That Music quits her sphere, abjures her state,

When she from towers magnificent removes,
To dwell 'mid desert wastes and hapless groves;

Flies from the dome of supercilious pride,
In lowly roofs and sheep-cots to reside;
Or climbs with labour hard the rocky steep,
To lull the fisher in his hut to sleep.
Think her not base, because, with open breast
She soothes the wretched, charms e'en guilt to rest;

And, dictating to all her various strains,
Bids men allay their sorrows and their pains!
She, child of Nature, with unbounded hand,
Pours her collected blessings o'er the land;
And, like the summer shower that swells the flood,

Glad every heart, and teems with human good.

What but rude songs could smooth the plough-boy's toil,

The care-worn shepherd's lingering hours beguile;

As on the turf reclin'd from day to day
He tends his flock, o'er flow'ry meads that stray?

To what resource more sweet can sailors fly,
When snows descend, and lightnings rend the sky;

Compell'd though night the anxious watch to keep,

As darts the vessel o'er the boundless deep?

To what, the angler for relief incline,
As down the cliff he casts his baited line;
For hours his patience and his skill to shew,
And lure the finny race that swarm below?
In merry songs that every scene embrace,
The sportsman sees renew'd the sounding chase;

And, whistling as o'er distant lands they stray,

Less seems the craftsman's toil, the traveller's way;

Nay to the exile, driv'n from his home,
To slaves condemn'd in chains to work or roam;

To captives doom'd the minutes to consume,
By hunger wan, in some sad prison's gloom,
Music, blest pow'r, a balsam can supply,
Each groan suppress, and glad the tear-swoln eye.

CEPHALUS ET PROCRIS,

FROM OVID'S METAM. VII. 805.

SOON as the mountains glow with breaking day,

Strong for the chase to woods I bend my way;
Nor friends, nor horses, wait on my command,
The mystic weapon only fills my hand!
Fatigued with slaughter to the shades I run,
And rest protected from the scorching sun;
There 'rapt in pleasing visions court repose,
Cool'd by the breeze that thro' the valley blows;

And rudely as I lay upon the ground,
And wood'd the gentle wind that whisper'd round;

Wasting a vacant hour, I feign'd to court
The cooling air, and sang in idle sport:
"Come, gentle breeze, and move to please my ear,

Come, gentle Aura, to the hunter dear;
Haste where I lie, these spreading boughs beneath,

Assuage my heat and in my bosom breathe."
And as my truant fancy shap'd the strain,
Perhaps I sang "Sweet Aura, come again!
To catch thy whispers, hither have I stray'd,
And lov'd for thee the solitary shade;
My joy, my solace, thee alone I seek,
Soothe my faint sense, and pant upon my cheek!"

Some woodman lurking in the forest hears
The name of Aura, source of all my tears;
A nymph he imag'd in a sound so sweet,
Who met my love within the green retreat.
My gentle Procris all the tale believ'd,
Wept for the crime, by Aura's name deceiv'd;
My guilt the soft endearments seem to prove,
For ah, how weak, how credulous is love!

She

She faints, and hardly to her sense restor'd,
Arraigns of fancied guilt her bosom's lord,
Trembling at naught, she dreams a treacherous
flame,

A rival in an unembodied name;
Yet dares to hope mistrustful of her ears,
Believes, denies, and doubts between her
fears;

Resolv'd to shelter in the secret place,
And thus disprove, or witness her disgrace.
The morning dawn'd. I seek my wonted sport,
And tir'd with hunting to the glooms resort;
And stretch'd beneath the venerable shade,
"Come, sweetest Aura, to my breast," I said.
A stifled breathing on the silence broke,
Yet "Aura's" fatal name my lips invoke;
Again, a rustling in the leaves I hear,
As if some forest-beast were browsing near,
I hurl my javelin, when a mournful sigh
Betray'd my constant Procris to be nigh.
Alarm'd I hasten to my lovely bride;
Her wounded bosom pour'd a purple tide;
I raise her struggling with the dart, and bare
Her bleeding breast, and wild with my
despair

Bind the deep wound, and lave the streaming
gore,

And "Oh forgive me, loveliest!" I implore.
Languid, ere yet she clos'd her dying eyes,
"By ev'ry pledge of marriage (she replies),
By all the pow'rs, and ev'ry tender tie,
My former love, and cherish'd memory;
Yield not thine Aura, when my sense is
gone,

Thy vows estrang'd, which once were mine
alone!"

She said—the foolish fiction I disprove,
And boast a heart no truant to her love.
But all too late; for paleness shrouds her face,
And faint she languish'd in her lord's
embrace;

On me she lov'd her closing eyes to rest,
And breath'd her gentle soul into my breast.
BELUS.

FROM THE PHENISSÆ OF EURIPIDES.

[There are two passages of the Greek Tragedians, one in this Drama, and another on the very same subject in the *Phenissæ* of Æschylus, which have always struck me with peculiar force as the most lively representations of reality, afforded by the ancient models. The idea has been adopted by Sheridan, in the popular Play of Pizarro, and receives the applause it deserved. Your readers will immediately recollect the scene in which a young boy mounted on a tree describes to his blind father what he sees of a battle, supposed to take place at some distance from the stage. The same effect is also produced by Homer, in the beautiful scene of Priam and Helen, on the walls of Troy. This was probably the original which both Æschylus and Euripides had in view. I have endeavoured in the following lines to give some image of the design, but not an accurate

translation of the words of the latter poet. An old man, the preceptor of the family of Œdipus, is standing on a platform before the palace, overlooking the adjacent fields and the encampment of the allied powers. Antigone descends from her apartment to join him, and a Dialogue ensues in irregular measure.]

ANTIGONE.

OH guardian of my early day!
Stretch forth thine aged arm to be
The kind supporter of my way,
And guide my trembling feet to thee!

OLD MAN.

Take, Virgin, take this faithful arm! 'tis
thine.

Behold, fair maid, a scene that claims thy
care;

In martial pomp array'd (a threat'ning line)
Pelagia's warriors stand embattled there.

ANTIGONE.

Gods! what a sight; the moving field
Beams, like a polish'd brazen shield!

OLD MAN.

Oh not in vain has Polynices dared
Invade his native land. He comes prepared.
Ten thousand horsemen on his march attend,
Ten thousand glittering spears surround their
friend.

ANTIGONE.

What beams of brass, what iron gate,
Can save Amphion's sacred state?

OLD MAN:

Be calm, my child, the city fears no wound.
Be calm, and safely view th' embattled
ground.

ANTIGONE.

Whose snow-white plume is waving there,
Far, far, the foremost on the field?
Who brandishes so high in air
The blazing terrors of his shield?

OLD MAN.

The chief from fair Mycenæ claims his race,
Of Lerna's woods the terror and the grace,
Far-fam'd Hippomedon.

ANTIGONE.

Ah, me!

What darkness in his face I see!
How fierce his air! His form how vast!
Some earth-born giant was his sire;
He owes his birth to deepest Night,
Unlike the children of the Light;
Whom Heav'n bestows and men desire—
And that intolerable fire
Flames from his eyes, mankind to blast.

OLD MAN.

On Dirce's Springs, my daughter, cast thy
sight,
Where stands another chief (and burns for
fight),

Tydeus the Strong, in whose undaunted
 breast
 Th' Ætolian God of Battles rules and confest.

ANTIGONE.

Is that the chief so near all'ed
 To my own brother's gentle bride;
 How strange his arms and nodding crest,
 How rude his hilt barbaric vest!
 But who is that, of front severe,
 Who takes near Zethus' tomb his stand?
 Loose of his shoulders flows his hair,
 And numerous is his well arm'd band.

OLD MAN.

Thine eyes, fair maid, Parthenopæus see,
 The huntress Atalanta's progeny.

ANTIGONE.

But where, oh where, my friend, is he,
 By Zethus' tomb, or Dirce's shore,
 Whom, at the self-same hour with me
 (Unhappy hour) my mother bore?
 Say, may I trust my wandering eyes?
 Far off, on Dirce's willow'd coast
 I see him, faintly shadow'd rise,
 The dim resemblance of a ghost.
 I know him by his royal mien,
 His manly form, his eagle-sight,
 Ah! alter'd have the muments been;
 Since last that manly form was seen
 On Dirce's smooth and level green!
 Since last that keen eye's wakeful light
 Repaid a sister's fond caress
 With all a brother's tenderness.

EMMELCEE.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

DON QUIXOTE.

IT seems a problem in literature, that a nation the gravest and most seriously disposed by its natural temper and the gloomy despotism of its government and religion, should have produced the most lively work that ever was written. It abounds in original humour and exquisite satire. It displays the most copious invention, the most whimsical incidents and the keenest remarks on the follies of its contemporaries. There is no book in whatever language that so eminently possesses the power of exciting laughter. The following anecdote may be recorded as an instance of it.

Phillip III. being one day at a balcony of the palace at Madrid, observed a young student on the borders of the Manzanares, with a book in his hand, who, as he read, exhibited the most violent marks of extacy and admiration, by his gestures and the repeated peals of laughter which he sent forth. Struck, with the oddity of the sight, the king turned to one of his courtiers, and said "Either that young man is out of his mind, or he is reading Don Quixote." The courtier descended for the purpose of satisfying the curiosity of the monarch, and discovered that it actually was a volume of Cervantes which the youth was perusing with such delight.

TENHOVE.

There is a short and very imperfect account of this ingenious man prefixed to the *Memoirs of the House of Medici*, written by Dr. Maching the translator and annotator of Mosheim. The following account of him has been obligingly communicated, by a gentleman who knew

him well, and accompanied him in his travels through Italy and Sicily.

Tenhove was born in Holland of a noble family, and by his mother's side was related to Fagel, the Grand Pensionary, or first minister, of the United Provinces. He was perhaps the most elegant, if not the most profound scholar of his age or country. He was so thoroughly skilled in the classics, that every ancient author was familiar to him, though he principally delighted in poetry and the belles-lettres. He was so passionate an admirer of Horace, that he could repeat almost every line in that poet. He was also intimately acquainted with the modern languages of Italy, Germany, France, England. The literature of this country was in particular a favourite subject with him. Shakspeare, whom he always considered the true poet of Nature, was long his peculiar study. French he both spoke and wrote with so much fluency and ease, as not to be distinguished from a native of France. It was in the language of that country, that he wrote his history. His very affluent fortune enabled him to travel in the most sumptuous style, accompanied by a numerous train of friends and domestics. On his return from Sicily, he imprudently ventured to explore the antiquities of Pestum. The consequence proved fatal to many of his party, who fell victims to the mal-aria of that destructive spot. Tenhove himself did not escape. Though not immediately fatal, the cruel disorder hung on him ever after. He lingered but a very few years after his return to Holland.

As a finished scholar and an elegant writer,

writer, he may perhaps rank with the best authors of the last century. He has however left little behind him. His *House of Medici*, by which he is best known, is an unfinished work, and consists of an undigested mass of materials, which he would have expanded into a regular narrative, had he lived. This want of method, however, is compensated by the elegance of the style, the beauty of the classical allusions, and the taste the author every where displays for the fine arts. A principal merit is in the short, but correct and pleasing accounts which he gives of the literati and virtuosi who lived during the time of the Medici, or were patronized by them. Tenhove's taste in painting and poetry was exquisite; and his love for the arts, and his veneration for the great men who made them flourish, have drawn him into digressions and detached chapters out of all bounds. In fact, the historical is the least considerable part of his work. This has compelled his translator, Sir Richard Clayton, to make several additions in the body of the work for the purpose of connecting the narrative, and to illustrate it by copious notes. Such as it is, however, this history would have had many readers and as many admirers, had it not been too near cotemporary with the elegant and classical work of Mr. Roscoe.

LEIBNITZ.

When a great man appears, he soon surpasses in excellence those who surround him. The thousands who compare their own insignificance with his colossal height, complain that nature should strip a whole generation to form the mind of one. But nature is just, she distributes to each individual the necessary attainments by which he is enabled to fulfil the career assigned him. To a chosen few alone she reserves the privilege of possessing uncommon talents, and of enlightening mankind by their exertions. To one she lays open the means of explaining her phenomena; to another she assigns the task of framing and expounding the laws which controul his fellow-creatures; to a third it is given to pourtray the customs of nations, and describe the revolutions of empires: but each has generally pursued one track, and excelled only in one particular line. A man at length arose, who dared lay claim to universality, whose head combined invention with method, and who seemed born to shew in their full extent the powers of the human mind. That man was Leibnitz.

Godfrey-William, Baron of Leibnitz,

was born at Leipsic in 1646, and lost his father at a very early age. The education of great men will be found in general to be more simple than that of men of ordinary capacity. To these a guide is necessary; they receive no impression but what is given them by a master; they have no bias but the commands of a tutor, while the boy of genius requires only to be taught the first principles of art. The instinct of talent alone either leads him to the branch which nature has chalked out for him, or, like Leibnitz, he grasps at every science.

This is not the place to compare him with Newton, or to enter into the merits of the metaphysical disputes which so long kept these great men divided in opinion, without lessening the esteem each felt for the other. One or two anecdotes have been selected, indicative of the man, divested of his character as a philosopher. It has long been a complaint, that men of great literary merit seldom meet with rewards proportionate to their talents. It is pleasing in some instances to find the assertion unfounded. The transcendent genius of Leibnitz early attracted and obtained the notice and patronage of sovereigns. He was born the subject of the Duke of Hanover, afterwards George I. of England. From him he received honours and pensions, as also from the Emperor of Germany; besides many flattering offers from the court and literary societies of France. His commerce of letters was universal, and extended to the learned and the scientific of every country. Superior to the common jealousy of authorship, he entered into every literary scheme; he furnished others with ideas; he animated their exertions, and stimulated their endeavours. His reading was prodigious, embracing every department; and it was with him a common observation, that there was no book however bad, but that something useful might be extracted from it. With all this, neither pedantry nor pride formed a part of his character.

He was familiar and affable with men of every description. He courted the society of women, and in their presence the philosopher was no longer seen. His temper was lively: easily roused into anger, but soon appeased.

He was of a robust constitution, and seldom incommoded with any illness, except the gout. His manner of living was singular. He always took his meals alone; and these never at stated hours, but just as it suited his appetite or his studies.

studies. After his first attack of the gout, his dinner consisted only of milk. But at supper he was a great eater. He seldom drank much, always mixing water with his wine. He would often sleep in his chair, and awake the next morning, as refreshed as if he had just risen from his bed. At the time of life when he studied most, he would be whole months in his apartment, without leaving it: a custom probably necessary for the completion of the work he had in hand, but certainly very injurious to his health. It accordingly subjected him to a disorder in his legs, which he determined to remedy in his own way, for he thought slightly of physicians. The consequence was that in the latter part of life he could scarcely walk, and spent much of his time in bed.

He died at Hanover, the 14th of November 1716. In his last moments he expatiated on the method proposed by Furstenbach of transmuting iron into gold. When on the point of death, he called for paper and ink—he wrote; but attempting to read what he had written, his eyes grew dim, and he expired at the age of seventy.

PAULET, MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER.

This nobleman died in 1572, at the very advanced age of 97. He was servant to Henry VII. and for thirty years

treasurer to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. Being asked how he had been able to stand up for thirty years together, amidst the changes and ruins of so many chancellors and great personages, he answered, “*Ortus sum e calice, non ex quercu.*”

LOUIS XII. KING OF FRANCE.

This excellent prince was at one period of his reign flattered with the title of “Great,” as appears by the following curious verses:—

Chascun ira partout louant
Disant, chantant, descriptant;
Vive le Roy Loys le Grand!

This, however, he had the modesty to refuse. When he died, his subjects deservedly bestowed on him a more endearing surname, that of “Father of his People.”

GUARINI.

The Pastor Fido, of Guarini, was first represented before Philip II. of Spain with great magnificence. This dramatic poem gave rise to a ludicrous mistake. When it first appeared, Aubert Le Mire, Librarian to the Archduke Albert, governor of the Low Countries, misled by the title, inserted it in a list which he was then making of religious books, conceiving that it was some theological treatise upon the duties of a pastor, or parish priest.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN LAMB'S (LONDON), for a new Method of distilling fresh Water from Sea-Water on board Ship.

IN examining the specifications of new patents, we are frequently at a loss to know in what the novelty consists. This difficulty we felt in reading the specification before us; the method of obtaining fresh water at sea, by distillation, has long been known, nor has it been unusual to make the operations of cooking subservient to this purpose, which is the principle of Mr. Lamb's invention. We find, however, that what he lays an exclusive claim to, is the mode of constructing the fire-place so as to generate, during the time of cooking, the greatest quantity of steam, with the least expense of fuel. With this view, the fire-place is made with dampers, and so separated, that a part only, or the whole, may be used at once. To the head of the boilers is fixed a still, which is connected with worm, refrigerator, &c. By this means a large

quantity of fresh water is daily collected, without any additional expence; and it is said that less fuel is used than in common cases, where no distillation is carried on.

MR. RICHARD FRIEND'S (SOUTHWARK), for Improvements in the Construction and working Gun and Carronade Carriages, for Sea or Garrison Service.

The carriage is so constructed, that the bed or bottom of it, when the gun is fired, shall slide back upon a traversing platform, similar to the slide of a common carronade, with the addition of two iron plates for the wheels of the carriage to run upon, and is fixed to the ship's side in the same manner as the slide of a common carronade. For garrison service the slide is made nearly similar to that for sea-service; it rests upon four wheels, and may be traversed so as to point the gun in any direction.

After the gun is fired, and the carriage

is forced back upon the slide by the recoil, it is raised upon four wheels, by means of an iron spindle, with pinions upon it, and four iron levers or cranks, with cogs of teeth at the end, which work in the pinions on the spindle, and the wheels running upon plates of iron let into the slide, will enable the gun to be got forward again, without tackle, and in considerably less time than the common carriage.

The carriage is made of two wood sides, or brackets, a bed or bottom, and a transom, or cross-piece, framed together. The iron spindle is fixed about the middle of the carriage, a little above the bed: it is made round, and passes through the brackets, at the inside of which are two pinions of six teeth, and a half pinion of three teeth on the middle. The ends on the outside are made square, to fix on handles, for the purpose of turning the spindle. The four iron cranks are fixed to the bed of the carriage, on the inside of the brackets. The two at the fore-part are made with a hole at one end, through which, and along a grove in the bed, an iron axle-tree passes, on the ends of which, at the outside of the cranks, are two iron wheels. At the circumference of the wheels is another hole, through which, and through the sides, and bed, a bolt passes and serves as a pivot for the cranks to act upon, and also to hold the carriage together. The other end is made with three or any other number of teeth, which work in the pinions on the spindle. The two cranks at the hind part of the carriage are similar to the two at the fore part, only reversed, so that by turning the spindle one way, the carriage will be raised upon its four wheels at once. This carriage, we are told, will not be so liable to decay as the common carronade-carriage; because when the gun is housed, it may be raised upon its wheels, by which the air will be admitted freely, and the wood preserved.

The patentee is able to apply the cranks and spindle to rope-maker's sledges, or to any thing heavy, that is required to lie on a flat surface and to be occasionally moved, observing that they must be proportioned according to the weight that is to be lifted, and the height to which it is to be raised.

The principal recommendations of this carriage are, that it can be worked with few hands, and with great expedition; it occupies but little room, and may with a gun of thirty hundred weight be pushed forward, after firing, by two men in less

time than the common carriage, and without the use of tackle or handspikes. It will be found very useful in case the gun should not, with the recoil, come sufficiently in port or inside the battery, as it may, by raising it upon its wheels, be brought in to reload with as little trouble as it is pushed out, so that the men will not be so much exposed to the fire of the enemy.

MR. MABERLY'S (BEDFORD ROW), for making, Tents, Poles, &c. so as to expel and carry off noxious Air.

By this invention, which is not possible to describe without the aid of figures, the heated air within the tent, which will rise to the most elevated part, is made to pass out through holes constructed for the purpose, and the ventilation will be promoted and kept up with more or less rapidity in proportion to the temperature, that is, in proportion to the necessity which there may be, that the tent should be ventilated.

MR. THOMAS PATY'S (CAMBERWELL), for a Method of spinning, dyeing, weaving and manufacturing East India Sun-Hemp into Carpets and Carpet-Rugs.

The sun-hemp is to be taken out from the bale, and dressed into three sorts on a cag and clearer: the first or longest is used for the purpose of being made into yarn for the warp of the carpet and rugs. The second is also spun into yarn, which is dyed and used for the pile of the carpets. The third sort is spun into a coarser yarn for the web. The yarn for the pile is dyed in the skains of various colours, and Mr. Paty claims as his invention the application of the art of dyeing towards imparting the said colours, and shades of colours, to the sun-hemp of India; for which purpose he makes use of the following materials, viz. cochineal, argol, fustic, peach-wood, sunnatch, indigo, orchel, solution of tin, chamber-ley, alum, oil of vitriol, and coppers. The materials being properly prepared, they are made into carpets in a loom of peculiar construction which may be thus described.

The outer frame consists of four posts, and four rails: the internal parts of the loom are a breast-beam, a cloth-beam, and a yarn-beam; a harness made of twine, with steel eyes, equal to thirty-two score of threads, which is sufficient for weaving a carpet three feet in width: for wider carpets the harness must vary in proportion. The reed is made of steel,

so as to take two threads to a dent, equal to sixteen score of dents for carpets or rugs three feet in width. The hand-shuttle, and other apparatus, are made in the usual manner. The warp is in general dressed with starch, made of flour and water, and in the beaming it is received through a riddle with iron teeth. The shuttle is worked by hand. The harness, consisting of four wings when at work, two wings being up, and two down, parts two chains in half every time the shuttle passes through the centre. The pile is raised by means of a rod of iron, or other metal, with a groove of about three-eighths of an inch; round this rod the sun-yarn, dyed and prepared for the pile, is wound by the hand, being threaded through every two threads of the warp, and when struck up by the batten, is cut with a sharp instrument down the groove of the rod; by which means the rod is immediately extricated from the dyed sun-yarn, the cut ends of which form the pile on the upper side of the carpet, or rug. The shoot forms the ground or back, and the carpet is finished by chipping and trimming the pile with a pair of shears.

MR. AMBROSE BOWDEN JOHN'S (PLYMOUTH), for *Compositions for covering and facing Houses.*

In this specification we have four different preparations. We shall describe one of them only. Take of lime-stone, powdered, or of road-stuff, where stone is used in repairing the road, and pass it

through a sieve, so that the stone and the sand may be in about equal proportions. Of this powder take six gallons, and add to it a quart of lime recently slacked, and a pint of the powder of burnt bones. These materials are to be dried in a boiler, and then two gallons of tar to be added, and the whole boiled to a sufficient degree of hardness. When boiled, it may be toughened by heating into it hair, hemp, or any other such material, in the same manner as hair is usually mixed with mortar, when used for facing upright work. It must be mounted on paper, cloth, or similar substances.

To form it into sheets, a sufficient quantity is worked into a long roll, on a sheet of lead; this must be kept warm by means of a hot plate, under which the flue passes, to convey the heated air from the furnace; then beat it into a flat sheet to the thickness required. A board of sufficient size, to receive the sheet when finished, is passed through the rollers from behind; the nose of the board is chamfered away, so as to pass readily under the lead bearing the composition. The board bearing the composition on the lead is then passed back between the rollers, and comes out on the back side of the press, where are fixed cutters, which are turned round by a pinion, taking in the great pinion which carries the rollers. These cutters slide on the bar, and may be put more or less apart, according to the size of the sheet.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested, that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.

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THE Antiquities of Magna Græcia; by William Wilkins, jun with upwards of 70 Engravings. 10s. 10s. royal folio, boards.

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TOPOGRAPHY.

Blomefield's Topographical History of the County of Norfolk; containing the whole Matter which is in the five Folio Volumes, with all the Plates re-engraved, and a Portrait of the Author. 11 vols. royal 8vo. 18s. each; royal 4to. two guineas each.

Delineations of St. Andrew's: being a particular Account of every Thing remarkable in the History and present State of the City and Ruins, the University, and other interesting Objects of that ancient ecclesiastical Capital of Scotland; by James Grierson. 12mo. 5s. boards.

A Description of the Cathedral Church of Ely, with some Account of the Conventual Buildings, with Plates; by George Millar. 12s. 8vo. boards.

The New Picture of Scotland, being an Accurate Guide to that Part of the United Kingdoms, with Historical Descriptive Accounts of the principal Buildings, Curiosities and Antiquities, with Plates. 18mo. 2 vols. 9s.

TRAVELS.

The Travels of Bertrandon de la Brocquere (Counsellor, and First Esquire Carver to Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy) to Palestine; and his Return from Jerusalem overland to France, during the Years 1432 and 1433, from a Manuscript in the National Library at Paris; translated by Thomas Johnes, esq. with a Map of Tartary. 8vo. 12s. boards.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL:

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. BLORE, of Stamford, the accuracy and diligence of whose researches as an antiquary are well known to the public, has been long engaged in preparing a History of the County of Rutland. The Work is now printing in a very splendid manner, at the press of Mr. NEWCOMBE, and will be ready for publication early in the ensuing winter. Independent of other advantages, this new County History possesses the peculiar one of having its drawings made by the son of the Author, a young gentleman who, in the delineation of architectural,

monumental, and other antiquarian subjects, is without a rival.

Mr. BOWYER, of Pall-Mall, has issued proposals for a splendid work, which is intended to commemorate the final triumph of humanity in the cause of the natives of Africa. It will be called *A Tribute of the Fine Arts, in Honour of the Abolition of the Slave Trade*; and will contain three original poems by three gentlemen, who have already given distinguished proofs of their poetical talents, besides extracts from some of the most eminent authors. These will be em-

bellished by nearly twenty plates, including vignettes, by the first engravers, and the historical subjects will be from original cabinet-pictures, by the first painters in this country. The entire work will form one handsome volume, in large quarto, printed by Bensley, on superfine wove paper.

Mr. THOMAS FISHER proposes to publish a Series of Copies of the ancient Allegorical, Historical, and Legendary Paintings, in Fresco, discovered in the Summer of 1804, on the Walls of the Chapel of the Trinity, at Stratford-upon-Avon, accompanied by Views and Sections, illustrating the Architecture of the Chapel. The first part, containing eight paintings, and a suitable title-page, in colours, is nearly ready for publication; and the three parts will be completed within the ensuing twelve months, at two guineas each.

Mr. JAMES ELMES, who has been singularly successful in collecting materials for his purpose, proceeds with his design of publishing by subscription, an Architectural and Scientific Investigation of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, illustrated by Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Parts at large, from actual measurements; with an Essay on the Life, Writings, and Designs, of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN. The work to be printed on imperial folio paper, calculated to range with those celebrated architectural publications, the Ruins of Palmyra, Balbeck, Desgodetz's Antiquities of Rome, Stuart's Antiquities of Athens, &c.

Mr. JOHN HILL, merchant of Hull, has in the press, a pamphlet entitled, Thoughts on the late Proceedings and Discussions concerning the Roman Catholics.

The second volume of the Botanist's Guide through the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, will appear early in the present month. In this volume a considerable number of British Lichens are now for the first time arranged according to the Methodus Lichenum of Acharius; a copious Addenda to the first volume is prefixed; and, to render the work more generally acceptable, an Index of English Names is added. This volume completes the Flora of those counties, and will contain about 1880 species.

The publication of Mr. CRABB's long announced Critical, Grammatical, and Practical, English and German Diction-

ary, being impeded by many circumstances of a public and private nature, he is now engaged in an elementary work for the use of schools, on Grammar in general, and the English Grammar in particular.

Mr. MALCOLM has just finished at press the concluding volume of his *Londonium Redivivum*.

The Clarendon press is now employed in printing Wyttenbach's Notes on Plutarch's Morals, in quarto and octavo; an edition of Sophocles in Greek, with notes by Elmsley; the Clergyman's Instructor, being a kind of Sequel to the Clergyman's Assistant; new editions of Davis's Cicero De Natura Deorum; Musgrave's Euripides; Florus's, Homer's Iliad and Odyssey; Bishop Butler's Works, in two volumes octavo; and Shuckford's Connection.

Mr. EGERTON BRYDGES has printed a Life of Lord Chancellor Egerton, with Portraits of the Lord Chancellor, and the late Bishop of Durham of that name. We believe this work is not published, though Mr. Brydges has presented a copy to some learned societies.

Sir RICHARD HOARE has just published a Tour in Ireland.

Mr. SOWERBY intends shortly to publish a new edition of his Botanical Drawing-Book, to which he has made great additions. He has also in the press a concise Prodrromus of the British Minerals in his Cabinet, as a sort of Essay towards forming a new, natural, and easy arrangement, having reference to his British Mineralogy, and designed for those who may find it more useful for a Library than a Travelling Book. Mr. S. is also engaged in an Essay towards forming a new, useful, and universal Chromatic Scale, or List of Colours.

Mr. SAMUEL RUSH MEYRICK, of Queen's College, Oxford, intends publishing by subscription, in one volume quarto, a History of the County of Cardigan, to be illustrated by eighteen plates, from Drawings made on the spot by the Author.

Dr. WALKER has prepared for the press, an Essay on Vaccination, with some Account of its Rise and Progress, of the Authors who first established the Practice, and of the Associations formed in the Metropolis for its future Propagation.

Mr. ELTON has nearly completed a Poetical Translation of Hesiod, with Dissertations and Notes.

A volume of Poems, from the pen of Lord BYRON, who is not yet of age, may shortly be expected.

The Rev. Mr. COLLINSON has in the press, a *Life of the Historian Thuanus*, which will be comprised in one volume, octavo. From the distinguished rank which Thuanus held among the literary men of his age, this work promises to prove highly interesting.

Mr. COLERIDGE has, in the press, two new volumes of Poems, which will speedily be published.

The second volume of JONES's *History of Brecon* is nearly completed, and ready to go to press.

Miss BOWER has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a *Collection of Miscellaneous Poems*.

The fifth and last volume of Dr. LEIGHTON's *Works* is in considerable forwardness, and will shortly make its appearance.

Dr. MILLER, Lecturer on Chemistry, at Edinburgh, has undertaken to prepare for the press, a new edition, in two volumes octavo, of *William's Mineral Kingdom*. He proposes carefully to revise the original, to expunge all extraneous matter, to correct and polish the style, and to add the valuable discoveries that have been made in the science of mineralogy, since the publication of that *Work*. Dr. Miller has made an actual survey of the principal mines of the kingdom, and may be supposed well qualified to execute this undertaking in a scientific manner.

Mr. CARD, Author of the *History of the Revolutions in Russia*, has in the press a *Life of Charlemagne*, which will make one volume in octavo.

The Rev. JOHN OLDISWORTH, of Swansea, intends to publish by subscription, a new edition of *Nicholls's Paraphrase on the Common Prayer and Psalms of David*, with some alterations and observations, taken from various eminent authors.

The Rev. J. H. BRANSBY, of Dudley, is preparing for the press, (to be published by subscription,) two volumes of *Serious Practical Sermons for the Use of Unitarian Christians*, particularly those of them who are the heads of families.

Mr. WILLIAM TURNBULL, author of the *Naval Surgeon*, announces a *System of British and French Surgery*, medical and operative; containing the most modern improvements in the science, arranged on clinical principles; and omitting anatomical information, so far as

is necessary for the two subjects of Anatomy and Surgery to illustrate each other. The whole enriched with plates and original delineations, and to form three octavo volumes.

A new edition of *HELVETIUS's Essays*, accompanied with a *Portrait*, and a *Life of the Author*, will be published in a few days.

The English Fire Insurance Companies calculate on an alarm of fire every day, and about eight serious fires in every quarter of a year. From Michaelmas, 1805, to Michaelmas, 1806, the different Fire-Offices in London experienced three hundred and six alarms of fire, attended with little damage, thirty-one serious fires, and one hundred and fifty-five alarms, occasioned by chimneys being on fire, amounting in all to four hundred and ninety-two accidents.

The Watch-trade has been doubled in Europe within the last fifty years. It increases with the progress of civilization, which renders the instrument which shews and divides time, nearly as valuable as time itself. One of the French Commercial Agents in the Levant has recently given the following particulars of the sale of English watches in Turkey, before the late disputes between the two countries. England used to sell annually, thirty dozen watches at Salonica, as many in the Morea, three hundred dozen at Constantinople, four hundred dozen at Smyrna, one hundred and fifty dozen in Syria, and two hundred and fifty dozen in Egypt. Nineteen out of twenty were silver watches; the gold ones not being so easily sold. The average amount of the whole English watch-trade in Turkey was valued at 110,000*l.* sterling annually.

A public exhibition took place, on the 19th of June, of the house-pupils, at Mr. THELWALL's Institution for the Cure of Impediments of Speech, in Bedford-place, Russell-square. The Recitations occupied nearly three hours, and consisted of the *Passions*, *Alexander's Feast*, an *Ode to Peace*, *John Gilpin*, *Pitt's Reply to Walpole*, an *Oratorical Defence of the ancient animated System of Elocution*, the *Eulogies of Epaminondas and Alfred*, and part of a *Funeral Oration on Lord Nelson*; all of which excited considerable interest and sympathy; and except in the individual instance of the gentleman first referred to, scarcely any occasion appeared for the particular indulgence that had been claimed. The Odes were recited in parts and stanzas, distributed among

among the different speakers; and particular portions of them were recited, in full chorus, by the whole of the pupils, in correct time and harmonious accordance of voice; a novelty which had a very striking and noble effect; while it illustrated at once the practicability and importance of regulating the speaking voice, by the principles and proportions of the musical scale. Mr. Thelwall proposes to have another similar exhibition in the month of August, Tickets of Admission to which will be given to such ladies and gentlemen as send their names and directions to the Institution for that purpose, as soon as the precise time is determined upon.

Mr. RYLAND has in considerable forwardness a Treatise on Comparative Elocution, designed as an elementary book for the use of schools and grown persons, who may be prevented by their confirmed habits of utterance, from cultivating a practical knowledge of the foreign languages. It will comprehend a general enquiry into the peculiarities of pronunciation in the modern European dialects, and into the means of facilitating their acquisition.

The Emperor Justinian's *Charta Plenaria Securitatis* is one of the most ancient instruments written on Egyptian paper, and as such deposited in the Library of the late king of France, and is published by Mabillon in his work, *De re Diplomatica*. St. Augustine's Epistles, and part of Josephus's Antiquities, in Latin, of the sixth century, were in the Benedictine Library at Paris, at the commencement of the French Revolution, all written on this kind of paper. The use of Egyptian paper seems to have been laid aside in the ninth, or at the beginning of the tenth century, when silk paper was introduced as more convenient and lasting than the weed that grew on the banks of the Nile. As to the paper in use at this day, Petrus Moritius, surnamed Venerabilis, who lived in the twelfth century, calls *Charta æ raturis veterum panorum facta*, a kind of paper made of the lint of old rag; it seems to have been invented in the eleventh century. The exact time, however, of the invention of our modern paper cannot be ascertained. Rembold, in his Dissertation on paper, printed at Berlin, in 1773, fixes the time of its invention in 1470, but upon very slender grounds. Mabillon met with a manuscript on modern paper, which was nine hundred years old, in a Monastery in Lorraine. The observations of the learned Car-

melite Orlando, on this subject, have been taken notice of in the Act. Erudit. Lips. An. 1724, p. 102, in these words, "Then discoursing of paper, he refers the invention of it almost as far back as the eighth century, when Eustathius published his Commentary on Homer, which is said to have been written on paper; he adds, that a manuscript of Homer was shewn in Geneva, in his time, said to be eight hundred years old."

RUSSIA.

M. KIAPROTH does not go to Peking with the Greek missionaries, as had been formerly announced; he has set out for Krachta, with Mr. Helms, a botanist, for the purpose of making a tour along the frontiers of Russian and Chinese Tartary.

A new school of practical jurisprudence has been established at Petersburg; in which four professors teach the law of nature and ethics; the Roman law, and the history of Russia; to which is added a course of lectures on the labours of the Commission of Legislation. All the lectures are in the Russian language.

Translations of ARCHENHOLZ's England and Italy, Gatterer's Art of Heraldry, and Condillac's Logic, have lately been published at St. Petersburg; but few original works have appeared. The most interesting of which is a Life of Paul I.

SWEDEN.

M. DJUBERG has published the fourth and last volume of his Geography, which treats of the geography and statistics of Sweden.

M. SVEDENSTIERNA has published at Stockholm, in one volume 8vo. an Account of his Travels in England and Scotland in 1804, undertaken at the expense of the proprietors of the Great Swedish Iron Works, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the processes used in those of Great Britain. Mineralogy is at present much cultivated in Sweden, where Baron d' Hermelin has added to the stock of knowledge by his Essay of a Mineralogical History of Lapland.

M. NORBERG, professor of Oriental languages at the University of Lund, has published several Essays relative to different branches of Oriental literature; such as the Agriculture of the Eastern Nations, the Militia of the Arabs, the Temple of Mecca, and other interesting objects of inquiry.

It is intended to establish in Sweden, an Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, their number being

very considerable in that country. In the dioceses alone of Upsal, Vexio, Calmar, Ikera, and Carl-stadt, more than two hundred and eighty of these unfortunate people have been enumerated.

DENMARK.

The envoy of the Emperor of Morocco at Hamburg has announced that he wishes to have the Description of Morocco, published in Danish by M. HOERST in 1799, translated into Spanish, and has promised a considerable reward to the translator.

MR. WEDL is publishing in numbers at Copenhagen, an Account of his Tour in the Interior of the Danish Provinces. In 1799, 1800, and 1801, the author visited Zealand, Funen, Jutland, and the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein. He gives detailed accounts of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, of the state of rural and domestic economy, and of the productions, arts, and manufactures of those countries.

Dr. FROST, of Aalborg, in Jutland, has begun a new Danish Journal, entitled, "Cimbria," which contains historical, political, and theological essays, and literary news.

Professor WAB read at a late meeting of the Scandinavian Society, a Memoir on the Specimens of Minerals, sent by M. OHLSEN from Iceland to the Board of Finances. The specimens have been deposited in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen.

An interesting Description of the Nicobar Islands has lately appeared at Copenhagen; from which it should seem that the Danes intend forming a settlement there.

GERMANY.

Professor BODE took advantage of the fine weather between the 23d of April, and the 5th of May, to view the new planet Vesta, which he did nine times at Berlin, from the Royal Observatory, with the mural quadrant. On the 5th of May at 9^h 2' 56" mean time, its right ascension was 178° 29' 56" and northern declination 12° 35' 49".

A new method of curing those dreadful convulsions which carry off so many brave wounded soldiers, has been practised in the hospitals of Germany with great success. It was first resorted to by the late M. STUTZ, a physician of eminence in Suabia, and he was led to this important discovery from the analogy of a simple fact. M. HUMBOLDT had announced, in his Work upon the Nerves, that on treating the nervous fibre alter-

nately with opium and carbonate of potash, he made it pass five or six times from the highest degree of irritability, to a state of perfect asthenia. The method of M. Stutz, who has been employed with the greatest success in the German hospitals, consisted in an alternate internal application of opium and carbonate of potash. It has been seen that when thirty-six grains of opium, administered in the space of twenty-four hours, produced no effect, the patient was considerably relieved by ten grains more of opium, employed after having given the alkaline solution. This new treatment of Tetanus is worthy of attention.

The Austrian empire, according to a Report lately published, contains 11,680 square miles, and a population of 23,500,000 souls. The revenues amount to 104,000,000 of guilders, the expenditure to 103,000,000 and the national debt to 1,200,000,000. The present establishment of the army consists of 344,315 men.

There has been established at Prague, a School for the Deaf and Dumb, which is supported by subscription. The children of those parents who are in good circumstances, are received into the house on paying annually one hundred and twenty-five florins, for which sum they are provided with food, lodging, and instruction; and the directors of this establishment are by these means enabled to afford gratuitously the same advantages to a certain number of deaf and dumb children, belonging to poor parents. The whole is under the direction of M. FLORIAN KLEIN, who is assisted by other able instructors.

A periodical work is published at Prague, entitled "Hlasatel Cesky," or Bohemian Intelligencer, by JOSEF NEGEDLY, J.L.D. and professor of the Bohemian language and literature, in the University of Prague. The principal object of the editor is to improve the language and literature of Bohemia; and the articles in the numbers which have already appeared are well calculated for that purpose; consisting chiefly of translations from Lucian, Cicero, Pope, the Messiah of Klopstock, and biographical accounts of eminent Bohemians.

Mr. MEINERS has published a History of the principal Insurrections which have happened among the Students at the different Universities of Europe.

The third and fourth Volume of Mr. MAURICE ARENDT'S Travels in Sweden have appeared. The Author gives a very interesting account of the country.

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The Grand Duke of Baden has published an Edict for the regulation of the press, and preventing the piratical reprinting of books in his dominions. To every author who publishes a work, affixes his name to it, the copy-right is secure during his whole life, and during one year after his death it is continued to the person to whom the sale of the work is committed.

FRANCE.

There is now living at Marseilles, a girl called Rosalia-Zacharia Ferriol, aged ten years, and born at that city, of French parents, who possesses all the characters of the Albinos. The colour of her skin is of a dull white; her hair is straight and somewhat harsh to the touch, and is of a shining white colour, as are likewise her eye-lashes and eye-brows. Her eyes are large and rolling, the Iris being of a clear blue with red streaks, and the cornea of a bright and vivid red. The sensibility of the visual organs is very great, the child not being able to bear much light, that of the sun obliging her to close her eyes. This girl, though much deformed in person, enjoys good health, and has never been afflicted with any disease except the small-pox. She is very fond of high seasoned food, is lively and intelligent: The father has chesnut-coloured hair, and appears to enjoy good health; the mother is a brunette, strong; and neither she nor her husband have ever been afflicted with any severe disorder; she has had five children who are all living, but never during pregnancy was indisposed more than women usually are. All her children, except the girl above described, have chesnut-coloured hair, and are perfectly well formed.

The following is a list of all the cities in France which contain a population of thirty thousand people and upwards.

Paris	547,756	Strasbourg	49,056
Marseilles . . .	96,413	Cologne	42,706
Bordeaux	90,992	Orleans	41,937
Lyons	88,919	Amiens	41,279
Rouen	87,000	Nismes	39,594
Turin	79,000	Bruges	33,632
Nantz	77,162	Angers	33,000
Brussels	66,297	Montpellier	32,723
Antwerp	56,318	Metz	32,099
Ghent	55,161	Caen	30,923
Lisle	54,756	Rheims	30,225
Toulouse	50,171	Alexandria	30,000
Liege	50,000	Clermont	30,000

HOLLAND.

The Botanical Garden at Leyden, occupies about four acres of land, and

is kept in excellent order. The Botanical Gardens of Upsal and of the Dublin Society are described as greatly superior in value and arrangement to this of Leyden. Amongst the plants are the remains of vegetable antiquity, in the shape of a palm, which stands in a tub in the open air, supported by a thin frame of iron work; it is about fourteen feet high, and was raised from seed by the celebrated Carolus Clusius, who died professor at Leyden in 1609. This plant is said to be the palm mentioned by Linnæus in his *Praelectiones in Ordines Naturales Plantarum*, published by Giske, in 1792, at Hamburg, which Linnæus suspected to be a *Chamerops*, but which, as Dr. Smith, observes his editor, rightly refers to the *Raphis flabelliformis*. It comes from China and Japan; and there is a tree of this kind, and about as large, in the Botanic Garden at Paris, and another at Pisa. In this garden is also the Ginkgo of the Chinese, a standard twenty feet high; *Strelitzia Regina*, which has never yet flowered in any garden out of England; the *Olea Laurifolia*, a new species, according to Van Royen; *Royena lucida*, in flower, as large as a moderate hawthorn tree, and thought to be very handsome; and a singular plant from the Cape, supposed to be an *Echites*, with a large tuberous root raised high above the surface of the ground, two or three weak stems a foot high, and large dark-brown flowers. In the University Library, is Rauwolf's Herbarium, which is very magnificent, and the plants well preserved; also Boccone's Herbarium of the Plants described in his *Fasciculus Plantarum*, published by Morison at Oxford, in 1674. These specimens are very poor. Herman's Collection of Ceylon Plants is also here, and a volume of West India Plants, belonging to Herman, which are very scarce in Holland.

Holland still possesses several artists, who maintain the glory of the ancient Dutch School. M. BUCH, director of the academy of design at Amsterdam, is estimated to be a good historical painter. The pictures of flowers and sea pieces, by DE VANOS are spoken of with great praise. The landscapes of HAAO, and the animals of SHOUWMAN, are much esteemed. KUIPER, has exercised his pencil with success in allegorical pieces, and PORTMAN has given specimens of distinguished talents in engraving Kuiper's two pictures of Peace and War. VINCKLES and HODGES have long enjoyed the reputation of skilful engravers. SCHEVEGMAN has

has obtained a prize given by the National Economical Society, for a new invention of engraving in imitation of chalk, and the Society of Haerlem has bestowed another on Horstock, a painter of Alkmaer, who has found out a method of rendering water-colours more durable.

The number of students in the university of Leyden does not at present exceed two hundred, and those of Utrecht three hundred and sixty.

The library of the University of Leyden is celebrated through Europe for the many valuable specimens of Oriental literature with which it abounds. Golius, on his return from the East, and who afterwards filled with great reputation the Arabic professorship of the university, enriched this valuable depository of learning with many Arabic, Turkish, Chaldean and Persian manuscripts. Joseph Scaliger bequeathed his valuable collection of Hebrew books to it. The precious manuscripts contained here are said to exceed eight thousand. Since the last war commenced, no addition of English publications has been made to this library, which contains the Transactions of the Royal Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and the Histories of Gibbon, Robertson, and Hume. The king of Spain presented this library with some magnificent folios, descriptive of the Antiquities of Herculaneum. Most of the books are bound in fine white vellum, and decorated with considerable taste and splendour. There is a Museum of Natural History, principally collected by Professor Allemaud, containing some fine ores, corals, and pebbles, and also some rare quadrupeds and amphibin; also a young ostrich in the egg; the nautilus with the animal in it, and some papilios. In the anatomical theatre are the valuable preparations of Albinus, and amongst them some specimens of the progress of ossification in the fœtus.

The King of Holland has appointed a director-general of the Fine Arts, to whom will be committed the care and superintendence of the Royal Museum, and of those in the departments. He is to be president of the Academy of Arts, and editor of a Journal, a number of which is to appear every month; and will endeavour by all means in his power to attract celebrated artists to the Hague. Every year the Academy will adjudge a prize of 3000 florins for the best picture, the subject of which is to be taken from the national history, and one of equal value

for the best piece of sculpture; a prize of 2000 florins for the best engraving. Eleven pupils are to be sent to Rome and Paris, and are to reside two years in each of those cities.

The *Lectiōes Atticæ*, a MS work of M. Lussac, which was intended for the press, has been saved from the dreadful catastrophe of Leyden. M. Lussac himself perished in the ruins. A great number of Arabic MSS. have been destroyed by the same unfortunate explosion.

ITALY.

There had long been in the city of Genoa, an hexagonal vase, known by the name of *Sacro Catino* (the sacred plate), which was supposed to be an emerald, and, consequently of inestimable value. On plundering Italy during the Revolution it was sent to Paris, and deposited in November last, by the Emperor's orders, in the cabinet of antiquities in the imperial library. This vase was considered as a precious relic; and Father Gaetano, a learned Augustine monk, published in 1727, at Genoa, a Dissertation, in which he inserted all the authorities that tended to prove that this was the very vase in which the Paschal Lamb had been served up to Christ and his Apostles, on the even of his Passion. He accounted for its falling into the hands of the Genoese in the following manner; these people distinguished themselves in the first Crusade, and particularly at the taking of Cæsarea in 1101. An immense booty was found in this place, which was divided into three parts, one of which consisted of nothing but the *Sacro Catino*. All the Crusaders agreed, that the Genoese should be recompensed for their intrepidity in first entering the town by having the first choice; and they chose the *Sacro Catino*. They kept it with the most sacred care, in a receptacle made in the wall of the cathedral at Genoa, the keys of which were deposited with the most distinguished personages of the republic. No person was permitted to touch it, and it was shewn to the faithful only twice a year, at a great festival. Thus it was not possible to examine whether the vase was an emerald or not; but this examination has just taken place by a committee of chemists from the Institute, Guyton, Vauquelin and Haüy. They have declared that the *Sacro Catino* is nothing more than a piece of coloured glass, but they think it worthy of preservation on account of its having been such an object of devotion, and because it is a curious

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specimen

specimen of the art of glass-making in the Lower Empire, at such an early period. It is supposed to have been made about the time when Constantine established the seat of his empire at Byzantium.

An old national diversion has lately been revived at Pisa, by order of the queen of Etruria. It is called *Gioco del Ponte*. As the River Arno divides the town into north and south; one hundred and eighty inhabitants of the north quarter contend with an equal number of the south quarter, for the possession of its marble bridge. They attack by divisions of thirty, and the struggle lasts three quarters of an hour, consisting in the parties pushing against and driving back each other. Those who penetrate beyond the middle of the bridge are proclaimed victors. The contest concludes with a splendid repast, and a ball. Pisa having been founded by a Greek colony, this festival is thought to be a remnant of the ancient Greek games. It had ceased to be celebrated for the last twenty-two years.

PORTUGAL.

The University of Coimbra has been enriched by the acquisition of the large library of M. Hasse, who died lately at Lisbon. The scarce books and MSS. in that library amount to about 12,000 volumes. Besides some Latin and Spanish works of the fifteenth century, the student will there find the best works on Spanish and Portuguese literature, and almost every thing that exists either in print or MS. relative to the Portuguese Laws and Legislation.

AMERICA.

Dr. NEVIN, who was exiled to America for the part he took in the rebellion in Ireland, and who at present resides at New York, is employed in writing the History of Ireland for the last Twenty Years, in which it is said he has made great progress.

A traveller has presented to the Museum of Baltimore, an enormous tooth of a Mammoth, brought by him from the banks of the Missouri. He says, that, while engaged with other persons in researches relative to the existence of mines in the neighbourhood of the river, they found a space of about a quarter of a mile of extent wholly covered to the depth of six feet, with bones of an enormous size. He offers to procure for any person who will pay him for the expence and trouble, a complete skeleton of the Mammoth, fifty-four feet in length, and twenty-two feet in height. Each of the jaw bones has eight enormous grinders. It is hoped further researches will be made on the spot by some intelligent naturalists.

Through the spirit of enterprize that distinguishes the emigrants, the arts and sciences begin to be introduced in Louisiana. Schools have already been established in several villages. The inhabitants of New Orleans have petitioned Congress to found a college, to be situated two miles from that city, where there will be less danger from the bilious fever, which prevails during the autumnal months. A journal has been begun at St. Louis, entitled the Missouri Correspondent and Illinois Gazette.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

THE finished and unfinished portraits of the late John Opie, Esq. R.A. which remained in his possession at the time of his death, were last month sold by auction by Mr. Peter Cox. Some of his slight and unfinished sketches sold at a low rate, but such as were in a more finished state, generally speaking, produced a liberal price. The subjoined account comprehends several that come under both these descriptions:—

Sketch of a Head, being a study for the Samuel in the possession of Sir J. Leicester, Bart. } 7 7 0
A Watchman and his Dog, a small upright. } 11 0 6

Hobnelia	9	19	6
Spartan Boy	18	18	0
A Girl at breakfast and a Dog	29	8	0
Head of an Assassin	9	19	6
Portrait of Mr. Bowles, the Cherokee Chief	6	6	0
A Child studying the Horn-book	17	5	6
Portraits of Mrs. Robinson and Mr. Boswick, from Sir J. Reynolds	6	6	0
The Grecian Daughter, after Rubens	26	5	0
A subject from a ballad of Mrs. John Hunter's, &c.	26	5	0
A Village Girl in a Landscape	24	2	0
Portrait of Mary Wolstoncroft Godwin	3	0	0
The Young Sportsman	21	10	6

The

The Infant Hercules, after Sir J. Reynolds	18	0	0
Musidora, from Thomson's Seasons	25	0	0
Juliet in the Garden Scene	56	0	0
A Female, with a Parrot, &c.	58	0	0
Gil Blas, wresting the Keys from Dame Leonarda	45	0	0
A Lady clothing a Cottager's Family	125	0	0
Sleeping Nymph, Cupid and Satyr	65	0	0
The last picture in the sale was, the Laughing Girl, by Sir J. Reynolds, and it sold for	430	0	0

The history of this admirable painting is somewhat curious. It was originally purchased by the conductors of the Polygraphic Society for fifty pounds, and from it they took innumerable copies. When the scheme was abandoned, and the pictures in their possession sold, it was purchased by Mr. Opie. The price now given for it, evinces the high estimation in which the admirers of the fine arts hold the works of the late President of the Royal Academy; and it does credit to the present times, by proving that we have men of discernment sufficient to see the beauties of a capital performance, though the painter was neither an ancient master nor a foreigner, but a modern, and an Englishman.

Large as the sum it sold for may seem, it sinks to a mere milk-score when compared with the five thousand guineas, for which a picture by Rembrandt was last month struck down at Christie's Auction-room, Pall-mall. We have been told, that it was bought in by the proprietor, and afterwards sold by private contract to a wealthy connoisseur for five thousand pounds. This picture was painted for a pensionary of Holland, and remained in his family until the subjugation of that country by the French, when it was with all possible secrecy and dispatch conveyed along the shores of the Baltic to a port, from whence it was shipped for England. It is unquestionably a capital, a most capital, picture; most of the figures are extremely fine, and the light diffused over the whole is inevitable, and perhaps as consonant to truth and nature, as the art of painting can possibly represent. It is not only in Rembrandt's best manner, but it is the finest picture we ever saw from his pencil. Still, the sum said to be paid for it is immense.

Mrs. Opie has presented an elegant print from a design by Smirke, to all the gentlemen who attended the funeral of her deceased husband. A similar print was presented to all the friends of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who attended the remains of that artist to the grave.

His Royal Highness William Frederic, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, painted by Sir William Beechey, R.A. and engraved and published by W. Say, Norton-street, Mary-le-bone.

From what cause it has arisen we do not presume to determine, but certain it is that the portraits of the Royal family have been rarely so delineated and engraved, as to merit being placed in any very high class as prints. This portrait is, however, an exception to the general rule, for it is painted in a manner worthy of Sir W. Beechey, and extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

Earl Camden, K.G. I. Hoppner, Esq. R.A. pinxit. W. Ward sculpt.

This is a very respectable portrait, and engraved in mezzotinto, in a very good style.

The Rev. Walter Blake Kirwan, Dean of Killala. M.A. Shee, R.A. pinxit. Engraved and published by G. Clint.

This portrait was exhibited a year or two ago at the Royal Academy, and we remember being struck with it, and thinking it an exceedingly well painted picture of a popular divine. The painter has given him a singularly spruce appearance: how far that may be consonant to the original, we do not know; the same character is, however, transferred to the print, which is engraved with great spirit and fidelity in mezzotinto.

Alexander the First, Emperor of all the Russias. Published for Ackermann.

The emperor is delineated in his military dress, with hat and feather, star and garter, &c. and in colours has a most splendid appearance. The character of the face is extremely spirited. The portrait from which it was copied, was brought to England by Mr. Peterson, and is said by all who have seen the original, to be a very accurate resemblance.

James, Earl of Malmesbury, K.B. of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. T. Lawrence, R.A. pinxit. Engraved and published by W. Ward.

This is a good print; but the lights and shades are rather violently opposed, which renders it in some degree spotty.

Daniel Lambert. H. Singleton, pinxit. C. Turner sculpt. published by Daniel Lambert.

Among all the portraits which the collectors of heads have got together, (and the late Mr. Gulston had upwards of twenty thousand,) it will not be easy to find one who may more truly be denominated a *very great man*. The picture was well painted; and as to resemblance

blance it is not likely that a man of Mr. Lambert's *capacity*, will be mistaken for any other person. The print is engraved in mezzotinto, and a good copy of the original.

A portrait of Master Betty, engraved by Mr. Heath, from the late Mr. Opie's picture, is recently published. The painting bore a very striking resemblance to the original: we do not think the print is quite so happy in the likeness. In what class will future collectors place this young gentleman; among the players or the parsons? He is said to be preparing himself for the church, and he will not be the first theatrical divine. Many, who may be so denominated, have made much noise in the pulpit and the world too.

Bobtail, the Property, of Lord Egremont; and Parasol, belonging to the Duke of Grafton; being the third and fourth Plates of Horses, painted, engraved, and published, by J. W. Bassell, Winchester-row, Paddington.

These are very good prints in their way, and to gentlemen of the turf must be highly interesting.

Messrs. Boydell & Co. have published Number One and Two of "Finished Etchings," by Letitia Byrne; and they do great honour to the very ingenious artist, being, generally speaking, eminently picturesque and beautiful.

Proposals are issued for a print of the Battle of Maida, to be engraved and published by A. Cardon, from a picture painted by P. I. de Louthembourg, which is to be taken from drawings made on the spot by Captain Pierpoint.

Mr. Ackermann has published a fourth Number of Bryan's Drawing-Book; and the opinion we gave of it in last month's Retrospect, is amply confirmed by a very rapid sale, and universal approbation.

To the very picturesque and beautiful portrait of Mrs. Duff, (which he published a few weeks since) there is now added the following lines:

"Stranger or friend, in this faint sketch behold

An Angel's figure in a mortal mould;
In human beauty though the form excell'd,
Each feature yielded to the mind it held.
Heav'n claim'd the spark of it's ethereal flame,

And earth return'd it spotless as it came.
So die the good, the beautiful, and the kind,
And dying leave a lesson to mankind.

C. I."

It is highly to the honour of the British Institution, that they so generously encourage young artists to become candi-

dates for national celebrity. They have recently announced to those who studied in the Gallery last summer, their intention of giving a premium of one hundred pounds for the best original picture, which shall be sent to the Gallery in the ensuing summer; fifty pounds for the second in merit; and forty pounds for the third.

We have ever since the commencement of this Magazine, endeavoured to point out any productions of art or science which were either ancient or modern, if deemed worthy of public attention; and are sorry that we have hitherto in a degree overlooked stained glass, an article now in very high request among persons of the first taste, and again becoming the favourite decoration of our churches.

"Where storied windows, richly dight,
Cast a dim religious light."

A very large collection of specimens, painted in the year 1500, &c. &c. from one guinea to one hundred guineas each, are now selling at the gallery at No. 97, Pall-mall. The rooms which contain this collection are open to the public from ten till five o'clock; we shall not therefore attempt to describe what it is impossible to convey an idea of by words; nor will the limits of this publication permit us to specify the subjects. Suffice it to say, that they consist of whole length figures, Scripture History, &c. &c. &c.

We have lately seen a medallion of General Washington, published by Mr. Eccleston, of Lancaster, price one guinea. On the *obverse* is the General's portrait, taken from an original painting. On the *reverse*, an American Indian, with his bow and arrow, and an appropriate legend. The dies are engraved by one of the first artists in that line, at Birmingham, and the *relievo* is remarkably high and bold.

The portrait is said to be a very striking likeness; and the resemblance of a man who effected so great a change in the western world will naturally excite curiosity. How devoutly is it to be wished, that gratifying this curiosity, and transmitting an idea of his person to posterity, may induce his successors in that extensive republic, or men in the most elevated situations in Europe, to emulate his virtues.

The portraits of Doctor Samuel Johnson, which have been hitherto published, were taken at an advanced period of his life, when his sight was very much impaired. A picture of this great man, painted

painted by the late Mr. Barry, is now engraving by Mr. Anker Smith, and to be published by Mr. Manson. This being painted when he was much younger, may be fairly presumed to be a more characteristic resemblance, than any of those which have preceded it.

Mr. Desenfans' very fine Collection of Pictures is selling by private contract. Many of the most capital works in this collection are said to have been a short time since the property of a recently created Peer.

In the Summer of 1804, a number of ancient, allegorical, historical, and legendary paintings in fresco, were discovered on the walls of the chapel of the Holy Trinity, at Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire. Drawings were made from them at the time, by Mr. Thomas Fisher, who proposes to publish seventeen of them by subscription, with views and sections, illustrating the architecture of the chapel. The greater number of these paintings represent various

incidents, relating to the finding, recovering, and at length placing the Holy Cross at the Gate of Jerusalem. They exhibit specimens of the art of painting in two distinct ages, but both prior to the Reformation, and were brought to light by the accidental removal of white-wash, during the repair of the chapel in 1804. The subsequent destruction of the originals, suggests the propriety of now offering copies of them to the public. As specimens of the arts of painting and design in the 13th and 15th centuries, they will be found curious, especially to those who are fond of comparing the progressive advancement of this divine art from the rude beginnings of uninformed genius, to the perfection of modern times. Descriptions of the Paintings, and an Account of the probable Periods of their Execution will be annexed. The size will be super-royal folio, and the publication will be in three parts, at two guineas each.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT of the TRANSACTIONS of the PHYSICAL and MATHEMATICAL CLASS of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE in 1806.

By M. CUVIER, SECRETARY to the SOCIETY.

AMONG the botanical works, published during the present year, M. Cuvier notices, in a very distinguished manner, the continuation of the Flora of New Holland, by M. de la Billardiere; the splendid Description of Malmaison, by M. Ventenat; the Flora of Owarree and Benin, by M. Beauvois; and the Rural Botanist, by M. Dumont. We likewise learn from this Report, that Courset, a corresponding member of the Academy, and M. de Lamarck have given, conjointly with M. Decandolle, a third and enlarged edition of the French Flora.

M. Billardiere has, in his valuable work above mentioned, made known to us, in particular, six new genera of plants of New Holland. The three first are naturally arranged among the myrtles, which form a very numerous family in New Holland, and from which medicine and the arts may derive much advantage, as the trees and shrubs belonging to it furnish aromatic oils.

The first genus, denominated *pikanthus*, is very remarkable by an envelope of a single piece inclosing each flower; the petals

are five in number, and the calyx is divided into equal segments; the fruit, which is inferior and unilocular, contains several seeds.

The second is called *calothamnus*, from the elegance of its flowers, the numerous stamens of which stand upon a large filament, divided into two at each extremity, while the other are sterile. The fruit resembles, in every respect, the *metrosideros*.

The third, called *calytrix*, is known by its tubulated calyx, placed above the germen, and divided into five parts; each of which is terminated by a long awn or bristle. The capsule contains only one seed.

The fourth has received the name of *capnolotus*, and belongs to the family of the *rosaceae*. The species termed *follicularia*, is perhaps still more remarkable than the *sarracenia*, and the *nepenthes*, by the form of some of the leaves, which represents very nearly a purse, surmounted by an operculum, and bordered with hooks, directed towards its inner side.

The fifth is named *actinotus*, and has all the appearance of a plant belonging to the *corymbiform* tribe, though in fact, it belongs to the umbellatæ. The two stigma, which swell towards the apex, are surmounted, on the internal side, by a bristle

a bristle, resembling the feelers, or antennae of insects, as in the *lagoccia*. It contains only one seed.

The sixth, called *prostanthera*, belongs to the *labiate* tribe. The calyx is composed of two complete divisions, the largest of which proceeds towards the other, and covers it, as soon as the corol has dropt off. A filiform appendix proceeds from underneath each of the anthers. The fruit is, in every respect, similar to that of the genus *prasinum*; but one thing very remarkable in this family of plants is, that the embryo, or corcle, is enclosed in a thick and fleshy albumen, whilst in the other *labiate* plants, hitherto observed, it is naked.

M. Beauvois having investigated certain mushrooms, in all the various stages of their growth, found, that their forms became so much changed, at different periods, that several botanists had thence been led to place them in different genera, according to the age at which they examined them: thus, according to this author, the *rizomorpha* of Persoon is only a mushroom in the second stage of its growth, and becomes a *boletus* at the third; the *dematium bombycinum* of the same author becomes, at the termination of some time, his *mesenterica argentea*. It then thickens, acquires a cellular texture, so as to resemble a *morel*, and, like the *rizomorpha*, at length becomes a *boletus*. This plant, however, requires farther investigation.

The researches into natural history, we learn from this Report, though less numerous, during the present year, than those made in botany, are yet far from being uninteresting.

M. de Beauvois has begun to publish an account of the insects which he collected, during his travels in Africa and America. Two numbers of this work have already made their appearance. M. Cuvier intimates to the academy that he himself continues to pursue the researches, in which he has been engaged for several years, on the animals without vertebræ, and on the fossil bones of quadrupeds.

In the continuation of the first great division of his work, he has given, during the present year, the anatomy of seven genera; the *scyllæ*, *glaucus*, *colides colimuria*, *limax*, *Linæu*, and *planorbis*. Even the external appearance of the two first was little known, and the reporter has rectified several mistakes, into which naturalists had fallen concerning them.

In the continuation of the second part,

he treats of the fossil bones of the bear, rhinoceros, and elephant. The bones of two species of bears, at present unknown, are found buried with those of the tiger, hyena, and other carnivorous animals, in a great number of caverns, in the mountains of Hungary and Germany.

Bones of the rhinoceros and elephant are found in abundance in every part of our globe.

Accounts have been transmitted to the author, from which it appears, that elephants' bones have been dug up in more than six hundred places of the two continents. Still more recently have the jaw-bones and tusks of these animals been found in the forest of Bondy, in digging the canal, intended to bring the waters of the river Ourgue to Paris. The farther we proceed towards the north, these bones are found in a still more perfect state of preservation. An island, situated in the Frozen Sea, is almost entirely composed of them. These facts were previously known; but the results of a comparison made by M. Cuvier between these fossil bones of the rhinoceros and elephant, with those of the same kind of animals existing in Africa at the present day, clearly prove that the former were of a different species from the latter.

Exclusive of the different structure of the muzzle, the fossil rhinoceros appears to have had much shorter legs, a larger and more elongated head, than the rhinoceros now known. The jaw-bones of the fossil elephant, as well as the head, and particularly the alveola of the tusks, appear also to have been of a different structure from the same parts belonging to the present species; the proboscis also differs in its proportions.

On the whole, the author thinks there is reason to conclude that these two species are now extinct, as well as many others whose bones he has examined, and of which ten or twelve species, deemed non-descripts by most naturalists, have been found with their bones encrusted in the plaster-quarries near Paris. He also thinks, there is reason to suppose, that these species have lived in the places where their bones are found, and that they have not been transported thither by an inundation, as is generally supposed; since these bones are not in the least worn down by friction. We should acquire a very superficial knowledge of natural bodies, continues the reporter, and attain very imperfect ideas of the different phenomena they present, if we confined ourselves merely to the description

scription of their external parts, and did not endeavour to obtain a more intimate knowledge of their structure, by means of anatomy and chemistry.

M. Fourcroy has published a new and enlarged edition of his *Philosophy of Chemistry*, which M. Cuvier justly considers as the best elementary work on that science.

Attraction and repulsion. These two powerful agents in nature have, during the present year, as we learn from this Report, attracted the attention of philosophers.

It is well known, that ice is lighter than water, since it swims in it. On the other hand, hot water is, in general, lighter than that which is cold. But does not this fluid become uniformly condensed, in proportion as it is cooled, and expand suddenly at the moment of its congelation? This, however, is not the case; for water is at its maximum of density, when a few degrees above the freezing-point. This M. Félvre-Gineau proved by direct experiments, several years ago, by means of the thermometer and hydrostatical balance. Since that period, Count Rumford has, by well devised experiments, rendered the facts still more evident.*

M. Berthollet perseveres with indefatigable industry in his Chemical Researches, a continuation of which has appeared during the present year.

He therein proves that, by means of pressure, we may combine, with the three alkalies, a much greater quantity of carbonic acid than usual, and thus form neutral salts, as well as with the other acids. He restricts the use of the term *carbonate* to these combinations, while he gives to those usually formed with this acid and the alkalies, the name of *sub-carbonates*; and shews, that there are between these two many intermediate states.

The same holds equally true in the earthy carbonates, and many other salts. The phosphate of soda, for example, is crystallizable, both with an excess of acid, and an excess of basis. The partisans of the old doctrines suppose that, in such cases, no combination takes place, but, that the superabundant principle remains merely interposed in a free state, between the molecules of the two principles, combined in the usual proportion. M. Ber-

thollet alleges, in reply to this opinion, that, if this were the case, the sulphuric acid poured on a sub-carbonate would immediately seize upon the uncombined alkaline molecules, previously to entering into union with those combined with the carbonic acid. Now, that is not the fact; for the smallest drop of the former acid instantaneously produces an effervescence, and extrication of the second. The acidulous sulphate of soda effloresces on exposure to the air; that is, it parts with its water of crystallization, which could not happen, were the sulphuric acid uncombined with it, since there is no substance that more greedily attracts the moisture of the air than this acid.

M. Berthollet has furnished us with the means of estimating the degree of acidity of the different acids, and the alkalinity of the different bases, by the quantity which it is necessary to employ of each of these substances, completely to saturate or neutralize the other, so that no sign of any superabundant acid or alkali is perceivable in the combination.

He confirms this method by shewing, that the proportions of these quantities are uniform, and that if to one basis twice more of one kind of acid be necessary to saturate it, than to saturate another basis, the first will also require twice more of any other kind of acid than the second.

But the degree, of resistance to heat does not correspond with this force, and it is more easy, for example, to decompose by fire the carbonate of magnesia than that of lime, though the affinity of these two earths for the acid be nearly equal: the reason of which is, that the former carbonate contains much more water; and other experiments shew, that water favours the disengagement of carbonic acid.

The consequences deducible from these facts, in every branch of chemistry, and particularly in the theory of analyses, are incalculable.

The tables of the affinities, and a great part of the analyses hitherto made; are invalidated by them, and experience, in fact, proves that these data require to be revised. For example, M. Klaproth, and afterwards M. Vauquelin, found a fifth of fluoric acid in the topaz, in which it was never before suspected to exist. This stone must, therefore, be now transferred to the class of substances containing acids.

Another mineral, hitherto considered as a stone, is now found to be a metal.

It

* An account of these experiments will be found in vol. xxii, p. 474, of the *Monthly Magazine*.

It was formerly termed by Delamethi  re *oisantite*, and still more recently by M. Ha  y *anathase*. M. Vauquelin has, however, found in it nothing but the oxide of *titanium*, as in the other mineral denominated *red schorl*.

This fact may be considered as important, since chemistry, had not at that time been able to discover any essential difference in the composition of these two minerals, though their physical qualities and their crystallization were wholly different.

A similar example had formerly occurred in mineralogy. I here allude to the *arragonite*, in which chemistry discovers nothing but a carbonate of lime, though neither, in weight, hardness, fracture, nor crystallization, does it resemble calcareous spar, or common carbonate of lime.

A different example, but which establishes also a species of opposition between the physical and chemical characters of minerals, has occurred during the present year. It is an iron ore, known under the name of *spathic iron*. It uniformly exhibits the same crystalline appearance as carbonated lime, and, in like manner, contains a great proportion of it. M. Ha  y had arranged it among the varieties of this species, considering the oxide of iron merely as accidentally mixed with it, during the crystallization of the lime, nearly in the same manner as the sand, in the curious crystals of the hard grey stone, found in the forest of Fontainebleau.

It had been indeed long known, that the quantity of iron contained in it, is extremely variable; but Messrs. Drapier and Descotils have discovered, that the proportion of lime varies still more; that very frequently it scarcely contains any, and that the magnesia, and the oxide of manganese, are found in very different quantities in different specimens.

Such are the various combinations which occur under the same form.

These apparent oppositions, concludes M. Cuvier, between two branches of the same science, or between two modes of viewing the same objects, can only proceed from some imperfection in the principles of the one or the other of the two methods, and merit the attention of men of science.

The productions of nature are so intimately connected with, and so materially modified by, the climates, in which they are found, that no improvement can be made in any of the branches of Natural

History, without an exact acquaintance with geography. Hence it appears, that this knowledge is scarcely less necessary to the naturalist, than to the astronomer. It is well known, how much we stand indebted to scientific travellers; and M. Olivier has furnished us with new proofs of this truth, in a Topographical Account of Persia, which he has just published.

He describes the chains of the mountains, the course of the rivers, and explains the nature of the productions by that of the climate. By reason of the great drought which so generally prevails throughout this vast empire, not above a twentieth part of it is in a state of cultivation. There are many provinces in which not a single tree is to be seen, except such as have been planted and watered by the hand of man. This evil progressively augments by the destruction of the canals which conduct the waters from the mountains; and the lands being deserted become impregnated with salt, which renders them for ever sterile.

The labours of naturalists who, instead of exploring foreign countries, pursue their studies at home, may also prove useful to the improvement of geography, by suggesting lights calculated to assist the inquiries of travellers.

M. de Lacepede, after examining what is already known respecting Africa, comparing the size of the rivers which flow into the sea, with the extent of the country, on which the rains of the torrid zone fall, and with the probable quantity of water carried off by evaporation; forming, in short, a judgment respecting the number and direction of the mountainous chains in the interior, by those with which we are acquainted on the borders of this great division of the globe; from all these circumstances he has been led to conjectures respecting the physical disposition of the unknown regions in the center, and particularly in regard to the inland lakes and seas, which must, he thinks, exist therein. He has sketched out the routes which ought, in his opinion, to be pursued by travellers, who intend to explore these yet undiscovered countries.

There is also another kind of speculative geography, which endeavours to ascertain from the present appearance of countries, their state in past times.

M. Olivier has, we learn from the present report, investigated in this way, the probability of the communication, which was formerly supposed to exist between the Caspian and Black-Sea. He is of opinion

opinion that this communication must have been to the north of Mount Caucasus, and that, at last, it was interrupted by the alluvial depositions of the Cuban, the Volga, and the Don.

Since then, the Caspian no longer receives any rivers equivalent to the water carried off by evaporation, it has greatly sunk, and is now, at the present day, sixty feet below the level of the Euxine.

It is thus, that it has been separated from the sea of Aral, and left exposed the immense plains of sand, which lie to the north and east.

M. Durcaud de la Malle, a son of one of the members of the Institute, has discovered in the Greek and Roman writers, numerous testimonies of the former extent of the Caspian Sea, and of its communications with the Euxine and Aral, and has collected them in a Memoir, which he has presented to this class, and to that of Ancient Natural History. The ancients ascribed the separation of the two former, and the great diminution of the Euxine itself, to a disruption of the Bosphorus, which they supposed was the cause of the flood of Deucalion, the Euxine being thrown with violence, by this opening, upon the Archipelago, and the shores of Greece. Some of them even imagined, that, at this epoch, the

Mediterranean, in consequence of being suddenly augmented by the same cause, had broken down the pillars of Hercules, and formed the strait, which now unites it with the ocean.

But M. Olivier conceives that, if the Euxine had ever been more elevated, than at present, it must have found a natural outlet by the plain of Nicæa; and, by other vallies which lead to the Propontis, and the Archipelago; that, in any other case, the narrow channel of the Bosphorus, could not furnish sufficient water to inundate the lofty mountains of Greece, which are more elevated than any other on the borders of the Euxine, and still less to produce any perceptible effect upon the vast expanse of the Mediterranean.

He is therefore of opinion, that the relations of the ancients on this subject, originated neither from observation nor tradition, but merely in conjectures, which the physical state of the countries entirely overthrows. It is equally true, that the part of the Bosphorus, nearest to the Euxine Sea, exhibits traces of volcanic revolutions, while the remaining part forms a natural valley. This holds equally true, with regard to the Hellespont.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses)

ANDREWS Charles, Barnham, butcher. (Alexander, Bedford row)
 Adams Robert, Southampton, ship builder. (Nicholls, Southampton)
 Alexander Henry, Moorfields, broker. (Maddock and Co. New square)
 Bank The pay master, ironmonger. (Lodington and Co. Temple)
 Bullock James, Scott's yard, wine merchant. (Crowder and Co. Old Jewry)
 Blackmore Edward, Henrietta street, tailor. (Hendish and Co. Temple Bar)
 Bridgman Edward, Market street, maltster. (Hind, Temple)
 Bing Aaron Isaac, Great Portland street, merchant. (Whitfield and Co. Finsbury square)
 Bruckner John, South Molton street, ladies shoe maker. (Pike, Abchurch lane)
 Chip, George Cecil street, taylor. (Hodgson and Co. Clement's inn)
 Cooper Thomas, Witharston, draper. (Bowe and Co. Cooke's court)
 Carr Richard, Frith street, palster. (Watson, Girdler's hall)
 Cymer Thomas, Chichester, miller. (Nethercole and Portal, Abchurch lane)
 Clegg Richard, Falmouth, merchant. (Pountillan and Co. Little Friday street)
 Carr Thomas, Madingley, corn merchant. (Webb, St. Thomas's street)
 Cusker William, the younger, Westminster, clothier. (Davies, Lambury)
 Conroy John, New Gravel lane, slopseller. (Wilde, Jew's Church street)

Degraves Peter, Chesham, and Thomas Bainbridge, warehousemen. (Fulkes and Co. Gray's inn)
 Davies John, Cardiff, builder. (Tarrant and Co. Chandery lane)
 Elson Richard, Newington, carpenter. (Thompson and Weisman, Blackfriars)
 Gibbs Robert, White Cross alley, chairmaker. (Russen, Crown court)
 Gibson John, Bingham, Sayle row, warehouseman. (Lester, Baldwin's court)
 Gibson Richard, Bethel, cooper. (James, Gray's inn)
 Good Timothy, Kingston upon Hull, shoe maker. (Smyth, Curd's street)
 Hebb William Astley, Bridgeforth, linen draper. (Wheat and Thomas, White Inn)
 Heard William, Lower East Smithfield, victualler. (Turner, Finsbury street)
 Heaps John, Charlotte street, taylor. (Harrison, Ingram court)
 Hale John, Westminster, victualler. (Edmunds and Son, Exchange office)
 Holder John, Finsbury, butcher. (Cooke, Grand)
 Hooton William, Keston bridge, coach maker. (Nichols, Pallgrave place)
 Jackson William, Buckford, Exeter, merchant. (Willis and Danks, Redford row)
 King Joseph, and William Edward King, King street, silk mercers. (Rooth and Co. New square)
 Kekwick Joseph, East Ham, dealer and chapman. (Boulker, Southampton street)
 Kendall Edward, Tabernacle walk, tallow chandler. (Williams, Upper John street)
 Knight Richard, Bath, chessmonger. (Sheppard and Bedford row)
 Lapham John, Kitchley grocer. (Allen and Co. Finsbury inn)
 Midgley Joseph, Leeds, grocer. (Medowcroft, Gray's inn)

McKnight Nathaniel, Samuel M'Knight, and John M'Neille, Liverpool, merchants. (Tarrant and Co. Chancery lane.)
 Mitchell Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper. (Wortham and Co. Castle street.)
 Mathias John, Brightelmstone, slater. (Hughes, Old Ford's inn.)
 Mercat Theophilus, and Moses La Porte Mercat, Queen street, warehousemen. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry.)
 Nickells Thomas, the younger, Fowey, shipright. (Brown, Fowey.)
 Oldmeadow James, King's Lynn, upholsterer. (Lyon and Co. Gray's inn.)
 Parry James, and John Pickman, Deptford, merchants. (Lee, Three Crown court.)
 Pickering Joseph, Frodsham, corn merchant. (Windle, John street.)
 Yascor John, Plymouth dock, mercer. (Lys, Tooke's court.)
 Primrose Thomas, Baker's row, refiner of oil and spermaceti. (Parkinson and Co. Symond's inn.)
 Preator Robert, Brick lane, shoe maker. (Mayhew, Boswell court.)
 Palmer Richard, Chatham, cordwainer. (Chapman, Princess street.)
 Riggs William, Old Bailey, glove merchant. (Morgan, Gray's inn.)
 Rowe Thomas, Tipisley, Chelmsford, linen draper. (Oldham, New's Head court.)
 Sibbald Alexander, Wapping street, slop seller. (Smith and Co. Great St. Helens.)
 Sedley Davenport, London Wall, money scrivener. (Brown, Bride lane.)
 Smith Henry, Birmingham, victualler. (Kinderley and Co. Gray's inn.)
 Simpson John, Hermondsey, tallow chandler. (Eaton and Hardy, Birchlan lane.)
 Spiveter John, Dunkirk mill, miller. (Sandy's and Co. Crane court.)
 Taylor John Spencer, Gracechurch street, straw hat manufacturer. (Pearce and Co. Paternoster row.)
 Twiney Samuel, Eardington, iron master. (Devey and Co. Bridgenorth.)
 White John, Birmingham, tailor. (Egerion, Gray's inn.)
 Withers Thomas, and Henry Brown Withers, Greenhill- rents. (Gregory and Brooks, Maiden lane.)
 Williams Griffith, Newton Causeway, linen draper. (Drake, Old Fish street.)
 Watton William, the younger, Basford, joiner. (Blacklock, Temple.)
 Wicken Joseph, Sandhurst, linen draper. (Dym, Se- jean's inn.)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Anderson Alexander, and David Robertson, Coleman street, merchants, June 16.
 Alfrey John, the younger, Carshalton, carpenter, June 12.
 Atkinson Henry, Bread street, ironmonger, July 4.
 Angell Henry Hanson, New Bond street, haberdasher, August 11.
 Newman John, Water lane, brandy merchant, June 16, final.
 Ballantine William, St. Martin's Le Grand, goldsmith, July 7, final.
 Braint Richard Garland, Minorities, butcher, June 12.
 Bowler John, Bishop's wearmouth, hatter, July 15.
 Bore John, Bishop's Castle, plumber, June 23.
 Blunt John, and Robert Scollay, Coal Exchange, coal factors, June 30.
 Blunt George, and John Monat, Little Carter lane, whole- sale grocer, June 30.
 Brownson Benjamin, Farwich, dealer and chapman, July 2.
 Brown John, Liverpool, draper, July 9.
 Boyd Thomas, Buckingham street, wine merchant, July 11.
 Blades John Bath, linen draper, July 8, final.
 Brown William, Holcott, woodcumber, July 9, final.
 Cunningham William, Goodman's fields, wine merchant, June 16, final.
 Champion William, Workop, common brewer, July 1, final.
 Cobb Christopher, Ringwood, hoiier, June 12.
 Craik James, Union court, insurance broker, June 10, final.
 Chambers Francis David De La, Lagnestone, merchant, July 11.
 Chamberlain Needler, Fleet street, druggist, June 30.
 Colquhoun Thomas, Monstridge, linen manufacturer, July 6, final.
 Chard Charles, High Wycombe, druggist, July 11.
 Douce William Thomas, God's row, haberdasher, June 16.
 Dickson William, Chancery, linen draper, July 7, final.
 Bennett George, Gray's inn lane, cur-cutter, June 10.
 Beverell George, Sandhurst, straw hat manufacturer, July 15.
 Dawdney William, Fleet street, jeweller, June 17, final.
 Dorset George, John Johnson, John Williamson, William Bennett, and James Tillson, New Bond street, bankers, July 7.
 Brewster Henry, Mansfield street, victualler, July 7.
 Dean William, Newbrough, common brewer, July 27.
 Dechamps William Westworth, Tennant's Storehouse Mor- gan, and Peter M'Taggart, Suffolk lane, merchants, July 1.
 Edwards William, Little Newport street, toyman, July 7.
 Ellis Thomas, Preston, ironmonger, July 1.
 Elliot George, and George Fickard, Wood street, ribbon manufacturers, July 7.
 Evans David, Southampton court, linen draper, July 4.
 Ford Samuel, Birmingham, merchant, June 17.
 Fletcher Josiah, Stockport, silkman, July 15, final.
 Fox Bartholomew, Gough square, merchant, June 17.
 Gardner George, Oxford street, linen draper, June 15, final.
 Cassiot John Peter, Union-street, merchant, June 10.
 Ginger John Piccadilly, bookseller, July 3.
 German Jarvis, Aldermanbury, hoiier, June 16.
 Green Theodosia, Moore, tallow chandler, July 1, final.
 Gordon Alexander, Snowhill, cordwainer, July 11.
 Hogg James, and Edward Holmes, Sherborne lane, mer- chants, July 7.
 Hart William, and Samuel Turner, the younger, Lothbury, warehousemen, July 1.
 Haynes Benjamin, Pepper street, hat maker, June 13.
 Harris Joseph, Keynesham, tanner, June 15.
 Hewey Thomas, Old Change, baker, June 30.
 Hancock Henry, and John Bernard Hoffmeyer, Newcastle- upon Tyne, merchants, June 30.
 Harris Timothy, Waltham Holy Cross, pin maker, July 4.
 Hauman John, Sloane street, music seller, June 12.
 Hitchin Samuel, Kingsland road, victualler, July 11, final.
 Hibbert William, victualler, July 7, final.
 Hempel Johanna, Chelsea, potter, July 7, final.
 Jordan Jeremiah Samuel, Fleet street, bookseller, June 16.
 Jacks Walter, Bristol, merchants, June 30.
 Jeffery John, Bristol, cutter, July 1, final.
 Jones Humphrey, Rochdale, grocer, June 13, final.
 Jones William, Newbham, drover, July 6, final.
 Inman Joseph, Houndsditch, cheesemonger, July 7.
 Jarrett John, Bristol, hop-merchant, July 6.
 Kershaw James, and Joseph Kershaw, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, July 7.
 Leighton William, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, innkeeper, June 30.
 Lewthwaite John, Liverpool, merchant, July 1, final.
 Mitford Robert, Cornhill, woollen draper, June 23, final.
 Maltby Thomas, and George Maltby, sixe lane, merchants, June 17.
 Mather George, and James Hutchinson, Manchester, joiners, July 8.
 Marston Edmund, Uttoxeter, cork cutter, June 30.
 Madden Thomas, Page's Walk, victualler, June 10.
 Mennell Isaac, and David Amick, Chesapeake, perfumers, June 30.
 Milburn Edward Cook, Hallowell, and Thomas Walsley, North Shields, ship builders, June 30.
 Maitland David, Wigan, Walter Marshall, London, and William Wright, Liverpool, cotton manufacturers, July 1, final.
 Mountfort Benjamin, Walsall, miller, July 13.
 Newton Edward, Watling street, wholesale linen draper, July 11.
 Oliver Francis, Tottenham High Cross, grocer, July 7.
 Ferry John James, Whitechapel road, Staffordshire ware- housemen, July 11.
 Pearce Matthias, Blackman street, cheesemonger, June 30, final.
 Pritchard Charles Green, and Sarah Tipper, Chippenham, victuallers, June 29.
 Preston Bernard, Holborn, linen draper, July 4.
 Parks John, Birmingham, brass funder, July 4.
 Pritt John, Bristol, grocer, July 11.
 Tugh William, Berwick street, tailor, July 7.
 Perkins John, Hertford, carpenter, July 11.
 Parnell James, Deal, innkeeper, July 11.
 Paine George, Brompton, butcher, July 11.
 Quille Mark, Liverpool, merchant, July 6.
 Rookby Thomas, Chatham, linen draper, June 30.
 Raymond John, Fowey, tail, July 11.
 Rawlins Samuel, Manchester, merchant, July 11.
 Richard Michael, Brightelmstone, wine merchant, July 2, final.
 Sanderson John, St. James's street, goldsmith, June 30.
 Somerville John, Chancery lane, cabinet maker, June 29.
 Sheppard Henry, Cambridge, wine merchant, July 11.
 Sharpley John, Wolton-in-le-dale, cotton manufacturer, July 1.
 Stiles Sarah, and Mason Seiler, Dorking, plumbers, July 25.
 Stark John, Thomas Whitby, and Matthew Botterill, Great Driffield, merchants, July 4, final.
 Stretch Thomas, Grafton street, grocer, July 11.
 Swan Joseph, Gaster, grocer, July 11.
 Telford William Charles, Bishopsgate street, linen draper, June 2.
 Tyceross Charles, Thavies inn, money scrivener, June 27.
 Theobald Thomas, Oxford street, hoiier, July 11.
 Topping John Lewis, Bishopsgate street, grocer, June 30.
 Taylor William, Little East Cheap, cork cutter, July 4, final.
 Turner William, Wardwick, shipbuilder, July 9.
 Telford Benjamin, New Bond street, bookseller, July 10.
 Travers Benjamin, and James Keadie, the younger, Cheap- side sugar dealers, July 11.
 Turner John, Kingston-upon-Thames, maltster, July 7.
 Usher John, Kynston, butcher, July 10, final.
 White Thomas, Borough, haberdasher, July 11.
 Whiting Richard, Dorsetry, bread merchant, June 19.
 Williams Stephen, Dorset, grocer, July 4.
 Wallace James, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, July 2.
 Westery Nathaniel, Harwich, merchant, June 16.
 Wood Abraham, Scotland yard, victualler, June 10, final.
 Wicks William, Middle row, haberdasher, June 19.
 Wicks James, Whitby, ship builder, July 11, final.
 Winkler August, Liverpool, merchant, July 11.
 Woodcock William, Peter, grocer, July 11.
 Youngman and William, Colchester, grocer, July 6.
 York Thomas, Devonshire street, grocer, July 11.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE following intelligence has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State, from Major-General Alexander M'Kenzie Fraser, commanding his Majesty's Land Forces in Egypt, transmitted in a letter from the Right. Hon. General Fox, to the Right Hon. W. Windham.

Extract of the Copy of a Letter from Major General Fraser, to the Right Hon. W. Windham, dated Alexandria, April 6, 1807, transmitted to him by General Fox, the Original not having been received.

SIR,

My letter of the 27th ultimo has already informed you, that in consequence of the strong representation of Major Misset, his Majesty's resident here, (a copy of which I then transmitted) stating the risk the inhabitants of Alexandria run of being starved, unless Rosetta and Rahmonie were taken possession of by his Majesty's troops, I had with the concurrence of Rear-Admiral Sir John Duckworth, detached the 31st regiment and Chasseurs Britanniques, under Maj. Gen. Wauchope and Brigadier Gen. Meade, for that purpose.

I am now under the disagreeable necessity of acquainting you that, contrary to all expectation, this measure did not succeed. Our troops took possession of the heights of Aboumoudour (which command the town) without any loss; but, from circumstances as yet unexplained, the General, instead of keeping his post there, unfortunately was tempted to go into the town, with his whole force, without any previous examination of it, when the troops were so severely handled from the windows and tops of the houses, without ever seeing their enemy, that it was thought expedient to retire, more especially as Major General Wauchope was unfortunately killed, and the second in command, Brigadier General Meade severely wounded.

The troops, I understand, although certainly placed in a most trying and perilous situation, behaved extremely well; and after having suffered, I am sorry to say, very materially in killed and wounded, (as you will see by the annexed return) retired to Aboukir, in good order, without molestation, from whence I directed them to return to Alexandria.

This certainly has been a very heavy and unexpected stroke upon us, more especially as every information led me to conclude, that

the opposition, if any, would be trifling; and every precaution was recommended that prudence could suggest.

Finding, however, by the renewed representation of Major Misset, corroborated by the personal application of the sobagi, or chief magistrate, in the name of the people at large, that a famine would be the certain and immediate consequence of our remaining at Alexandria without the occupation of Rosetta, I have, with the concurrence, advice and co-operation of Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Louis, (who commands the squadron here since the departure of Sir John Duckworth) detached another corps, under the command of the Hon. Brigadier General Stewart and Colonel Oswald, (as per margin*) to effect this purpose, without which it appears impossible that the measure proposed by his majesty's ministers, of keeping possessions of Alexandria, can be accomplished.

Extract of a Dispatch from Major-General Fraser to General the Right Hon. H. E. Fox, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Centopus, Aboukir Bay, April 24, 1807.

I have the mortification to acquaint you, that the second attempt that I thought necessary to make against Rosetta has failed, owing to a great reinforcement of the enemy being sent down the Nile from Cairo, which overpowered our troops, and obliged them to fall back with the loss (I am grieved to say) of nearly 1000 men, in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the latter are Lieutenant Colonel M'Leod, Major Vogelsang, and Major Mohr. Brigadier General Stewart, who commanded the troops on this service, is only now upon his march towards Alexandria with the remainder of his force, and has not yet sent me the details, but, as the admiral thinks it necessary to dispatch the Wizard brig immediately from this bay to Misena, I think it necessary to give you all the information I am at present in possession of, and shall send you the particulars of this unfortunate affair by his majesty's ship Thunderer, which will leave Alexandria very soon; and as I have not time to acquaint his majesty's ministers of this event by this opportunity, I must request you to have the goodness to do it as soon as possible.

* Detachment of royal artillery, detachment of 20th light dragoons, detachment of seamen, light infantry battalion, 1st battalion of 35th regiment, 2d battalion of 78th regiment de Roll amounting in the whole to about 2500 men.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army in the Action, 31st March, 1807, at Rostia.

Killed.—Staff.—1 Major-General,
Royal Artillery—2 Rank and file.

31st Reg.—1 captain, 3 sergeants, 3 drum-
mers, 69 rank and file.

Chasseurs Britanniques—1 captain, 1
lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 2 drummers, 99 rank
and file.

31st Reg.—1 major-general, 2 captains, 1
lieutenant, 3 sergeants, 5 drummers, 170 rank
and file.

Wounded.—Staff.—1 brigadier-general, 1
brigade-major.

Royal Artillery—10 rank file.

31st Reg.—1 captain, 6 subalterns, 7 ser-
geants, 1 drummer, 149 rank and file.

Chasseurs Britanniques—4 captains, 5 sub-
alterns, 1 drummer, 4 sergeants, 141 rank and
file.

Staff Corps—1 rank and file.

31st Reg.—1 brigadier-general, 1 brigade-ma-
jor, 2 captains, 10 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 11
sergeants, 1 drummer, 231 rank and file.

Names of officers killed.—Major Gen. Way-
chope.

31st Regiment—Captain John Robertson.

Chasseurs Britanniques—Captain B. de
Sotocourt, Lieutenant D'Amiel.

Names of officers wounded.—Brigadier-Gen-
eral the Hon. Robert Maude.—31st regi-
ment—Captains Homburg (brigade-major)

and Dundall; Lieutenants E. Baux, Featon,
Thornton, Sleddon, and Ryan; Ensign Kirby.

Chasseurs Britanniques—Captains, Dulau-
ton, De Combromont, De Calonne, and De
Laitre; Lieutenants Le Maître, L. Spitz, De
Sark, and ... Ensign Henningsau, equit.

(Signed). GEO. AIRLEY,

Acting Dep.-Adjutant Gen.

N. B. Most of the wounded officers and
men are recovering.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN
THE NEW PARLIAMENT FOR THE SEVERAL
COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHES, &c.
IN ENGLAND AND WALES, ALPHABETICALLY
ARRANGED.

* Those marked thus, †, were not in the
last Parliament. Those marked thus, * are
new for the respective places. All the
rest are re-elected. The figure after the
name shows in how many Parliaments
the Member has served. Those marked
thus, †, are returned for more than one place.

Abingdon, † G. Knapp.

Agmondsham, T. D. T. Drake, †, T. T.
Drake, †.

Albany, St. Hon. J. W. Grimstone, 2,
† J. Halsey.—J. Halsey, esq. 323; Hon.
J. W. Grimstone, 208; Lord Duncannon,
225.

Aldborough, Suffolk, Sir J. Aubrey, 9,
Col. M'Mahon, 2.

Aldborough, Yorkshire, C. Jones, 1, H.
Fizee, 1.

Andover, T. A. Smith, 2, Hon. N. Fel-
lowes, 2.

Anglesea, † Hon. B. Paget.

Appleby, † Lord Howick, 6, J. R. Cath-
bert, †.

Arundel, Sir A. Pigot, 2, Col. Wilder, 1.

Ashburton, W. Palk, 3, † Lord C. Bee-
tinck.

Aylesbury, * Lord G. Cavendish, †, Sir G.
Nugent, 1.—Sir George Nugent, 567; Lord
G. Cavendish, 490; Mr. Williams, 413.

Bathbury, W. Praed, 2, D. North.—W.
Praed, 9; D. North, 9; double return.

Barnstable, W. Taylor, 1, † G. W. Theb-
jussow.—G. W. Thebussow, 264; W. Tay-
lor, 173; Lord Ebrington, 161; Sir J.
Miles, 2.

Bath, Lord J. Thynne, 3, J. Palmer, 3.

Beaumaris, Lord Newborough, 3.

Bedfordshire, F. Pym, 1, * General Fitz-
patrick, 9.—F. Pym, 1145, 43 single
votes; Gen. Fitzpatrick, 1084, 54 single
votes; Mr. Osborn, 1069, 887 ditto.—Number of
persons polled, 2135.—Number of voters,
2169.

Bedford Town, S. Whitbread, 3, W. L.
Antonie, 2.

Bedwin, * Sir J. Nicholl, 2, J. H. Leigh, 2.

Beeralston, Lord Louvaine, 3, Hon. Capt.
Perry, 1.

Berkshire, G. Vansittart, 6, C. Dundas, 4.

Berwick, † Sir A. M. Lockhart, † Col.
Allen.

Beverley, † Capt. W. H. Vyse, J. H.
Wharton, 3.—Capt. Vyse, 1012; J. H.
Wharton, 739; Major Staples, 279.

Bewdley, M. P. Andrews, 3.

Bishop's Castle, W. Clive, 8, J. Robin-
son, 3.

Blethingly, W. Kennick, 1, † T. Heath-
cote.

Bolton, D. Giddy, 2, † Sir W. Oglander.

Boroughbridge, H. Hawkins, 1, W. H.
Clinton, 1.

Bosmeay, † Lord Ranelsham, J. A. S.
Wortley, 2.

Boston, T. Fyde, 2, W. A. Maddocks,
2.—T. Fyde, 229; W. A. Maddocks, 196;
Hon. Mr. Burrell, 149; J. Cartwright, 8.

Brackley, R. H. Bradshaw, 2, A. Hen-
derson, 2.

Bramber, † Messrs. Burrell and Shelley.

Breconshire, Col. T. Wood.

Brecon Town, Sir R. Salusbury, 3.

Bridgenorth, I. H. Browne, 8, J. Whit-
more, 4.

Bridgewater, † W. Thornton, † G. Pocock.

Bridport, Sir Evan Nepean, * Sir Samuel
Hoar, 1.

Bristol, Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst, 4,
E. Baillie, 2.

Buckinghamshire, Marquis Titchfield, 4,
Earl Temple, 2.

Buckingham Town, Right Hon. T. Gren-
ville, 5, † Hon. R. Melville.

Bury St. Edmunds, Lord C. Fitzroy, 3,
Lord

Lord Templetown, 2.—Lord C. Fitzroy, 23;
 Lord Templetown, 23; Charles Bloomfield, 20
 Calne, J. Jekyl, 6, †H. Smith.
 Cambridgeshire, Lord C. S. Manners, 4,
 Right Hon. C. Yorke, 3.
 Cambridge University, Lord Euston, 7,
 †Sir V. Gibbs.
 Cambridge Town, Gen. Finch, 6, Gen.
 Manners, 6.
 Camelford, *Lord H. Petty, 2, R. Adair, 2.
 Canterbury, John Baker, 3, †E. Taylor —
 John Baker, esq. 689; E. Taylor, esq. 655;
 Lushington, 587; ——— Far-
 quhar, 432.
 *Cardiff, Lord W. Stuart, 2.
 Cardiganshire, T. Johnes, 4.
 Cardigan Town, Hon. J. Vaughan, 3.
 Carliisle, J. C. Curwen, 4, W. S. Stan-
 hope, 3.
 Carmarthenshire, *Lord R. Seynour, 4.
 Carmarthen Town, Admiral G. Camp-
 bell, 1.
 Carnarvonshire, Sir R. Williams, 3.
 Carnarvon Town, Hon. C. Paget, 3.
 Castle Rising, R. Sharpe, 1, †Hon. G.
 Bagot.
 Cheshire, T. Cholmondeley, 3, D. Daven-
 port, 1.
 Chester, Gen. Grodvenor, 4, †J. Egerton.
 Chichester, G. W. Thomas, 6, †J. Du-
 pre.
 Chippenhams, J. Maitland, 2, †Dawkins
 and †Blake.—Mr. Maitland, 59; Mr. Daw-
 kins, 58; Mr. Blake, 58—double return.
 Christchurch, Right Hon. G. Rose, 5,
 W. S. Boarrie, 3.
 Cirencester, M. H. Bench, 4, J. Cripps, 1.
 Clitnerce, Hon. R. Curzon, 3, Hon. J.
 Cust, 5.
 Cockermouth, J. Lowther, 3, James Or-
 ham, 2.
 Colchester, R. Thornton, 2, †R. H. Da-
 vies.—R. H. Davies, 632; R. Thornton,
 607; Col. H. H. H. 26.
 Corfe Castle, H. Banks, 7, †P. W. Baker.
 Cornwall, Sir W. Leman, 9, J. H. Tre-
 styan, 2.
 Coventry, P. Moore, 2, W. Mills, 1.—
 P. Moore, 310; W. Mills, 310; H. C.
 Montgomery, 24; M. Skave, 82.
 Cricklade, Lord Porchester, 4, *J. Est-
 court.
 Cumberland, Lord Morpeth, 4, J. Low-
 her, 8.
 Dartmouth, E. Bastard, 7, A. H. Hold-
 worth, 2.
 Denbighshire, Sir W. W. Wynne, 4.
 Denbigh Town, Robert Middleton-Bis-
 dolf, 1.
 Derbyshire, Lord O. Cavendish, 8, E.
 M. Mundy, 6.
 Derby Town, E. Coke, 7, W. Caven-
 dish, 2.
 Devizes, J. Smith, 6, T. G. Estcourt, 2.
 Devonshire, Sir L. Palk, 6, J. P. Bas-
 ard, 7.
 Dorsetshire, W. M. Pitt, 7, E. B. Port-

man, 2.—W. M. Pitt, 1454; E. B. Port-
 man, 1101; Mr. Bankes, 1091.
 Dorchester, H. C. Ashley, 4, *R. Wil-
 liams, 2.
 Dover, C. Jenkinson, 1, J. Jackson.—C.
 Jenkinson, 872; John Jackson, 628; Hon.
 Mr. Piersepoint, 622.
 Downton, Hon. B. Bouverie, 1, †Sir T.
 Plumer.
 Droitwich, Hon. A. Foley, 8, †Sir T. E.
 Winnington.
 Dunwich, Lord Huntingfield, 5, S. Barfe,
 Durham County, Sir R. Milbanke, 4,
 †Sir H. V. Tempest.—Sir H. V. Tempest,
 262; Sir R. Milbanke, 298; Mr. Ellison,
 234.
 Durham City, R. J. Lambton, 3, R.
 Wharton, 1.
 East Looe, Capt. E. Baller, 2, †D. Van-
 derkeyden.
 Essex, Col. J. Bullock, 8, Admiral E.
 Harvey, 2.
 Evesham, Wm. Manning, 4, †Sir M. M.
 Lopez.—Wm. Manning, 491; Sir M. M.
 Lopez, 334; H. Howorth, 320.
 Exeter, Sir C. W. Barnfylde, 3, J. Bul-
 ler, 3.
 Eye, †M. Singleton, †Hon. H. Wellesley.
 Flintshire, Sir T. Mostyn, 3.
 Flint Town, †Col. Shipley.—Col. Ship-
 ley, 129; Sir S. K. Glynn, 126; Sir N.
 R. Lloyd, 121.
 Fowey, Right Hon. R. P. Crew, 2, R.
 Wigram, 2.
 Gatton, M. Wood, 2, †C. B. Greenough.
 Germain's, St., *M. Montague, 1, Sir J.
 S. Yorke, 4.
 Glamorganshire, T. Wyndham, 3.
 Gloucestershire, Admiral Berkeley, 7,
 Lord R. H. Somerset, 2.
 Gloucester City, H. Howard, 4, R. Mor-
 ris, 2.
 Grampound, †Hon. A. C. Johnston,
 †Hon. G. A. Cochrane.—Hon. A. C. John-
 stone, 27; Hon. G. A. Cochrane, 27; Mr.
 Parry, 13; Mr. Williams, 13.
 Grantham, T. Thornton, 2, †W. B. Wel-
 by.—T. Thornton, 400; W. B. Welby,
 411; Sir W. Mansers, 352; Sir Gilbert
 Heathcote, 649.
 Grimsby, Hon. G. A. Pelham, 2, †W.
 Ellice.—W. Ellice, 141; Hon. G. Pel-
 ham, 136; Col. Loft, 137; Hon. W. Pel-
 ham, 147.
 Grimstead, East, †Sir N. Holland, †G.
 R. Ellis.
 Guildford, Hon. T. G. Onslow, 1, †Hon.
 C. Norton.—Col. Onslow, 145; Gen. Nel-
 son, 78; G. H. Sumner, esq. 75.
 Hampshire, *Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay,
 3, †W. Chute.—Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay,
 547; W. Chute, 547; Hon. W. Herbert,
 152.
 Harwich, J. H. Addington, 4, *W. Hus-
 kisson, 2.
 Haslemere, Right Hon. C. Long, 6, †R.
 Ward.

Hastings,

- Hartings, *Right Hon. G. Canning, 4,
†Sir A. Hume.
- Haverford, West, Lord Kensington, 3.
- Helston, †Sir J. St. Aubyn, †R. Richards.
- Herefordshire, †Col. Foley, Sir J. G. Cotterell, 1.
- Hereford City, †Col. Symonds, R. P.
- Herefordshire, 2.
- Hertfordshire, *Hon. T. Brand, 1, †Sir J. S. Seabright.
- Hertford Town, Hon. E. S. Cowper, 2, N. N. Calvert, 2.
- Heydon, G. Johnstone, 3, A. Browne, 1.—G. Johnstone, esq. 102; A. Brown, esq. 94; C. Duncombe, esq., 50; Sir T. Slengby, 10.
- Heytesbury, *Lord Fitzharris, 2, †C. Moore.
- Higham Ferrers, *Right Hon. W. Windham, 6.
- Hindon, B. Hobhouse, 3, W. Beckford, 1.
- Honiton, Hon. A. C. Bradshaw, 2, †Sir C. Hamilton.
- Horsham, *Sir S. Romilly, 2, L. P. Jones, 1.
- Huntingdonshire, Lord Hinchinbroke, 4, *R. Fellowes, 2.—Lord Hinchinbroke, 750; R. Fellowes, 645; Lord Proby, 458.
- Huntingdon Town, J. Calvert, 2, †W. M. Farmer.
- Hythe, T. Godfrey, 2, †W. Deeds.—T. Godfrey, 109; W. Deeds, 104; Mr. White, 93; Plummer, 66.
- Ilchester, *R. B. Sheridan, † *M. A. Taylor, 3.
- Ipswich, *Sir H. Popham, 2, †R. A. Crickett.—Sir H. Popham, 236; R. A. Crickett, 224; R. Wilson, 155; Capt. Bennett, 154.
- Ives, St., S. Stephens, 1, †Sir W. Stirling.—Sir W. Stirling, 147; Sam. Stephens, esq. 147; Chas. Cocherell, 125; Capt. Woolmore, 123.
- Kent, Sir E. Knatchbull, 1, W. Honeywood, 4.
- King's Lynn, Lord Walpole, 4, Sir M. B. Folkes, 4.
- Kingston-upon-Hull, J. Stanforth, 2, Lord Viscount Mahon, 1.
- Knaresborough, Lord J. Townshend, 6, Lord Ossulton, 2.
- Lancashire, T. Stanley, 8, J. Blackburne, 6.
- Lancaster Town, J. Dent, 3, †P. Patten—J. Dent, 1344; P. Patten, 1343; Col. Cawthorn, 880; W. Donelan, 874.
- Launceston, Earl Percy, 1, J. Prodden, 3.
- Leicestershire, Lord R. Manners, 2, G. A. L. Kack, 4.
- Leicester Town, S. Smith, 6, T. Babington, 3.—T. Babington, esq. 1794; S. Smith, esq. 1372; Mr. Macnema, 1030.
- Leominster, Sir J. Lubbock, 3, H. Benham, 1.
- Leszard, †Lord Hamilton, Hon. W. Elliot, 4.
- Lezwithiel, †E. Maitland, †G. Holford.
- Leves, T. Kemp, 1, Henry Snelley, 2.
- Lincolnshire, C. Chaplin, 2, †C. Pelham.—C. Chaplin, 1602; C. Pelham, 1168; Mr. Ellison, 955.
- Lincoln City, R. Ellison, 3, Hon. Col. Monson, 1.
- Litchfield, G. Anson, 2, G. G. V. Vernon, 1.
- Liverpool, Gen. Gascoyne, 3, †Gen. Tarleton.—Gen. Tarleton, 1500; Gen. Gascoyne, 1334; Mr. Rescoe, esq. 398; W. J. Denison, 38. Mr. D. was put in nomination unknown to himself.
- London, Sir C. Price, 2, Sir Wm. Curtis, 4, Ald. Shawe, 1, Ald. Combe, 2.—Sir C. Price, 3117; Sir Wm. Curtis, 8059; Ald. Shawe, 2863; Ald. Combe, 2583; Ald. Hanky, 226.
- Ludlow, Viscount Clive, 1, †Hon. H. Clive.
- Ludgershall, T. Everett, 3, M. D. Magens, 2.
- Lyme Regis, Hon. Col. Fane, 2, Lord Burghersh, 1.
- Lymington, J. Kingston, 2, Col. †Ducbett.
- Maidstone, G. Simpson, 1, G. Longman, 1.—Mr. Simpson, 396; Mr. Longman, 374; Sir Wm. Geary, 332.
- Maldon, J. H. Strutt, 4, †C. C. Western.—J. H. Strutt, esq. 58; C. C. Western, esq. 29; B. Gashell, 27.
- Malmesbury, †Sir G. Bowyer, †P. Gill.—Sir G. Bowyer, 10; P. Gill, esq. 10; Hon. B. Bouve, 3; B. Smith, esq. 3.
- Malton, *Lord Headley, 1, †Hon. M. Dundas, 2.—Lord Headley, 211; Hon. M. Dundas, 253, Brianbooke, 196; Isaac Leatham, 138.
- Marlborough, Lord Bruce, 3, *Lord Vist.
- Marlow, O. Williams, 3, P. Grenfell, 2.
- Mawes, St., †Lieut. Col. Shipley, 3, Bernard, 1.
- Michael, St. †Captain Gower, †G. Galway.
- Merionethshire, Sir R. W. Vaughan, 4.
- Midhurst, †Hon. J. Abercrombie, *S. Smith, 6.
- Middlesex, W. Mellish, 2, G. Byng, 4.—W. Mellish, esq. 2706; G. Byng, esq. 2362; Sir C. Baynes, 1252.
- Milborne Port, Lord Paget, 1, Hugh Leicester, 2.
- Minhead, †J. F. Luttrell, J. Dennison.—J. F. Luttrell, 128; John Dennison, 108; Hon. T. Bowes, 64.
- Monmouthshire, Lord A. Somerset, 1, Sir C. Morgan, 3.
- Monmouth Town, Lord C. H. Somerset, 2.
- Montgomeryshire, C. W. W. Wynne, 2.
- Montgomery Town, W. Kease, 2.
- Morpeth, W. Ord, 2, Hon. W. Howard, 1.
- Newark, H. Willoughby, 2, Gen. 2. Cotton, 1.
- Newcastle-under-Lyne, E. W. Bootle, 4, J. Macdonald, 1.—E. W. Bootle, 333; J. Macdonald,

Macdonald, 314; M. Fletcher, 311; W. Minet, 283.

Newcastle-upon Tyne, Sir M. W. Ridley, 2, C. J. Brandling, 2.

Newport, Cornwall, W. Northey, 3, E. Morris, 8.

Newport, Hants, †Lord Palmerston.

Newton, Lancashire, Gen. Heron, 1, †I. I. Blackburne

Newton, Hants, †Dudley North, †J. Blackford.

Norfolk, †Sir J. H. Astley, T. W. Coke, 6.

Northallerton, Hon. E. Lascelles, 4. H. Pierce, 8.

Northamptonshire, Lord Althorp, 2. W. R. Cartwright, 8.

Northampton Town, Hon. S. Perceval, 4, E. Bouverie, 4.

Northumberland *Earl Percy, †G. 1. Col. Beaumont, 4.

Norwich, J. Patterson, 1, *W. Smith 4.—J. Patterson, esq. 1464; W. Smith, 1156; W. Fellowes, 346.

Nottinghamshire, Lord Newark, 1, A. H. Eyre, 2.

Nottingham Town, D. P. Coke, 8, J. Smith, 1.—J. Smith, esq. 1047; D. P. Coke, esq. 787; Crompton, esq. 575.

Oakhampton, †L. Wardell, †A. Saville.—Col. Wardell, 113, 88 single votes; A. Saville, 96; Mr. Hobson, 80.

Oxford, Lord R. Seymour, 4, Lord H. Moore, 1.

Oxfordshire, Lord F. Spencer, 3, J. Spencer, 3.

Oxford City, F. Burton, 7, †J. J. Lockhart.

Oxford University, Sir W. Scott, 4. Hon. C. Abbot, 4.

Pembrokeshire, Sir H. Owen.

Pembroke Town, H. Barlow, 8.

Pearhyn, H. Swan, 1, †C. Lemon.

Peterborough, Hon. W. Elliot, 3, Dr. Laurence, 3.

Petersfield, H. Jolliffe, 3, †Hon. P. Gray.

Plymouth, Sir C. Pole, 2, T. Tyrrewhitt, 4.

Plympton, Lord Castlereagh, 3, †Hon. W. Harbord.

Poole, †Viscount Pollington, R. P. Milnes, 1.—Lord Pollington, 487; Mr. Milnes, 353; Rt. Hon. J. Smyth, 344.

Poole, J. Jeffery, 3, G. Garland, 3. †Sir R. Bickerton.—J. Jeffery, 55; G. Garland, 53; Sir R. Bickerton, 53—double return.—

Portsmouth, Admiral Markham, 3, Sir T. Miller, 1.

Preston, Lord Stanley, 3, S. Horrocks, 3.—Lord Stanley, 1619; S. Horrocks, 1616; J. Hanson, 1002.

Queenborough, †Right Hon. J. C. Villiers, J. Hunt, 2.—J. C. Villiers, 102; J. Hunt, 116; T. P. Chichester, 63. Number of votes, 172.

Radnorshire, Wilkins, 3.

Radnor Town, R. Price, 3.

Reading, C. S. Lefevre, 2, J. Simeon, 1.

3

Ratford, East, Gen. Crauford, 2, †W. Ingleby.

Richmond, A. Shakespeare, 3, Hon. C. Dundas, 2.

Ripon, *Hon. F. Robinson, 1, †G. Gippe.

Rochester, J. Calcraft, 3, †Sir T. B. Thompson.—Sir T. B. Thompson, 329; J. Calcraft, 362; Sir T. Triggs, K. B. 306.

Romney, New, †Lord Clonmell, †Hon. G. Ashburnham.

Rutlandshire, Lord Henniker, 1, G. M. Noel, 6.

Rye, *Sir John Nicholl, 2, †Earl Clancarty.

Rysgate, Visc. Royston, 2, Hon. E. E. Cocks, 1.

Salisbury, W. Hussey, 10, Lord Folkestone, 3.

Saltash, Maj. Russell, 2, *W. H. Freemantle, 1, *Capt. T. F. Freemantle, 1, †J. Padley.

Sandwich, †Admiral Rainer, *C. C. Jeakinson, 1.

Sarum, Old, Hon. N. Vansittart, 3, *J. Porcher, 2.

Scarborough, Maj. Gen. Phipps, 4, C. M. Sutton, 1.

Seaford, G. Hilbert, 1, J. Leach, 1.

Shaftesbury, E. L. Lovedon, 2, T. Wallace.—E. L. Lovedon, 161; Right Hon. T. Wallace, 161; Paul Methuen, esq. 129; W. H. Beech, esq. 129.

Shoreham, Sir C. M. Burrell, 1, T. Shelley, 2.

Shrewsbury, Hon. W. Hill, 3, †T. Jones.—Hon. W. Hill, 521; T. Jones, 384, single votes, 158; Hon. G. Bessel, single votes, 3; 312.

Shropshire, J. K. Powell, 6, J. Cotes, 1.

Somersetshire, W. Dickenson, 3, T. B. Lethbridge, 1.—W. Dickenson, esq. 3631; T. B. Lethbridge, 2996; Mr. Langton, 2229.

Southampton, G. H. Rose, 4, †J. Jackson.

Southwark, H. Thornton, 7, Sir T. Turton, 1.—Sir T. Turton, 2152; H. Thornton, esq. 1824; Mr. Calvert, 1634.

Staffordshire, Sir E. Littleton, 6, Lord G. L. Gower, 4.

Stafford Town, Hon. E. Monckton, 7, R. Phillips, 1.—Hon. E. Monckton, 419; R. Phillips, 319; Sir Oswald Mosley, 285.

Stamford, Gen. Leland, 3, Gen. Bertie, 3.

Steyning, J. M. Lloyd, 3, R. Hurst, 2.

Stockbridge, Gen. Porter, 3, J. F. Barnham, 2.

Sudbury, Sir J. C. Hippisley, 4, †Capt. T. Agar.—Sir J. C. Hippisley, 460; Capt. Agar, 458; Mr. Witts, 245; Mr. Pyches, 174.

Suffolk, Sir T. C. Banbury, 9, T. S. Gough, 1.

Surrey, †S. Thornton, *O. H. Sumner, 1.

Sussex, J. Fuller, 3, C. Wyndham, 1.—C. Wyndham, esq. 4333; J. Fuller, 2530.

Col. Serpington, 2473.

Tamworth,

- Tamworth, Sir R. Peole, 4; Tamworth, 3.
 Taunton, *L. W. Russell, 6; Gen. Fitzpatrick, 9.
 Taunton, J. Hammett, 8; A. Baring, 1.
 Tewkesbury, C. Colmington, 3; C. H. Tracey.
 Thetford, Lord W. Fitzroy, 1; T. Creevey.
 Thirsk, R. Greenhill, 1; *Lt. Col. Frankland, 1.
 Tiverton, Hon. R. Ryder, 4; W. Fitzhugh, 2.
 Totness, W. Adams, 2; B. Hall, 1.
 Tregony, Col. O'Callaghan, 1; G. Wentworth, 1.
 Truro, Col. Lemas, 3; *Hon. F. Beacawen.
 Wallingford, W. L. Hughes, 2; R. Kenyon, 2.
 Wareham, *Sir J. T. Calcraft, *Hon. J. W. Ward, 2.
 Warwickshire, D. S. Dugdale, 1; Sir C. Mordaunt, 2.
 Warwick Town, Lord Brook, 2; C. Mills, 2.
 Wells, C. Tudway, 9; C. W. Taylor, 3; Wendover, Lord Mahon, 1; G. Smith, 1.
 Wenlock, C. Forester, 4; Hon. J. Simpson, 4.
 Weobly, Lord G. Thynne, 4; *Lord Guernsey.
 Westbury, *Hon. E. Lascelles, 4; *G. Wynn.
 West Lobe, R. A. Daniel, 1; J. Buller, 3.
 Westminster, *Sir F. Burdett, *Lord Colerane, 1.—Sir F. Burdett, 5134; Lord Colerane 3708; Mr. Sheridan, 2615; Mr. Elliott, 2137; Mr. Paull, 360.
 Westmorland, Col. J. Lowther, 8; Lord Manchester, 1.
 Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, Sir J. Pulteney, 6; G. T. Steward, 4; R. T. Steward, 2; C. Adams, 3; *Sir J. Duffen, 4; G. T. Steward, 180; R. T. Steward, 128; C. Adams, 4774; *W. W. Wynn, 136; J. Arbuthnot, 154; Sir T. Hardy, 452.
 *Whitchurch, W. V. A. Townshend, 9; W. Broderick, 3.
 Wigam, J. Hodgson, 2; R. H. Leigh, 2.
 Wilton, R. Sheldon, 2; *Hon. C. Herbert, 2.
 Wiltshire, H. P. Wyndham, 4; R. Long, 1.
 Winchelsea, Sir F. F. Vane, 1; *C. Bewicke.
 Winchester, Sir R. Gansme, 6; Sir H. Milday, 3.
 Windsor, Col. Denbrough, 1; R. Ramsbottom, 1.
 Woodstock, Sir H. W. Dinswood, 2; W. Eden, 1.
 Worcestershire, W. B. Lygon, 8; Hon. W. Lyttleton, 1.
 Worcester City, A. Roberts, 3; *W. Gordon.
 Wootton Bassett, *Major Gen. Murray, 1; *Chesham.
 Wycombe, Sir J. D. King, 3; T. Baring, 1.
 Yarmouth, Norfolk, Hon. E. Harbord, 1; S. Lushington, 1.—Hon. E. Harbord, 627; S. Lushington, 604; W. Jacob, esq. 341; Mr. Upcher, 21.
 Yarmouth, Hants, J. C. Jarvis, 8; *Hon. P. Powlett.
 Yorkshire, W. Wilberforce, 7; *Lord Milton, 1.
 Yorkshire. Total Number voted.
 W. M. L.
 West Riding - 5808 7625 6101
 North Riding - 3216 2239 3118
 East Riding - 2754 1313 1771
 11,808 11,177 10,990
 York City, Sir W. Milner, 4; *Sir M. M. Sykes.—Milner, 1421; Sykes, 1298; Dundas, 919;

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of May to the 20th of June.

PTYSIS Pulmonalis	13	Menorrhagia	2
Ophthalmia	11	Leucorrhœa	3
Typhus	4	Amenorrhœa	4
Erysipelas	3	Mania	2
Varola	4	Constipation	4
Pneumonia	2	Hysteria	3
Rheumatismus acutus	1	Scrofula	2
Chronicus	7	Pertussis	2
Dysenteria	1	Vermes	4
Catarrhus	4	Morbi Infantiles	17
Tussis	6	Ophthalmia or inflammation of the eyes, has of late been rather singularly prevalent; this ought to be regarded, for the most part, as an index merely of a morbid condition of the general habit, not a disease that is strictly local; and	of
Dyspnœa	4		
Tussis et Dyspnœa	8		
Dyspepsia	6		
Diarrhœa	3		
Aciditas	2		

of course is scarcely ever to be removed by partial and exterior applications, but principally, if not solely, by those means which are, calculated to restore the strength or regenerate the character of the constitution. Tonics and stimulation are, in the majority of instances, the suitable and perhaps the only effectual remedies.

Trifling with, and teasing the eye with drops of lotion or particles of unguent, is only betraying the patient into a flattering but faithless anticipation of recovery, without any chance of eradicating or even reaching the stamina of his disease.

To the reader it must be wearisome, as it is painful to the writer, nearly every month to have occasion to repeat an account of the still increasing profusion of pulmonary disorders. But it is the incumbent, although the uncomfortable, duty of a medical practitioner, who has too frequent opportunities of observing it, to watch and to warn the public of the almost diurnal advancement of this cruel and fastly encroaching malady. As it is a disease, a disposition to which is inherited, it cannot fail to grow in its influence and extent with every succeeding generation. Modern dress, likewise manners and habits are particularly calculated to awaken a dormant ten-

dency, or even to generate a susceptibility to the disorder.

Although the tocsin of alarm has so frequently been reiterated, it ought never to cease, until the inhabitants of this island are sufficiently roused to a sense of the high and awful importance of attending to the faintest semblance of, and checking even an incipient approach towards, pulmonary disease. In the physically predisposed, a very trifling cough may be a very serious evil: when, to an unlearned or inexperienced eye, there appears not a shadow of peril, there is often actually the most solid ground for apprehension. Danger is in the inverse ratio of alarm.

It cannot be too frequently repeated, or too strongly enforced, that pulmonary affections when they have degenerated into deep and extensive ulceration, can rarely be removed; but that on the other hand, the instances are perhaps as few, in which they may not, by timely and skilful care, be arrested in their progress, and thus prevented from arriving at the ultimate and irretrievable condition of the complaint, where a prescription can answer no other valuable purpose, than that of affording a pecuniary advantage to the professional prescriber.

June 26, 1807, JOHN REID.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A complete Collection of Haydn's, Mozart's, and Beethoven's Symphonies in Score. Dedicated to the Prince of Wales. Price to Subscribers 5s. to Non-Subscribers 8s.

THIS Work, of which we have the first Number before us, is projected and published by Ciani chettini and Sperati. Their plan includes all the universally admired productions of the above distinguished masters; two of whose symphonies will be printed every month. We have examined the score of the present piece, taken from Haydn, and find it as correct as it is neat. The size is that of a quarto, which being conveniently portable, will afford to professors and scientific amateurs the agreeable opportunity of comparing the composition with the effect in concert, and of tracing the secret source of those impressions, which it is so much easier to receive than to account for.

A Concerto for the Organ, with Accompaniments for a Full Band. By William Crotch, Mus. Doc. Professor of Music, Oxford 6s.

We find in this concerto considerable

claims upon our commendation. Most of the passages are marked with learning and sound theory; and many of them, while they evince the well educated musician, display a freedom and elegance of fancy with which every real critic must be pleased. Yet we cannot, in strict justice, omit to say, that the effort to bind and consolidate the harmony, and render it perfectly *organic*, has in a few instances betrayed Dr. Crotch into constructions not positively correct, and which, though they would not, perhaps, offend an ordinary ear, cannot fail to strike the acute observer.

"Sacred Friendship," a New Song. Sung by Master Cutler, with the greatest Applause. Composed by C. E. Horn. 1s. 6d.

The words of this song are from the muse of lady Blizard: sorry are we that we cannot compliment her ladyship on her choice of a composer. To say that Mr. Horn has not followed the sentiment of the poetry would be saying little: he has not followed any sentiment at all. The passages are inexpressive, awkward,

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and

and unintelligible; and the whole forms a melody, if a melody we can call it, produced by a mind evidently unpractised in vocal composition.

Overture (No. 16.) for the Piano Forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Maria Hay, by Mr. Latour. 3s.

In this overture, the general cast of which is so pleasing as to insure its favourable reception, Mr. Latour has introduced with much effect the popular Scotch air of *Auld Robin Gray*, which at once well relieves the first movement, and happily introduces the third. The introductory and concluding subjects we are greatly pleased with, and cannot withhold our commendation of Mr. L.'s taste and ingenuity.

"Gentle Lyre," a Recitative and Air. Sung by Mr. Harrison at the Vocal Concerts, and by Mr. Nield at Bath. Composed by W. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s. 6d.

This composition is not without claims to our praise. The recitation, which yet we cannot allow to be its best part, is respectable in its style; and the two movements by which it is succeeded, are tasteful and spirited. We cannot, however, pass over the solicism of the three bars of symphony in the opening of the last movement; nor withhold our disapprobation of the awkward modulation into the fifth of the key in the second line of the last page.

"My Mother," a Glee for Three Soprano Voices. Composed by J. H. Leffler. 2s.

Considering the difficulty of combining three parts for the same species of voice, we cannot but allow that Mr. Leffler has acquitted himself in the present composition with considerable address. The parts move with ease, and form throughout successions of harmony with which every cultivated ear must be gratified. These words have been in the hands of several composers, but we do not recollect that they have been more interestingly treated by any one than by the present.

Air, with Variations. Composed and dedicated to Mr. J. Beckwith, by Alfred Pettet. 1s. 6d.

We are glad, after an attentive perusal of this composition, to be able to pronounce it a production of merit. The *theme* is not, perhaps, quite so modern in its cast as we could have wished; but the ideas are connected, the combinations are good, and the variations,

which are seven in number, are conducted with more taste and address than we should have expected to find in the efforts of so juvenile a composer, as we understand Mr. Pettet to be.

"Farewell Bessy," a Ballad. The Words and Music by Thomas Moore, Esq. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this little ballad partakes of the simplicity of the words, and expresses them forcibly and naturally. With the *semiquaver* given to the words "sweetest," at the opening of the song, we can bear, though we certainly should not have recommended it; but against that in the first bar of the second page, we must be allowed to protest as at once affected and false in its quantity.

"Ob, Come! Ob, Come! my Fair One!" a favourite Song, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by W. Slapp. 1s.

Mr. Slapp has given to these words an appropriate and agreeable melody. The passages are at once attractive and connected; and the effect of the whole will not, we think, fail to recommend the composition to the lovers of good ballad music.

"Hail Lovely May," a favourite Duett. The Words written by T. Goodwin. The Music composed by H. Denman, and dedicated to Miss G. and Miss M. Atterrell. 1s.

We find in this duett some very pleasing, and rather novel, passages. The two parts are blended with a skill which speaks Mr. Denman to be no novice in the general rules of composition; and the bass is more select than what we usually find in the vocal music of the present day.

"La Fantasia," a Sonata Divertimento, containing a Toccata and March for the Piano-forte. Composed by M. P. King. 2s.

The style of this divertimento is familiar, yet tasteful: and the two movements of which it consists are judiciously opposed to each other. As an agreeable and useful exercise for the instrument for which the piece is intended, we can with justice recommend it to the notice of juvenile practitioners.

"How tenderly I love her!" a Ballad. Written by J. L. Lewis, Esq. Liverpool. Composed by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge. 1s.

Dr. Clarke has set these words with taste and feeling. The melody is remarkably easy and natural; and the expression is every where truly and unaffectedly consulted.

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON. *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

THE opening of the South London Water Works, in Kennington-lane, took place on the 16th of June. The works consist of the engine house, with the apparatus, which is on a simple plan. Two reservoirs, or tanks, containing 26,000 butts, each 10 feet deep, are supplied from the river Thames, to the height of the spring tide, and are worked by the steam engine upwards of three feet above the whole level; the water is then left to purify itself in the two reservoirs, and by the same engine is lifted 50 feet above its level, and supplies the inhabitants of Clapham, Camberwell, and its surrounding neighbourhood, and might be conveyed one hundred miles round, on a level. A large company of nobility and gentry were present. Mr. R. Dodd was the engineer.

The Royal Naval Asylum has been transplanted from Paddington to Pelham House, in Greenwich Park, which has been for some time undergoing the necessary repairs and extensions, to render it at once commodious for the purposes of its intention, and ornamental as a public building. On the east and west, two capacious wings are added, connected with the centre building by handsome colonnades. The lower part of each wing is to be appropriated to the school rooms for the children, male and female respectively; the upper parts as dormitories for them, and the servants of the institution. It is proposed immediately to extend the whole number of pupils to 1000, from every part of the United Kingdom. The boys are taught reading, writing, and figures; and, where their capacities display fitness, are to be instructed in navigation; and during the hours of relaxation, the elder boys are taught rope and sail making; and they are to be instructed in the rudiments of naval discipline, by regular veteran boatswains. The girls are taught to read and write, and are instructed in needle-work and household industry. The building fills up the *visita* between both wings of Greenwich College, to which it seems to form an appropriate centre; and it is intended that the whole shall be immediately completed, for the reception of pupils, officers, &c.

MARRIED.

Philip Augustus Hanrott, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Caroline Cory, of Yarmouth.

The Rev. J. Bastard, of Blandford, to Miss Clarke, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square.

John Simpson, esq. of Alsop's-buildings, to Mrs. Edwards, widow of the late Colonel E. of the Bengal establishment.

J. B. Lousada, jun. of Devonshire-square, to Miss L. B. Lousada, youngest daughter of J. B. L. esq. of Stamford hill.

Philip Barrington Annesley, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Philip A. to Miss Bridget Corrie, daughter of Edgar Corrie, esq.

Daniel Oathwaite Blythe, esq. of Colchester, to Miss Charlotte Harper, of Edgware-road, Marylebone.

Captain R. H. Fotheringham, of the corps of engineers in the East-India Company's service, to Miss Robertson, of Throgmorton-street.

B. Storr, esq. of the King's own Stafford Militia, to Miss Bennett, of Clewer-house, Windsor.

The Rev. George Savage, F. A. S. vicar of Kingston cum Richmond, &c. to Mrs. Ayliffe, of Surbiton-lodge, Kingston.

Captain Edward Sanderson, of the Buffs, to Miss Harriet Hales, third daughter of the late Sir John Hales, bart.

Sir John Shelley, bart. to Miss Winckley, daughter and sole heiress of the late Thomas W. esq.

By special licence, John Barnard Hankey, esq. of Fetcham-park, Surrey, to the Hon. Elizabeth Blaquiere, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord De B.

John Thorn on, esq. eldest son of Samuel T. esq. M. P. for Surrey, to Miss Eliza Parry, second daughter of Edward P. esq. chairman of the East-India Company.

Jeremiah Dy on, esq. of the House of Commons, to Miss Newbolt, daughter of the late Rev. F. N. of Winchester.

Mr. John Alfred Twining, of the Strand, to Miss Haynes, only daughter of Mr. H. of Cornhill.

Thomas Wise, esq. to Miss Scotland, of Portman-square.

Thomas Jelf Sandilands, esq. of Twynning, Gloucestershire, to Miss Goddard, only daughter of the late Captain T. G.

T. A. Minchin, esq. of Portsmouth, banker, to Miss Gibson, of Colebrook-row, Islington.

D. R. Remington, esq. of Clapham-road, to Miss Copland, of Clapham.

The Rev. G. H. Templer, to Miss Ann Maria Graham, eldest daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Kinross.

Colonel Elford to Miss Lownds, only daughter and heiress of the late William L. esq. of Clapton.

Sir George Tuile, bart. to Mrs. Woodall.

The Rev. Alex. Cotton, rector of Gorton, Cambridgeshire, and of Weesden, Essex, second son of the late Sir John Hynde, C. bart. to Miss Houlton, eldest daughter of the late Jacob H. esq. of Hallinbury-place, Essex.

Captain William Stone, to Miss Mary Pleston, of Lower Seymour-street.

DIED.

At Islington, in his 82d year, Richard Corrie, esq. He was of a weak constitution when a young man; but owing to habits of temperance, constant attention to his health, and a fund of cheerfulness in his disposition, he became, under the divine blessing, stout and

and hale, to a degree which falls to the lot of very few, and so continued till almost the last hour of his long life. To the affable manners of a gentleman of the old school, he joined the more essential qualities of strict integrity, punctuality in all his concerns, and much real benevolence. Like most other men of compassionate minds, he was fond of brute animals, and loved to be kind to them. A firm believer in Divine Revelation, and relying upon the Gospel as the pillar of his hopes, he thought well of all serious and candid professors of religion, whether they agreed with him on minute points or differed from him.

At Twickenham, *Thomas Rea Cole*, esq. major in the army. He was second son of the late Stephen C. esq. of Twickenham, and brother-in-law of the late Sir James Ibbetson, bart. of Denton park, in Yorkshire. For many years he acted as a justice of the peace for the same county, and once was chief magistrate over the populous town of Leeds, in which capacity he acted with justice and benevolence. He also served his present Majesty during the seven years' war; and, as a reward for his good conduct at the siege of Belleisle, was advanced to the rank of major, at the age of 23 years. In private life he was meek, humble, and just.

At Highgate, *Miss Lucy Owen*, second daughter of the late Rev. Dr. O. vicar of Edmonton, &c.

Dr. Thomson, late acting principal surgeon to the colony of New South Wales.

Mr. James Barker, jun. son of Mr. B. of the Dramatic Repository, Russel-street, Covent-garden.

At Gravesend, *Richard Spiller*, esq. one of the commissioners of excise. He died suddenly, of the gout in his stomach, being in good health the day before, exercising his regiment.

Mr. J. Fisher, well known in the lottery circles, as a systematic chooser of particular numbers to insure, which he fancied stood a better chance of becoming prizes than numbers taken promiscuously. Mr. Fisher thus frequently persuaded the credulously avaricious of both sexes to part with their money, in the foolish belief of acquiring great and sudden fortunes.

Mrs. Matthew Lee, wife of John Channon L. esq. of Southwark, and the eldest daughter of Richard Carpenter Smith, esq.

At Ramsgate, *Charles Dilly*, esq. aged 68, formerly an eminent bookseller in the Poultry. *Further particulars in our next.*

At Laytonstone, *Robert Livie*, esq. of Austinians.

In Finsbury-place, *Mr. William Kitchener*. In Charles-street, Manchester square, the *Right Hon. Lady Kirkcubright*, relict of the late Lord K. whom she survived only five years.

In New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 76, *Joseph Musgrave*, esq.

At Camberwell-grove, aged 22, *Mr. John Collinson*, of Queen's College, Oxford.

In Powis place, *Mrs. Mary Mitchell*, aged 78, formerly of Aberdeen, and late of Holloway Down, Essex.

In St James's-square, aged 41, the *Right Hon. the Countess of Darlington*, lady of the Earl of D. and daughter of the sixth and last duke of Bolton. This amiable lady has been in a declining state of health for two years. She has left six children.

In Gloucester-place, *Miss Helen Hamilton Hardacre*, eldest daughter of Thomas H. esq.

Mrs. Martyr, a lady well known by her vocal talents. She had long been in a decline, which lately made a rapid progress, and finally proved fatal.

In Upper Fitzroy-street, *Mrs. Broderip*, widow of the late Mr. B. of the Haymarket.

Lieutenant Alexander Wistinghausen, of the Russian navy.

In Russell place, Fitzroy-square, aged 69, *Lieutenant-colonel John Harris Creuser*.

In Grafton-street, *Lady Webster*, widow of Sir Godfrey W. bart.

The Duke of Montpensier, second son of the Duke of Orleans, unhappily distinguished by the name of *Egalité*. It is well known that the duke fell a victim to the violence of a revolution, the course of which he could not foresee, and his family fell with him from the height of rank and splendour to the depths of horror and misery. The elder son of this family, now duke of Orleans, sought refuge in America. By the prevailing party, which regarded compassion as an ignoble sentiment, and unfit for a place in the bosom of staunch republicans, the two younger brothers were, in 1793, plunged into the dungeons of Fort St. John, at Marseilles. Here they languished together during the long period of 48 months. Nor was their captivity lightened by the cheerful hope of a favourable termination. Barbarity was the order of the day; and it shewed itself hardened against the tender feelings of humanity, by wantonly predicting to its victims daily the fatal termination of their captivity. The brothers, however, made an attempt to escape from their prison. The youngest, the Count de Beaujolois, succeeded, and had arrived at a place where he was secreted in security. But the Duke of Montpensier, in descending from the walls which it was necessary to pass, fell from a considerable height and broke his leg. By means of this accident he was retaken, and returned to his dreadful habitation. The Count de Beaujolois, on being informed of this misfortune, renewed the celebrated example of Nisus and Euryalus, and surrendered himself without delay to share the imprisonment of his brother. At length, in one or the changes of the French government, the brothers obtained their release, and after great sufferings they joined their elder brother, the Duke of Orleans, in America. From that country they came to England, where they found a

safe and honourable asylum. They were favourably received by the royal family; and the Duke of Montpensier, in particular, met with a sympathy, capable, in any thing were so, of alleviating his sufferings. Her Majesty even condescended to furnish him with various articles of accommodation from her own palace. The duke terminated a career marked by misfortune, sorrow, and distress, with a constancy of mind and elevation of character which would have insured applause in the high station to which he was born. In the short space of 32 years, he manifested exemplary firmness and magnanimity, united with uncommon talents. At the tender age of 16, he displayed heroic courage in Champagne, and particularly at the battle of Jemappes. But his example is perhaps still more beneficial, when considered as supporting with fortitude the privations and adversities of exile, whilst it affords a lesson of moderation to those of the highest honours and rank of life. His remains were deposited, on the 26th of May, in Westminster Abbey, with great funeral pomp; but it is expected that the body will be removed to France, when peace permits. It was brought from Salt-hill, where the duke died, on Monday, and lay in state, in King-street Chapel, Portman square, till removed to Westminster Abbey. The Duke of Bourbon was chief mourner; and the carriages of the Duke of Sussex, Duke of York, and Prince of Wales, attended the funeral.

At his house, in Queen-street, Brompton, aged 64, *Nicholas Bond*, esq. of the public office in Bow-street. He was an active, vigilant, and able magistrate. Initiated in the school of the celebrated Sir John Fielding, he possessed in an uncommon degree the best qualities of his master. Endowed with a good natural understanding, his legal knowledge and sound judgment were eminently conspicuous. He was a warm and a zealous friend; had the affections of the mind with the glow of sincerity; and with those whom he respected and loved, could unbend to the free participation of the social virtues. Always befriending the honest poor in opposition to the tyrannic rich, the former viewed him with gratitude and admiration. In his professional pursuits his memory was surprizingly tenacious, never forgetting a circumstance that was worthy of remembrance. His conversation was therefore fertile in anecdote; and his life filled a great space in the eye of the public. A stranger to the refinements of the world, he was simple and unaffected in his manners; and although the purity, and even austerity, of his conduct, might to some

men appear censurable, yet they were by no means unbecoming the character or deportment of an upright magistrate. In cases of a common or trivial nature, he at times seemed to evince a laxity of attention; but although he might be supposed to slumber over what was unworthy of the exercise of his great powers, yet justice was never asleep. With an excellent fund of manly eloquence, with a mind forcible and vehement, when roused into an extraordinary display of his penetrating vigour, he shone most when combating the subtleties or genius of a counsel for a prisoner. Thus, in the words of a distinguished actor, like a great performer on the stage, he reserved himself, as it were, for the last act, and after he had played his part with dignity, resolved to finish it with honour.

In New-street, Spring gardens, aged 76, *John Wasdale*, M. D. formerly of Carlisle. At the coronation of the present king, he went from Carlisle to London in 28 hours, upon horseback; was present at the ceremony, and returned there again in 30 hours, after an absence of five nights, three of which he slept in London. His loss will be severely felt by the natives of Carlisle resident in the metropolis, to whom he was ever sincerely attached and ready to give his professional assistance. He held the honorary office of private secretary to his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, which he discharged with the greatest punctuality and honour.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, *Edwin Francis Stanhope*, esq. L.L.D. It is far beyond flattery to speak of Mr. Stanhope as he deserved, whose hope was engaged, during a life of 80 years, in the attainment of a blessed and glorious immortality; yet it may be a proper tribute to his memory to say, that he ranked among the best classic scholars of his time, and possessed no common measure of manly sense and brilliant wit. His polite urbanity of manners, his attention to serve and delight, his integrity of mind, his extensive yet modest charity, so beautifully described by St. Paul, "which seeketh not her own;" his loyalty and affection to the royal family (particularly to the queen, whom he attended from Mecklenburgh Strelitz to this country, and had the honour to serve more than 40 years); but above all, his constant and strict regard to the duties of religion, crowned his long life with esteem, and rendered his death deeply to be deplored, for their own sakes, by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His remains have been removed, to be buried in the family vault at Titchby, in Nottinghamshire.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Heighington, Durham, Colonel Aylmer, son of the late Sir Fenton A. to Miss Harrison, only daughter of John H. esq. of Walworth Castle.

At Newcastle, Mr. Wm. Kirsopp, son of the late Mr. John K. attorney, to Miss Mary Banks.—Captain Dutton, of the Royal Anglessea Fusiliers, to Miss Shadforth, only daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Red Barns.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Coulson, to Miss Susannah Fielding.

At Alnwick, Mr. Robert Scott, to Mrs. Hakin, relict of Robert H. esq. of Glanton. At Hutton-Hall, Berwickshire, the Rev. Alexander Scott, to Miss Agnes Johnstone, eldest daughter of Robert J. esq.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Alexander Wright.—Mr. Jos. Wright, 73.—Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. B.—Mr. Wm. Brown, 48.—Mr. Thomas Wardell, 77.—Richard Chambers, esq. one of the common council.—Mr. Edward Manners, sheriff's serjeant of the corporation, and keeper of the manor prison.—Mrs. Davison, wife of Captain Edward D.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Allan, daughter of the late Robert A. esq.

At Wooler, Miss Eleanor Wilson, youngest daughter of Mr. George W.—Roger Turnbull, son of Mr. David T.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Kingston, supervisor.

At Durham, Mr. Peter Burrell, 68.—Mrs. Eliz. Elliott, 51.

At Sunderland, Mr. James Cummins, landing waiter of the custom house, 40.—Mrs. Crake, wife of Mr. Thomas C.—Mr. James Anderson.

At Stanington, Mr. William Green, parish clerk and schoolmaster.

At Berwick, George Fenton, esq. merchant, and treasurer to the corporation.—Mr. Hall, master of the charity school.

At Darlington, Mrs. Heavisides, wife of Mr. H. printer, 37.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On account of the increased price of coals at Carlisle, a committee has been appointed to take the subject into consideration, and likewise to devise the best means of supplying the city with that necessary article. A meeting of the committee was held for this purpose on the 9th of June; and as it ap-

peared that the increased cost of coals had solely arisen from the high price of cartage, and unavoidable delays: it was resolved that a survey should be immediately made, with a view to consider the best line of a canal to the sea; which should not only bring down coals from the west of the county, but might also be the means of conveying ship timber, or any other article of bulk. Upon the nearest calculation, it was reckoned, that not less than 30,000 tons would annually pass along the canal to Carlisle, occasioning a saving in the carriage of goods of 8000l. per annum to the city of Carlisle and immediate neighbourhood, independent of the county at large; and a clear yearly revenue of 4000l.

At the general anniversary meeting of the Whitehaven Dispensary, held on the 8th of June, it appeared that the number of patients admitted since the 9th of June 1806, was
Recommended and registered . . . 1360
Children inoculated for the Cow Pock 92
Trivial Incidents 2770

Total 4222

Of whom there have been cured 1315, relieved 53, incurable 20, dead 30, remaining upon the books 52.—Total 1452.

Married.] At Egremont, Mr. Daniel Bird, coal merchant, London, to Miss Brocklebank, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Heywood, attorney, to Miss Nicholl.

At Carlisle, Mr. William Wood, to Miss Twentyman.—James Dundas, esq. to Miss Margaret Mounsey.

At Halsall, J. Watkinson, esq. of Lydiate, aged 77, to Miss Sutton, 25.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. Albany Hulton.—Mrs. Mary Wright, relict of Mr. John W. 78.—Mrs. Mackenzie.—Mr. John Key, formerly an attorney, 62.—Mr. Thomas Pearson, 77.—Mrs. Hill, 23.—Miss Margaret Spooner, 30.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Richard Fletcher, landing waiter in the customs, and lieutenant in the Whitehaven volunteer artillery, 55.—Mr. T. Wilson.—Mrs. Jackson, relict of Captain J. 61.—Mrs. Patrickson, wife of Mr. Moses P. 31.—Mr. Thomas Potts.—Mr. Anthony Branthwaite, 67.

At Longcress, Keswick, Mr. John William-son, 61.

At

At Maryport, Mrs. Wood, relict of Mr. W. ship builder, 73.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Barbara Addison, wife of Mr. Wm. A. 58.—Mr. P. Walker, bookseller, 39.—Mr. William Bowman, 73.—Mrs. Thompson.

At Brampton, Mrs. Dinwoody, 92.

At Brigham, Mrs. Mary Todhunter, widow of Mr. John T. 63.

At Kendal, Mr. William Lomax, of the Fox and Goose Inn, and one of the sheriff's bailiffs for the county of Westmoreland.—Mrs. Margaret Halhead, wife of Mr. John H. 37.—Mrs. Isabella Gildart, 39.—Mrs. Jane Rocking, 75.

At Egremont, Miss Frances Peele, only daughter of Mr. John P. surgeon, 16.—Mr. John Poule, 72.

At Brougham-hall, Westmoreland, Mrs. Brougham, widow of Henry B. esq. 92.

At Kirkclinton, W. Dacre, esq.

At Workington, Mrs. Hastings.—Miss Jane Hellon.

At Keswick, the Rev. Jos. Middlefield, curate of Booth, 24, the last survivor of eight children whom his parents have buried.

YORKSHIRE.

Preparations are now in considerable forwardness for carrying into execution that important work, a light-house on the Bell Rock. It is to be erected under the direction of Mr. Rennie, who has adopted the Aberdeen granite as the most durable stone with which to construct the foundations and outside course of the building.

Married.] At Ackworth, J. H. Jessop, esq. of Doory, in the county of Longford, to Mrs. Solly, of Ackworth-park.

At Wakefield, Abraham Chamberlain, esq. of Skipton, to Miss Foster, of Bilstone.—John Harding, esq. of Bonehill, near Tamworth, Staffordshire, to Miss S. M. Ridsdale, daughter of E. R. esq.

The Rev. John Earl, curate of Bubwith, to Miss Rotherhey, niece of the Rev. George Ion, vicar of that place.

At Hull, Captain Thomas Medley, of the Loyal Volunteers of that port, to Miss Susannah Howard.

At Leeds, John Hillary Clough, esq. of the 31st regiment, to Miss Copperthwaite.

At Barnsley, Mr. C. Greaves, bookseller, to Miss Allott.

Mr. John Johnson Hayes, son of — H. esq. of Aslaby-hall, to Miss Moon, daughter of the late Mr. M. attorney, of Bridlington.

At York, Charles Best, M.D. to Miss Mary Dalton, third daughter of T. N. D. esq.

At Brotherton, W. Whitelock, esq. to Miss Richardson.

Died.] At York, Mr. William Wormleighton, of Halifax, 57.—Mr. Wm. Blanchard, printer, and eldest son of Mr. Wm. B. proprietor of the York Chronicle.—Mr. John Blanchard, brother of the last mentioned gentleman, 69.—Mr. John Donaldson, organ-builder, and one of the common-council of

Bootham ward, 60.—Mr. John Parker, 80.—Amos Green, esq.—Mr. William Blackman, of the Union Coffee-house.

At Thick Hollings, near Huddersfield, Wm. Armitage, esq.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Walker, wife of the Rev. Benjamin W. vicar of that place.

At Beverley, Mrs. Finley, relict of the Rev. Justice F. late vicar of Burton, Lincolnshire, 82.

At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Atkinson.—Mrs. Handley, 61.—Mrs. Maria Price, 102.—Mr. Edmund Coates, 59.

At Hawsker-house, near Whitby, William Richardson, esq. 37.

At Bramham, near Wetherby, Mr. Wm. Wild, of London.

Ann Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Philip Saltmarsh, esq. of Saltmarsh.

At Hull, Mr. Henry Champante, son of Mr. C. bookseller, of London, 96.—Miss Westerdell, daughter of Mr. Thomas W. ship builder, 44.—Mr. W. Robinson.

At Doncaster, Miss Mary Knowsley, &c.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Barber, wife of the Rev. John B. assistant preacher in the Methodist connexion.—Mr. Richard Holden.—Mr. Thomas Bland, merchant.

LANCASHIRE.

The Liverpool Bill of Mortality, for the year 1806, exhibits some very satisfactory proofs of the increasing healthiness and population of that large and improving town. The number of deaths is only 2393, being 446 less than the preceding year, and computing a population of 80,000, it amounts only to about one in 33, which is a less proportion than obtains in any other town of equal size in the kingdom. The number of births is 3811; so that the increase of inhabitants by births alone in a single year, is no less than 1536, exclusive of the increase from various other causes.

Married.] At Liverpool, Wm. Ouchterlony, esq. to Miss Lee, daughter of Thomas L. esq. of Warrington.—Philip Barrington Ainslie, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Philip A. to Miss Bridget Carrie, daughter of Edgar C. esq.

At Manchester, Mr. Martin Beegun, printer, to Mrs. Duncan.—Mr. Edward Dean, surgeon, to Miss Wilson.

At Wigan, Mr. Gaskell, attorney, to Miss Jane Lomax.

Died.] At Lancaster, Richard Postlethwaite, esq. brother to the late Dr. P. master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 73.—Mrs. Margaret Fell, 82.—Mrs. Foxcroft, 69. At Ulverston, Captain Wm. Forster, of the ship Bacchus, of Liverpool.

At Blackburn, Mr. Robert Butler, editor and proprietor of the Blackburn Mail, 46.

At Woodhill, near Bury, Mr. Richard Topping.

At Little Bolton, Mr. Thomas Slater, 30.

At Preston, Mr. James Blundell, eldest son of Mr. B.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Parker, 30.—

Mr.

Mr. James Higham.—Mrs. Peeling, wife of Mr. P. bookseller, 22.—Miss Borrowes, daughter of the late Captain B. 19.—Mr. Ralph Foster, 24.—Mr. James Fogg-n, 65.—Mr. Daniel Robinson, jun.—Mr. Charles Smedley.—Mr. James Mouldsdale, 65.—Mr. William Tristram, of the customs, 73.—Miss Brown, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas B. 57.—Mrs. Brown, widow of the same Mr. B. 87.—Mr. Horrocks.—Mr. James Eccleston. 67.—Mrs. Downs, 47.

At Manchester, Mr. Samuel Knight.—Mr. John Whitaker.—Mrs. Barton, relict of John B. esq. 80.—Mr. George Faulkner, 52.—Mr. Richard Waller.—Miss Hannah Gorton.—Mr. Thomas Bailey.—Mr. James Reddough, surgeon. He was interred with masonic honours, a dispensation having been obtained.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Nantwich, John Richardson, esq. of Portall-hill, Tarporley, to Miss Mary Craven, third daughter of the late Richard C. esq. of Stoke.

At Middlewich, Philip Heacock, esq. of Buxton, Derbyshire, to Ann, eldest daughter of John Braband, esq.

Dead.] At Warrington, Mrs. Pownall, wife of the Rev. George P. 51.

At Warrington, Charles Dalrymple, esq. of the 4th Dragoon Guards, second son of the late Lord Westhall.—Mr. Thomas Lea, third son of Mr. James L. of the Eagle and Child Inn.

At Kelsall, Mr. Briscoe, of the Globe.

At Nantwich, the Rev. Jonathan Scott, of Matlock, Derbyshire, who had been more than 40 years a minister of the gospel in various parts of the kingdom.

At Chester, Mrs. Margaret Thomason, 88.—Mr. Goff, of the City Arms.—Mr. W. Walker.—Mrs. Lowe, wife of Mr. George L. sen.

At Congleton, Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Philip H.

At Runcorn, Miss Mary Orred, youngest daughter of John O. esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, the Rev. Jonathan Stubbs, to Miss Ann Kerk.

At Alfreton, David Hinckley, esq. of Boston, America, to Miss Outram.

Dead.] At Derby, Mrs. Grayson, wife of Mr. Robert G.—Mrs. Cox, wife of Mr. Thomas C.—Mrs. Sanders, 44.—Mrs. Bromley, relict of Mr. John B. 76.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Orme, 81.

At Findern, Mrs. Eliz Latham, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Dr. L.

At Hayfield, Miss Eliz Rain, 17.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A gentleman, who chooses to do good by stealth, has made a donation of 10,000l. 3 per cent. consolidated annuities, to the Infirmary at Nottingham, which has been paid to the order of the treasurer of that establishment, by Messrs Coutts and Co bankers, of London.—The same sum has also been sent,

through the same hands, and it is supposed by the same person, to the Infirmary at Derby and Sheffield.

Dead.] At Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, on his way to London, Joseph Benjamin Smith, esq. of Newark-upon-Trent, a solicitor of considerable practice.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Asling, relict of Mr. Luke A. 65.—Mark Huish, esq. 81.—Mrs. Kelk.—Mr. John Taylor, 42.—Mrs. Wilkinson.—Mrs. Gadsby.

At East Retford, Mr. Wheelwright, one of the aldermen of that corporation, 85.

At Mansfield, Mrs. Challands, relict of Mr. William C. 27.

At West Retford, Mrs. Bedford, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Measures have been adopted for the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum at Lincoln, and the plan has already met with the greatest encouragement.

Married.] At Killingholme, Mr. Easton, of Great Cotes, to Miss Ferraby.—Mr. T. Bygott, of Hull, merchant, to Miss Tate.

At Lincoln, Mr. Winn, brewer, to Miss Kirk.

At Tathwell, Bennett Odlin, gent. to Miss Mary Harrison.

At Spalding, William Moore, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square, London, to Miss Johnson, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. J. of Ayscough Fee Hall.

At Ashby cum Fenby, Richard Sands, esq. to Miss Martha Blythe.

Dead.] At Kirton, Mr. John Fowler, 74.

At Thoresby, to the inexpressible grief of his family, Willoughby Wood, esq. the remembrance of whose virtues will ever be respected. Cheerful and amiable in conversation and society, a warm and a steady friend, and moreover an upright man, he enjoyed a general esteem and affection, as well as the faithful attachment of particular friends. At the age of 80, in the full possession of his mental faculties, he closed an unblemished life, reviewing the past with satisfaction, and with perfect faith looking forward to futurity.

At Edlington, Henry Short, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Dragoons.

At Caistor, Mrs. Parkinson, relict of the Rev. John P. of Heeling, 83.

At Louth, N. Wigglesworth, esq. He has bequeathed 5000l. for the relief of poor debtors.—Frederic L'Oste, esq. father of the corporation, of which he had been nine times warden, 84.

At Kirton in Lindsey, Mr. John Fowler, 74.

At Holland Fen, near Boston, Mrs. Watson.

At Frogland, Mr. Jos. Ireland.

At Gainsborough, Mr. William Smith.—Mrs. Thornton

At Horncastle, Mr. Charles Souby, 69.

At Lincoln, Mr. John Reynolds, 59.

At West Deeping Mr. John Simpson.

At Sleaford, Mrs. Theckston, widow of Mr. Robert T. many years master of the Angel Inn, 71.

At Maidenwell, Mr. Samuel Hurd, 89.

At Grantham, Mrs. Quanbrugh, relict of James Q. gent. 64.—Mr. William Chapman, 49.

At Boston, Mrs. Ellard.—Mrs. Keal, 71.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. W. Hitchcock, of Lubesthorpe, to Miss Eamer.

At Market Bosworth, Mr. Joseph Goodwin, of Wigao, Lancashire, to Miss Ann Adcock.

At Ashby Magna, Mr. Stevens, of Frolesworth, to Miss Crowder.

At Loughborough, Mr. John Paget, to Miss Ann Hunt, daughter of Mr. H. surgeon.

At Rempstone, Mr. John Warner, aged 72, to Miss Mary Wolley, 22.

Died.] At Sapcote, of which place he had been rector upwards of 20 years, the Rev. Stanley Burrough, M. A. aged 84. After quitting College, he entered second master of that celebrated seminary, Rugby School, in Warwickshire, of which, on the demise, or resignation of the principal, he was unanimously elected head master. In this important office he remained near twenty years, during which period he had the honour of directing and presiding over the classical education of great numbers, sons of the first families in the kingdom, many of whom are distinguished characters at this day; and when he declined the charge, he left the school possessed of a reputation never exceeded by any similar institution. Mr. Burrough was born at Carleton, in the parish of Drig, about 15 miles from Whitehaven. His father was the Rev. Edward Burrough, minister of Drig and Irton, and master of the Free School there, who, from the great age to which he lived, and the vigour of his constitution, had the singular opportunity of instructing, in his church and his school, the fourth generation.

At Leicester, Miss Kezia Creatoreux.

At Queenborough, Mr. Henry Kilby, 47.

At Quorndon, Mrs. Sarson, wife of Mr. S.

At Scraptoft, Mr. James Mann, of Market Bosworth, 25.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Norton, John Robinson, M. D. of Doncaster, to Miss Williams, only daughter of the late Robert W. esq. of Longport.

At Church Eaton, Mr. William Crowther, of Somerville Aston, Gloucestershire, to Miss Perry, of Marstone.

At Handsworth, Mr. Joseph Parke, of Birmingham, to Miss Day.—James Thompson, esq. of Islington, to Miss Ann Archer, second daughter of Mr. Thomas A. of Perry Barr.

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Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Robert Prettie, attorney.

At Bierley, Mrs. Hannah Whitehouse, a maiden lady, remarkable for her piety and charitable disposition 72

WARWICKSHIRE.

According to an account published by the Committee of the Guardians of the Poor at Birmingham, the total of the money collected for the use of the poor in that parish, during the last five years, amounts to the enormous sum of 107,471*l* 4*s* 4*d*.

The Act of Parliament for the improvement of Birmingham has, in a great measure, been carried into execution; and it is equally beneficial to the inhabitants, and ornamental to the town. Many of the narrow and dangerous passes are now laid open, and rendered safe to the passenger: the improvements in the Bull Ring, and round St. Martin's Church, are particularly conspicuous.

Married.] At Birmingham, Thomas Jones, esq. to Miss Hodges, daughter of Mr. William H. of Monmouth.—Captain William Taylor, of the 38th regiment of foot, to Miss Mary Ann Burton, of Lichfield.—Mr. John Horton, of Deritend, to Miss Sarah Fortescue, daughter of Mr. F. surgeon of Rugeley.

At Monk's Kirby, Mr. Twist, attorney, of Coventry, to Miss Eliz Brown, of Stretton under Fosse.

At Aston, Mr. T. Jones, of London, merchant, to Miss Hodges, of Ashted.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Ireland, 82.—Mr. William Danks.—Mrs. Raven.—Mrs. Mary Reeves, relict of Mr. Thomas R.—Mr. W. Osborn, 33.—Thomas, second son of Mr. William Spurrier, attorney, 8.—Mrs. Eliz. Davies, relict of Mr. Wm. D. of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Caleb Powell, merchant.—Mrs. Bishop.—Mrs. Welch, 84.

At Alcester, Mrs. Catherine Chambers, only daughter of the late Edmund C. esq. of Studley, 90

At Radway, Mrs. Miller, relict of Sanderson M esq. 84

At Edgbaston, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. John J. 38.

At Coventry, Mrs. Riley.—Mr. Benjamin Smith.

At Spark Brook, Mr. Thomas Harrison, of Birmingham.

At Warwick, Miss Sarah Williams.

At Radford, Mr. Wm. Whitehead, 73.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Claverley, Mr. Tonge, of Gatacre, to Miss Jane Dallaway, second daughter of Mrs. Poughton, of the Bind, near Bridgnorth.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Wood, printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle, to Miss Harris.—John Bache, esq. of Chesterton, to Miss Stedman, daughter of the Rev. Thomas S.

Died.] At Rowton Hall, Richard Lyster, esq. 63.

At Waters' Upton, the Rev. Thomas Hatton, rector of that place.

At Cold Hattop, Mrs. Shakeshaft
 At Sirewashury, Mr. Philip Vaughan.—
 Mr. Briscoe, 80.—Mrs. Margaret Roberts,
 76.—Mr. John Pown.—Mr. James Reynish.
 At Whitechurch, Mr. William Bennett.—
 Mr. Jacob Manley, 90.—Mr. Fowles.
 At Pales Owen, Mrs. Oldbury, wife of
 Mr. Thomas O.

At Hanwood, Mrs. Eliz. Wright, 87.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Thomas Gough, 45.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Worcester Journal observes, that the pear-trees in this county have been considerably injured by the cold night winds which latterly prevailed; that the codling-trees are much affected by the white blight, though the other kinds of apple-trees promise a heavy bearing; and that the grain of every kind looks extremely well, and promises one of the most abundant crops that has ever been remembered.

Married.] At Croome, the Rev. Mr. Finch, of Belston, to Miss Whiting, of Earl's Croome.

At Worcester, Mr. Palmer, to Miss E. Allies, second daughter of Thomas A. esq.—
 The Rev. Benj. Holmes, to Miss S. Bishop.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. saddler—Randolph Marriott, esq. of the College Green.—Mrs. Vernon.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. J. H. Smith, woollen-draper.—Mr. Chambers, of the Whey Tavern.

At Bromsgrove, Mrs. Tibbatts, relict of John T. esq. 81.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Sarah Roberts, daughter of the late Henry R. esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

By the praiseworthy exertions of a few individuals, a sum has been collected sufficient to defray the expence of placing seats in different parts of the Castle Green, adjoining the city of Hereford; and the taste with which they are disposed is highly honourable to the gentlemen who have taken the trouble to superintend the erection of them. For situation, and the beauty of the scenery which meets the eye from every part of the walks, this spot is not exceeded by any public promenade in England.

Married.] At Leominster, Mr. John Wynd, to Miss Taylor, daughter of the late Mr. Henry T.

Died.] At Tillington, near Hereford, William Taylor, esq. who was mayor of that city in 1786.

At Lyde, Mrs. Adams.

At Leominster, Mrs. Thomas, relict of the Rev. Joshua T. 84.—Mr. Richard Powell, butcher. His death was occasioned by inadvertently putting a naked knife into his pocket and sitting down upon it.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Three British Sepulchres, which were lately discovered in the parish of Avening, have been recently removed into the home grounds of the Rev. N. Thornbury, incumbent of the place. They are put up nearly

corresponding with the state in which they were found; not a stone being missing, though the removal of some, of a most unwieldy size, was attended with great difficulty.

Married.] At Elmore, Mr. Richard Martin, to Miss Vick.

At Hill, near Berkeley, Mr. Wm. Jones, to Miss Whitmore.

Died.] At Wotton under-Edge, Mr. Joseph Bence, bookseller and stationer at that place upwards of 50 years.

At Stone, near Berkeley, the Rev. Thomas Hickes.

At Framiload, near Frampton, Mrs. Vick, wife of Mr. V.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Lane, widow of Mr. L. attorney.—Mr. Bloxsome, junior.

At Ainchcombe, Miss S. Fisher, youngest daughter of Mr. F. banker.

At Painswick, Mr. Charles Loveday.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Chancellor's prizes, at Oxford have been adjudged to Mr. John Taylor Allen, Bachelor of Arts of Brasenose College, for the English Essay on "Dusling," and to Mr. — Law, Student of Christ Church, for the Latin Verse, "Plata Fluvius." Also the prize, by an unknown benefactor, has been adjudged to Mr. Matthew Rolleston, Scholar of University College, "Mosce, under the direction of Divine Providence, conducting the Children of Israel from Egypt to the promised Land."

Married.] At Thame, Mr. T. Stevens, of Mapple Durham, near Reading, to Miss Randolph, of Thame Park.

Died.] At Glympton-park, Mrs. Ann Wheate, last surviving daughter of the late Sir Thomas W. 75. By her decease, the mansion and estate of Glympton-park descend to her nephew, Francis Sackville Lloyd, esq. of Harley street, London.

At Wivelcote, Mrs. Jane Wellington.

At Watlington, Jane, third daughter of Mr. Churchill.

At Oxford, Mr. Francis Payne, a faithful servant at New College during the long period of 66 years.

At Catford, Mrs. Greenhill, wife of the Rev. Dr. John Russell G.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Long Crendon, Richard Rose, esq. of Lower Mischendon, to Miss Reynolds, of Nottley-abbey.

At Newport Pagnell, the Rev. William Young, vicar of Layston, Herts, to Miss H. E. Malpas.

Died.] At Simpson, the Rev. Graham Hammer, rector of that place, of St. Bartholomew, London, and vicar of Hammer, Flintshire.

At Iver Lodge, Bruce Boswell, esq.

At Haddingham, Mrs. Phelps, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. P.

At Buckingham, Mrs. Fellowes.

REPT.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The first meeting of the noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers, lately associated under the name of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Society, was recently held at Great Berkhamstead, in order to witness the match between several ploughs, which, to the number of 20, started in a field about a mile from the town, as competitors for the prizes offered by the Society. The premiums were awarded as follows.—Ten guineas to Mr. Howard, of Kingsworth, as the owner of the best plough, Mr. Wood's West Sussex plough, improved since its adoption in Hertfordshire last year.—Three guineas to Daniel Levett, servant to Mr. Pope, of Whelpley-hill, as the best ploughman with the improved Berkshire plough.—Two guineas to William Mules, servant to Mr. Pickford, of Market-street, as the second best ploughman with Mr. Wood's West Sussex plough.—One guinea to William Grace, servant to Mr. John Cooper, of King's Langley, as the third best ploughman with the improved Berkshire plough.

Died.] At Hertford, John Carr, L. L. D. many years master of the free school in that town, and well known to the literary world as the translator of Lucian. He had felt a gradual decay for nearly a year previous; but on the day of his death was, as he supposed, in much better health than usual. He lived six hours after he was conveyed to bed, appeared to suffer no pain, and expired without a struggle. His library will be disposed of by public auction.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married] Henry Bell, esq. of Woosington, Northumberland, to Miss Mainwaring, youngest daughter of Rowland M. esq.—Mr. William Tyler Smith, to Miss Levi.

John Russel, esq. of Bugbrook, to Anna Maria Jephcott, daughter of the Rev. Mr. J. late rector of Kilsingbury.

Died.] At Oundle School, of water in the head, Master Charles Manton, 12.

At Geddington, Mr. Samuel Ashby.

At Spratton, Mr. George Pierson, 86.

At Lowick, Mrs. Margaret Bradley.

At Ailesworth, near Peterborough, Mr. George Smith, of the Wheatsheaf public-house. The night preceding his death he drank a bottle of brandy, the effects of which are supposed to have proved fatal.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died] At St Neot's; Mrs. Esther Dunch, 86. She was one of the daughters of John Day, esq. formerly of Great Eversden, Cambridgeshire.

At Wansford, Mrs. Norton, widow of Mr. George N. 30.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The late Sir William Browne's three gold medals, value five guineas each, are this year adjudged as follows: to Mr. Thomas Hughes,

of St. John's-college, for the "Greek Ode"; to Mr. John Lonsdale, of King's, for the "Latin Ode"; and to Mr. Edward Alderson, sen. of Caius-college, for the "Epigrams."

Married] At Downham Market, Mr. William Dobson, to Miss Martha Bell.

At Cambridge, Mr. John Ashton, of St. Ives, Bucks, to Miss Eliz. Simpson, second daughter of Mr. Richard S.

Died.] At Wisbeach, Mrs. Darlow, wife of Mr. Jos. D.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Gregory, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Anthony Marshall, of Standground, and wife of Mr. G. of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Tasburgh, Thomas Fowell Buxton, esq. to Miss Hannah Gurney, daughter of John G. esq. of Earham

At Yarmouth, Captain Thomas Grimstone, to Miss Ann Shardelow.—Mr. Thomas Ransome, to Miss Sarah Breize.

William Firth, esq. attorney-general of Upper Canada, to Miss Ann Walts, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert W. of Crostwick.

Mr. Edward Parson, of Attleburgh, to Miss A. T. Barlow, youngest daughter of the late Thomas B. esq.

Died] At Norwich, Mrs. De Visme, wife of Philip De V. esq.—Mr. Abraham Howard, 68.—Mrs. Mitchell, 85.—Mr. John English, 74.—Mr. Isaac Hoyle, surveyor of his Majesty's customs for this city, 77.—Mr. John Barwell, 65.—Miss Rebecca Campin, 15.—Mr. G. King, 27.—Mrs. Prentice, 71.

At Hilborough, Mrs. Stanton, wife of Mr. S. of the Swan Inn, 27.

At Holt House, near Lynn, Mrs. Forster.

At Lynn, Mr. Scarnell.—Mrs. Hamilton, relict of Dr. H.—Mr. Daniel Browne, an officer in the Lynn and Freebridge rifle corps.—Mr. Goodear, coachmaker.

At Worstead, Mrs. Ann Miller, late of Yarmouth, 102. During her life, the uniform mildness of her manners, her sound understanding, and sincere piety, rendered her an object of esteem and reverence. She retained her faculties to the last moments of her long protracted life.

At Carlton Rode, Mrs. Woodrow, 32.

At Reymerstone, the Rev. William Grigson.

At Cranwich, Mr. John Whistler, 94.

At Ormsby, near Yarmouth, Mrs. Maria Beart, wife of Mr. Jehosaphat B. and only daughter of the late Francis Hogan, esq. of Norwich, 28.

At Aslacton, Mr. Richard Utting, 55.

At Calton, Mrs. Spalding, mother of Mr. S. wine merchant of Norwich, 78.

At Swaffham, Mr. Nichols Martin, 34.—Mrs. Wright, 96.

At Foulsham, Mrs. Ann Bell, a maiden lady, 78.

At Blickling, Mrs. Hannah Greenacre, 86.

At Stanfield Hall, Miss Preston, eldest daughter of the Rev. George P. 15.

At Wortwell, the Rev. H. Lewelyn, 20 years pastor of the independent congregations at Harleston and Wortwell.

At Hockering, Mr. Edward Shardelow.

At Erpingham, Mr. Woolmer Cubitt, 70.

At Harleston, Mr. St. John Priest, son of the late Mr. P. surgeon, 22.

At Ingoldthorpe, Mrs. Davy, wife of the Rev. William D.

At Breccles Hall, near Larlingford, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Philip Ryley T.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. William Crisp, of Beccles, to Miss Rad, of Walberswick.

Mr. R. N. Mallows, of Thelmetham, to Miss Cunt, daughter of James C. gent. of Mildenhall.

At Weston, the Rev. Gunton Postle, rector of Ringsfield, to Mrs. Cerjat, of Weston-hall.

At Ipswich, Mr. Hooker, druggist, to Miss L. Gunton.

Died.] At Fury, Abraham Jenkins, esq. alderman and chief magistrate of the borough, and clerk of the peace for this county.—Mrs. Sore, relict of Mr. S. cooper, 68.—Miss Ann Kitson, only child of Mr. Joshua K. 20.

At Caverham, Mr. William Cornell, 77.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Chenery, relict of Mr. John C. 90.

At Halesworth, G. Suggate, gent. formerly a watchmaker, and one of the oldest inhabitants, having been 67 years a resident householder.—Thomas Siler, gent. formerly a stationer and post-master of that place. 83.

Mrs. Stockdale, relict of the Rev. Mr. S. vicar of Mendham, 84.

At Warrisfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Howell, relict of John H. gent. formerly of Walsingham. 81.

At Stowmarket, Mr. William Hurwood, who for 30 years previous to his death has been unable to raise a hand to his mouth or a foot from the ground.

At Mitterhall, Mr. Shead.

At Billingford, Mr. Thomas Mayston, 75.

At Melton, Mr. Daniel Johnston, governor of the House of Industry, 57.

At Frostenden, Mrs. Gooch, wife of Wm. G. esq.

ESSEX.

The late Agricultural Show of Stock, at Chelmsford was in general good. T. Honeywood, esq. and R. C. Haselfoot, esq. had some good oxen, but no premium had been offered by the society for fat beasts. C. C. Western, esq. had some very good South Down ram hoggets and wethers; also Devon heifers, bulks, and pigs. R. M. Robinson, esq. had a good ram hogget, and a couple of fat wethers, brought up twins, of long wool breed; also a very handsome Suffolk stallion, not yet

four years old. Mr. Wade's and Mr. White's stallions could not be admitted, notice not having been given in due time. Mr. Pooley had some handsome young half-bred heifers; P. Wright, esq. a good heifer in milk; Mr. Mason, some heifers in calf, and a cart colt; Mr. Buttle, a good black stallion.—Mr. Western did not enter any of his stock for premiums, nor did Mr. Robinson his sheep; having had several medals adjudged to them at former meetings.—The Premiums for Stock were awarded as follow:—To James Scratton, esq. the silver medal, for the best cart stallion; to Mr. George Marshall, of Keldvedon Hatch, ditto, for the best bull; to Mr. Pooley, of Keldvedon, ditto, for the best cow; to Filmer Honeywood, esq. ditto, for the best ram and ewe hoggets, fine wool; to Peter Wright, esq. ditto, for the best fat wether. There were no candidates for the long wool sheep and boar. Various premiums were likewise adjudged to labourers and servants in hushandry.

Married.] The Rev. Henry Van Voorst, of Woodham Ferris, to Miss Sarah B. Stevens, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. rector of Panfield.

At Springfield, James Caldwell, esq. barrack-master of Chelmsford, to Mrs. Dixon, widow of Mr. Richard D.

At Newport, Mr. Ginn, aged 80, to Mrs. Lambert, 81.

Died.] At Debden Parsonage, a few weeks after the birth of her ninth child, Mrs. Tottenham, the Rev. Mr. T. rector of Debden.

At Roch ord, Mrs. Harridge, wife of Mr. David H. 66.

At South Weald, Mrs. Mary Lodge wife of Jas. L. esq. 68.

At Malden, Mr. Edward Edwards, attorney, 28.

At Maryland, William Smith, esq.

At Ridgewell Causeway, Mrs. Mary Chapland, 60.

KENT.

It is in contemplation to apply for an act of parliament for making a turnpike road from Hythe, through Stone-street, to Canterbury.

A few days since, as a labourer, in the employ of John Julius Angerstein, esq. was digging up some earth in the orchard at the woodlands, at Blackheath, he found an earthen pot, which, on inspection, was found to contain 253 pieces of silver coin, most of them bearing the head of Queen Elizabeth. They are in high preservation, and in size about that of a dollar, but much thinner.

Married.] At Canterbury, W. Smith, esq. surgeon of the royal artillery, to Miss Maria Brown.—Captain Turner, of the royal waggon train, to Miss Browning, of Walsingham.—Thomas Church, gent. to Miss Rebecca Webb, both of Rochester.

At Herne, Captain Tross, to Miss Fairbrass.

At

At Chatham, Mr. Martin, surgeon, to Miss Sarah Fry.—Mr. W. Dawson, of Stockbury, to Miss Knell, daughter of Abraham K. esq.

Robert Townley, esq. of Redwell Lodge, Harts, to Miss Newing, of Ramsgate.

At Wittersham, W. Snoad, esq. of Brookland, to Miss Charlotte Sims.

Died. At Lydd, Robert Cobb, esq.

At Hartclip, Mr. Hart, schoolmaster, 84, at Tenderden, Miss Sawyer, daughter of John S. esq.—Mr. Robert Curtis, sen. 77.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Goulding, 27.—Mr. Smith Mead.—Mr. Edward Burgess, upwards of thirty years clerk of the parish of St. Andrew, 80.

At Wye, Mr. Luckhurst, 72.—Mrs. Oliver.

At Chatham, Mr. W. Maclean, surgeon, 52.

At Sheerness, Mr. Thompson, surgeon-major of the Denbigh militia.—Lieut. Welsh, of the Cardigan militia, 19.

At the Grove Seven Oaks, in her 89th year, Mrs. Hardinge, relict of the late Nicholas Hardinge, esq. and sister of the late Earl Camden. Her faculties were to the last unimpaired, sound and clear. Her capacity was not inferior to that of her brother, and she resembled him in her eloquence. Her manners were as engaging as they were dignified; and her prudence in every circle of domestic life, could only be surpassed by her goodness of heart. She was religious, moral, and humane; and died, universally respected, admired and beloved by her numerous friends.

At Tunbridge Wells, Miss Catherine Harvey, youngest daughter of Samuel H. esq.

Near Woolwich, Mrs. H. Green sister to Sir W. G.

At New Romney, Mr. John Miller, postmaster.

At Dover, Lieut. J. Dawson, of the first Surrey militia.—Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. H. barrack master, at the Western Heights.—William Starr, esq. formerly commander of one of his Majesty's packet-boats on that station, 76.—Mrs. Benhall, 76.

At Deptford, George Hatton, esq.

At Margate, Miss Harriet Jefferson, daughter of the late James J. esq. of Chancery-lane, London.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Christian Frank, eldest daughter of the Rev. Walter F. rector of Cranfield, Bedfordshire, and vicar of Chatham.

At Chislechurch, Mrs. Oakley, wife of W. P. esq.

At Appledore, Mrs. Monk, wife of Mr. Jeffery M. sen. 81.

At Town Sutton, Mr. John Crispe, jun.

At Woolwich, Mr. Moore, many years surgeon of the Laboratory.

At Harrietsham, Mrs. Munn.

At Loose Court, near Maidstone, George, son of Edward Penfold, esq. 8.

SURREY.

Lately was opened for the public reception of merchants' vessels, the Grand Surrey Canal Dock at Rotherhithe, amidst the acclamations of the populace, and a numerous assemblage of the gentlemen proprietors, who afterwards retired to the London Tavern, dined and spent the evening with conviviality. The vessels entered the dock under a salute of cannon, fire-works flying, with a martial band of music, playing popular airs. This dock or basin from its extensive capacity will contain about 100 sail of square-rigged vessels at any draught of water in which they can approach the pool. This public work was first suggested and laid out by Mr. Dodd, the engineer, and an act of parliament immediately after obtained for its execution. The dock and main line of canal and collateral cuts are as follows. The ship dock immediately communicating with the River Thames, a little below the King's Mills, Rotherhithe gives admission into the grand dock, or basin. On the North, South, East, and West side of the latter, is an extensive site for building wharfs, warehouses, &c.; and in the centre of the dock or basin a large island for the same purpose, to which there is access by a draw bridge. The convenience of this dock for the erection of warehouses, granaries, depots for coals, &c. so near the metropolis, sufficiently speak for its utility. The main line of canal passing from the dock or basin runs nearly in a south line on the west of Deptford, and from thence in a west line crossing the Kent, Camberwell, and Clapham roads, enters the Thames again at Vauxhall Creek, a little above the site where the intended stone bridge, now before parliament, is proposed to be carried over the Thames. Attached to this main line is a collateral cut to Peckham, Horse-monger-lane, Southwark, and Butt-lane, Deptford; the whole of this range of eight miles is upon one entire level, without a lock, and peninsulates the south of the metropolis, with which the Croydon Canal forms a junction, that is proposed to be finished in the course of this summer, with the part of the main line before described, now that the dock has opened a communication with the Thames. The upper lines and levels of this canal extend from Kennington Common, along the wash-way, to Rushey Green, Stockwell, passing in the vicinity of Clapham and Tooting to Mitcham. The company of proprietors are now applying to parliament to make a collateral cut from the Bricklayers' Arms to the main line of the canal near where it crosses the Kent Road, for the use of passage-boats, by which means much facility will be given to persons passing from London to Peckham, Deptford, Greenwich, and parts adjacent; as well as to Croydon, and hereafter to more distant parts of the county. The capability of extending this line to Portsmouth,

Portsmouth, has been ascertained and surveyed by the engineer, who proposed a route through Guildford, Farnham, Alton, and Alresford, to Winchester, there to join the river Itchen, which is navigable from Southampton to that place. And if they joined the Basingstoke Canal at Shepperton, there would be very little cutting required to form a junction with Alresford and Southampton, thus opening an extensive communication with our naval arsenals at Portsmouth, and those of the counties of Surrey and Kent.

Married.] At Kingston, Lieutenant Collier, of the Royal Navy, to Miss F. Pinhorn, of Portsea.

At Norden, Thomas Tervey, M.D. of Coventry, to Miss Sales, daughter of Astley S. esq. of Spondon, Derbyshire.

Died.] At Chertsey, Mr. R. Wettan, bookseller, 65.

At Richmond, Mr. John Farnham, auctioneer, a man of extraordinary mental abilities. What is a little extraordinary, Mr Farnham's horse dropped down and died, about an hour before the decease of his master.

At Bagshot, Mrs. Susanna Cafe, wife of Mr. Abraham C. surgeon. She was the second daughter of the late Montague Bacon, of Baxford, Suffolk, many years physician to Greenwich Hospital.

SUSSEX.

Died.] At Lewes, the Rev. Thomas Aquila Dale, rector of All Saints, and of St. John Baptist in the Cliff.—Mrs. English, wife of Mr. Joseph E.

At East Bourne, Mr. Gibbs, surgeon and apothecary.

At Wars, in the parish of Chailay, Mr. Jenner, yeoman.

HAMPSHIRE.

The establishment of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth is to be considerably increased, and there is to be a mathematical professor to superintend it, with a salary of 600*l.* per annum. The Senate of Cambridge are requested to nominate three graduates of the university who are well skilled in mathematics, and the Lords of the Admiralty are to make choice of one of them for the professorship.

Married.] At Portsmouth, Tho. Mottley, esq. of the customs, to Miss Corrie, daughter of the late Lieutenant C. of the royal navy.—Mr. Fricker, to Mrs. Bramble, widow of the late Mr. B.

Died.] At Southampton, W. Biddulph, esq. son of Lady B.—Miss Linfold, daughter of William F. esq.—Mr. Crocker.

At Bannister, Miss Fitzhugh, eldest daughter of William E. esq. M.D.

At Jersey, Captain Le Gros, of the royal navy.

At Brockhurst Lodge, near Gosport, Mrs. March, wife of Matthias M. esq.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Taber, 70.—Mr.

William Grist.—Mr. Faulk, sen.—Mrs. Timins, wife of Major T. of the royal marines.—Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr. B. of the royal naval academy.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. Joye, solicitor, to Miss Lewis.

At Marlborough, the Rev. John Joseph Goodenough, fellow of New College, Oxford, to Margaret, second daughter of John Ward, esq.

Mr. James Maishmead of Langley Burrell, to Miss Kitty Dark, eldest daughter of Mr. John D. of Christinn Malford.

At West Kingston, Mr. R. King, to Miss Mary Comly.

At Keynsham, Mr. T. Gulley, to Miss Mary Proctor.

At Church Yatton, near Chippenham. Mr. John Witchell, of Stoke Faim, Bristol, to Miss E. H. Witchell.

At Bradford, Mr. S. Mundy, jun. to Miss Baker, daughter of Mr. James B.

Died.] At Great Cheverell, Abraham Belamy, esq.

At Baynton, W. Long, esq. a much respected branch of the ancient family of that name, which has so long flourished in this county, and a member of which now represents it in parliament.

At Urchfont, Mr. Joseph Legge, son of the Rev. Mr. L.

At Bradford, Mr. Samuel Stevens.—Mr. George Edwards, eldest son of Mr. Thomas E. 26.

At Westford, near Devizes, Mrs. Layland, 46.

At Corsham, Miss S. B. Boughton, daughter of the late Francis B. esq.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At New Windsor, Richard Robinson, esq. to Miss Martha Chitty.

At Reading, the Rev. O. A. Jeary, of Rodborough, Gloucestershire, to Miss Billing.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. Pearsall, wife of Mr. P. attorney, 38.

At Reading Mr. Shaylor, upwards of twenty years keeper of the bridewell of this town.—Mrs. Cottrell.—Mr. William Driedge.—Mr. Williams, of the Castle.

At Newbury, Mrs. King.

At Abingdon, Mr. John Hardyman, formerly master of the Lamb inn there, 70.

At Thatcham, Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. L.

At Bradfield, Mrs. Robins, sister to Mr. R.

At Inkpen, Mr. George Buster, eldest son of Mr. John B.

At Ham-Marsh Farm, Mr. Williams, 67.

At Maidenhead, Mrs. Payn, wife of James P. esq.—Mr. Freeman, of the Red-lion Inn.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Chard, J. R. Clarke, esq. attorney, to Miss Wheadon, daughter of John W. esq.

At Wells, Mr. Reeves, attorney of Glastonbury,

Donbury, to Miss Maria Porch, only daughter of T. P. esq.

The Rev. G. H. Templer, vicar of Shapwick, to Miss Anna Maria Graham, eldest daughter of Thomas G. esq. of Kinross house, county of Kinross.

At Bristol, John Thornton, esq. of Sculwater, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Clark, daughter of —C. esq. of Leckinfield, in the same county.—L. Yates, esq. of Brecon, to Miss Grace, daughter of Dr. C.—Ensign R. Lloyd, of the Shropshire militia, to Miss M. Huggett, of Dover.—Mr. Edgell, surgeon, to Miss J. Griffiths, daughter of E. G. esq. barrister

At Stowey-house, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Robert P. Tottenham, bishop of Killaloe, to the Hon. Alicia Maude, daughter of the dowager viscountess Hawarden.

At Frome, Mr. James Perks, of Monkton Combe, to Miss Jane Brownjohn, third daughter of Jos B esq.

At Road, Mr. Thomas Turner, to Miss M. Signell, whose united ages do not exceed 28 years.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Beddoe, wife of Mr. B. 46.—Mr. Thomas Winwood, iron founder.—Mr. Francis Cheyne Bowles, one of the surgeons of the Infirmary, distinguished in his profession as a man of the most accurate science, the tenderest humanity, and most unremitting exertion.

At Clifton, Lady Eliz. Magenis, daughter of the Earl of Enniskillen.

At Bathford, Sarah, wife of George Yeeles, esq. 23.

At Scarborough House, near Crewkerne, Thomas Ridout, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Came, near Dorchester, the Hon. Lionel Damer, only brother to the Earl of Dorchester.

At Yeovil, Mr. W. Collins, son of the late Thomas C. esq. of Chard.

At Charmouth John Bragge, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

On the morning of the 22d of May, a tremendous calamity befell the little town of Chudleigh, the greatest part of which was destroyed by fire. It began in a bake-house, and the explosion of a quantity of gun-powder, contributed to extend the flames among the thatched houses, of which the place was principally composed, so that all attempts to check their fury proved ineffectual. The only fire-engine in the place was consumed. The church fortunately escaped, and served as a refuge for the inhabitants, not one of whom, however, is known to have perished. The total number of houses destroyed by the conflagration was 180, besides outhouses, many of which were of greater value than the dwelling houses, and the total loss amounts, as nearly as can be ascertained, to 70,000*l*. A subscription has been set on foot for the relief of the unfortunate inhabitants, and as

this calamity is perhaps the most distressing and severe that has occurred in this kingdom for a long period, it is hoped that the subscription will become general; as, to relieve the sufferings of the distressed, and to administer the balm of comfort to those who have suffered by unavoidable misfortune, is the glorious boast, as it is the most amiable trait, of the British character.

Married.] At Stoke Dumarell, Robert Palk, esq. of Plymouth-dock, to Mrs. Hill; relic of Richard H. esq. late captain in the royal navy.

Mr. John Parry, of Wrexham, to Miss M. Lockyer, daughter of O. L. esq. of Exmouth.

At Exeter, Mr. Leigh, veterinary surgeon, to Miss Curtis.

At Heavitree, Frederic Le Mesurier, esq. of Hackney, to Miss Brock, daughter of W. B. esq.]

Died.] At East Anstey, the Rev. John Bond, M. A. (late of Crediton), rector of the above parish, and Kennerleigh, 81. He was a man of the most unsullied reputation, inflexible integrity, exemplary in all the relative duties of a husband, father, and friend.

At Ridgway, near Plympton, Mrs. Lockyer, the lady of E. Lockyer, esq. of Plymouth, 47. She was daughter of the late Dr. Penrose, of Stonehouse, and sister of James Penrose, esq. surgeon-extraordinary to his Majesty.—Mrs. Collins, wife of Mr. C. master in the Royal Navy, 42.

At Starcross, Mrs. Elizabeth Bulkeley, wife of Mr. James B. and only surviving child of that ingenious antiquary the late Mr. Wm. Chapple, formerly of Exeter.

At Gray's Loman, near Tiverton, Mrs. Jane Oxenham, 79.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Mill, 91.

At East Ogwell, Mrs. Walton, 92.

At Ashburton, Mr. Wm. Fabyan, an eminent clothier.

At Coomb's Farm, near Exeter, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Wm. W. of Dartmouth, 39.

At Georgeham, near Barnstaple, Mrs. Penelope Hole, mother of the Rev. Thomas H. rector of that place, 89.

At Tiverton, aged 83, Mr. Thomas Rodd, upwards of forty years clerk of that parish, and serjeant of the marines at the taking of Belleisle in 1761.

At Fremington, near Barnstaple, the Rev. Samuel Cooke, vicar of that place. He retired to bed at his usual hour, apparently in good health, and in the morning was found a corpse.

At Plymouth, Mr. Steart, aged 80 years. He had been for forty-five years serjeant-major of the South Devon regiment of militia, now commanded by Colonel Lord Rolle, but had for some years retired from the service: he was supposed to have known the duty of a serjeant-major in the field, and the interior economy of a regiment, as well as any man in the British army. When his Majesty

Majesty visited Saltram, in 1789, Mr. Steart was steward to the Right Hon. Lord Boringdon, and usually attended his Majesty in his rides round that romantic country, who was graciously pleased to notice Mr. Steart on several occasions. Mr. Steart was an excellent companion, and had a most retentive memory, full of entertaining anecdotes; and died, as he lived, respected and beloved by his family, friends, and acquaintance—Mrs Andrews, wife of Mr. David A. esq.—Mrs. Derby, relict of W. D. esq. and mother of Lieut. D. of the royal navy, 65.

At Silverton, Mrs. Richards, mother of the Rev. W. R. master of Tiverton school.

At Barnstaple, Mr. John Hill, surgeon.

At Star Cross, Mrs. Mary Brailsford, wife of Mr. Benjamin B. of Exeter, 62.
At Trusham, Mr. John Harris, 73.
At Furge, John Cane, esq. 84.
At Ipplepen, Miss Pierce, daughter of the late Adam P. esq. of Exeter.

CORNWALL.

Married] Mr. Stephen Williams, of Padstow, to Miss Mary Chapman, of Fowey.

Died] At St. Columb, Elis. Parkyn, 101.
At Mawgan, near St. Columb, Mr. Wm. Cayer

At Polkernis, Mr. John Cole.

At Launceston, the Rev. Wm. Tickell, rector of Charlton and Beaworthy.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Leeward Island fleet, just arrived, has brought home a considerable quantity of West India produce, of which the public sales have been, viz.—

By S. Dixon.....	510 Casks Sugar, from	52s. to 78s. 6d. per cwt.
Blacke, and Co.	643 ditto	52s. to 73s. 6d. ditto.
Kymer and Co.	628 ditto	51s. to 63s. ditto.
W. Anderson	421 ditto	42s. to 78s. ditto.
Kymer, and Co.	1025 ditto Coffee	90s. to 140s. ditto.
Coles, and Co.	721 ditto ditto	90s. to 150s. ditto.
Blacke, and Co.	900 ditto ditto	80s. to 160s. ditto.
Ditto	200 Bags Foreign ditto	112s. to 117s. ditto.
Ditto	720 Bags Cotton	1s. 2d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.
Battye, and Co.	40 Serons Indigo	7s. 5d. to 10s. 6d. per lb.
Blacke, and Co.	17 ditto	5s. to 10s. 5d. per lb.
Coles, and Co.	180 Logs of Mahogany	1s. 2d. to 2s. per foot.
Ditto	23 Tons Logwood, chipt	15l. 5s. to 15l. 17s. per ton.

The prices of all kinds of West India produce are rather lower since our last report, and likely to remain so until the export for the Northern parts of Europe recommence. The East India Company have declared for sale 29,332 bags of sugar; as also 4435 bags of sugar privileged, on the 30th of June, prompt 25th of September following: The importations of wines have likewise been very considerable, viz.—

From Oporto.....	(Port).....	31205 gallons
Spain	(Sherry).....	5891 ditto.
Lisbon	(Lisbon).....	3109 ditto.
Teneriffe	(Vidonia).....	5489 ditto.
E. and W. Indies	(Madeira).....	20997 ditto.
France, Guernsey, &c....	(Claret).....	11700 ditto.

The prices keep up of all kinds of wines, particularly the wine of superior quality, being much demanded at present in this country, and very scarce abroad. Old port wine sells at 100l. per pipe; and some peculiar Madeiras have brought the enormous price of 150l per pipe: at the same time all kind of inferior wines are very low in price, and in little demand. 27,874 gallons of brandy have lately been imported from France!!! the price from 20s. 6d. to 20s. 9d. per gallon.* Of rum, 16,976 gallons has been imported from Jamaica, price 3s. 9d. to 4s. 9d. per gallon, for exportation. Of Geneva, from Holland, 9710 gallons, price 20s. to 21s. per gallon.

139,529lbs of cotton wool has also been imported, which, at this time, comes to a dull market, owing to the state of our manufactories at Manchester, and other parts of the North,

* The people of England are formally called upon to evince their patriotism by abstaining from the consumption of every article of French produce and manufacture, until a more liberal policy towards this country shall animate the government of France. French wines, French brandies, and every article of French produce and manufacture, ought to be placed under an interdict in every English family, from a sentiment of patriotism only. Our luxurious habits occasion us to be the best customers of France, and the law of retaliation, though beneath the dignity of the British government, ought to be practised by the people. At a time when all the property of a Frenchman would be confiscated for having in his possession a single yard of English broad cloth, we are taking from the French, in articles of waston luxury, upwards of a million per annum!

where

where the want of an export to the Continent is much felt at this time. Our woollen manufacturers, however, at Leeds, Halifax, &c. enjoy, at present, a brisk trade; and orders have been so considerable lately, that all hands are employed. In the West, the trade is not so brisk for fine cloths, except those for the London market. However, there is no depression in the trade.

The outward bound fleet for India (the pursers of which are already at Portsmouth) take out a considerable quantity of British manufactured goods of all descriptions, a continuance of which, at this present time, is much to be wished for, so as to give life to the towns of Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, &c. &c. and it is with pleasure we announce the arrival of very considerable orders for the West Indies, where all kind of European articles are wanted.

In the North of Ireland the linen manufactures flourish in the greatest degree; and within a few days 213,465 yards have been imported thence to London alone. The prices have advanced, particularly the coarser kind, from about 10d. to 18d. per yard; the finer sort keeps steady; and the very fine ones, upwards of 5s. per yard, not much demanded.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	May 22.	May 29.	June 5.	Prices of Hops.
Hamburg..	34 10	34 10 ..	34 8 ..	<i>Bags</i> .—Kent, 5l. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
Altona ...	34 11	34 11 ..	34 9 ..	— Sussex, 5l. to 5l. 15s. per cwt.
Amsterdam	36.....	36 24 ..	35 10 ..	— Essex, 5l. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.
Paris	24 16	24 16 ..	24 14 ..	<i>Pockets</i> .—Kent, 6l. to 6l. 15s. per cwt.
Leghorn....	49½	50.....	49½	— Sussex, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.
Naples	42	42.....	42.....	— Farnham, 10l. to 11l. per cwt.
Genoa	45	45.....	45.....	Average price of Sugar, 13th inst. 31s. 10d.
Lisbon	65	65.....	65.....	per cwt.exclusive of the duty of Customs paid
Oporto	65	65.....	65.....	or payable thereon, on the importation into
Dublin	10½	18½	10½	Great Britain.

The 3 per cent consols this month have been from 63½ to 63¾.

The following are the average prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the office of Mr. Scott, 26, New Bridge-street, London:—The Coventry Canal, 330l. per Share; the dividend for the last half year was 14l. per Share, nett.—Stourbridge, 185l. the last half yearly dividend 5l. 10s.—Leeds and Liverpool, 176l. paying 8l. per Share, nett, per annum.—Grand Junction, 90l. including the half yearly dividend of 14 10s. nett, per Share, payable July 6th.—Ellesmere, 55l.—Croydon, 55l.—Kennett and Avon, 20l.—Union, 26l. for 91l. paid.—Lancaster, 19l.—Swansea Harbour Bonds, 75l. per cent.—West India Dock Stock, 150l. per cent. dividing 5l. per cent. nett, at Midsummer and Christmas.—London Dock, 118l. to 121l. per cent.—East India Dock, 123l. per cent.—Globe Insurance, 111l. to 11½ per cent.—Rock Life Insurance, 4s. to 7s. per Share premium.—Southwark Porter, Brewery, 10l. to 12l. 10s. per cent. premium.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE crops of wheat, barley, and beans, since the commencement of the dry warm weather, have recovered the check given them by the heavy rains which fell in the early part of the preceding month. Tares, clovers, and artificial grasses, are every where flourishing and luxuriant, yielding an heavy swath. The turnip fallows are in a state of great forwardness, and a large scope of land has been already sown with the Swedish sort. The average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales, per quarter, is 74s. 6d.; of Barley, 36s. 11d.; and of Oats, 28s. 3d.

In the Fen districts, where the drainage has been incomplete, or the banks broken by the heavy rains which fell in the latter end of May, many thousand acres of oats are spoiled, and the wheat, beans, and barley, on the high lands, much injured in their growth, so that much of them will never exceed half a crop. Their mowing grounds, on the banks of the rivers, have been completely inundated, and the crops of grass totally spoiled. Fortunately, the high meadows and artificial grasses, which are now mowing, yield heavy crops, and the extensive cow commons are in excellent condition, keeping large stocks. The usual fan operations of paring and burning, for colicseed, although impeded in the beginning by wet, have been renewed, and carried on with much activity.

In the midland counties the pastures are flourishing, and the meadows are nearly ready for the scythe, and will yield good crops. Round the metropolis the hay harvest is nearly finished. The crop is generally of good quality, and has been well got in; but the bulk is not so great as in some seasons.

It is worthy of observation, that since the Middlesex hay farmers have discontinued the practice of making very large stacks, they seldom suffer from heating and firing. The stacks now made, rarely ever exceed eight or ten yards in length by 472, or six yards in breadth.

Little variation has been experienced in the prices of Lean Stock, at the recent Fairs, where Horses, Sheep, and Cattle, have been brought in plenty, and met with some buyers.—In Smithfield Market, Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, from 4s. 6d. to 5s.; and Pork, from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS AND DISCOVERIES IN THE SCIENCE OF BOTANY, FOR JUNE, 1807.—(To be continued.)

THE last month has afforded but little of novelty in this science. The usual periodical publications, the Botanical Magazine, Botanist's Repository, Paradisus Londinensis, and English Botany, continue regularly; but it is with regret that we observe that Exotic Botany, from the same pen and pencil as the last-mentioned work, has been dormant for some months past. This is the more to be lamented, as we were promised a continuation of the very interesting plants discovered in Northern India, by Dr. Buchanan; we trust, however, that the design is not laid aside.

The Botanical Magazine for June gives us drawings, and, more or less detailed, descriptions of the following plants:—*Xylophylla latifolia*, *lantana annua*, *gesneria tomentosa*, *fuchsia lycioides scilla sibirica*, *narcissus orientalis* (*var. flavus*), *trillium erectum* (*var. albiflorum*), *colchicum variegatum*. Dr. Sims remarks, that the genus *xylophylla* does not differ from *phyllanthus*, as the latter is at present constituted; indeed Jussieu, while he has continued the erroneous designation of the former genus, which Linnæus adopted from Browne, expresses his doubts on the subject. As, however, the genus *phyllanthus* is probably much more extensive even than is at present known, we think the Doctor has done right to continue the name of *xylophylla* to this and the immediately related species, which perhaps the peculiarity of its inflorescence is sufficient to justify our considering as a distinct genus, and *infuscentia crems ramulorum foliiformium* might have been added to the generic characters. Both genera are said here to be more properly inserted in the class and order monœcia monadelphica, immediately after *ricinus*; an arrangement possessing an advantage which ought certainly never to be lost sight of, that of bringing plants of the same natural family nearer together, without encroaching on the rules of the system; forbes *ricinus*, *jatropha*, and *croton*, here mentioned, *herculia hippomane* and *hura*, are also of the same natural order, and occupy the same place in the Linnæan system.

Lantana annua, though known to Miller, is supposed to have been never before figured. We owe our present possession of this plant to Lord Holland.

The next four plants in the above list are commented upon by Mr. Bellendenthier, late Gawler, who seems to have undertaken to illustrate the Linnæan natural orders of *ensate* & *coronaria*, the plants of which having, many of them, been long cultivated in the gardens of Europe, and thus become crowded with varieties, and many others introduced of late from the Cape of Good Hope, and hardly known to botanists but by the very inadequate descriptions of Thunberg, in his *Orodromus*, have been a sort of opprobrium to the science, no two authors agreeing to what genus the individual species should be referred, or in applying to them the same name; a more acceptable office could therefore hardly have been undertaken. Of the first of these orders, so complete an account is no where to be met with as in the Botanical Magazine, and, by the same author, in the Annals of Botany. *Scilla sibirica* is here considered as a variety of *S. amœna*, but of the propriety of this we entertain some doubt: at the same time we applaud the caution which this author shews, not unnecessarily, to increase the number of species; and whilst we are indulged with descriptions and figures of the most remarkable of these varieties, the science loses nothing if real species should now and then be enumerated as such, when we have appropriate names to call them by; but if ever varieties from any cause become permanent, that is, when similar plants are always produced from seed, without any disposition in the offspring to revert back to the form of the original parent, these become as necessary to be recorded, to form a complete history of the genus, as any other species.

In his account of *colchicum variegatum*, Mr. Ker has taken the opportunity of subjoining a synoptical view of the species at present known. These are,

- Montanum*, Wild. (*bergendera lillocodium*, Redonté).
- Arenarium*, Kitaib. Pl. rar. Hung. (*colch. montanum verruc.*, fl. Clus. Hist.)
- Bulboodium*, Gawl. (*bulbocodium vernum*, Bot. Mag.)
- Autumnale*, Engl. Bot. 133.
- Polyanthum*, Gawl. (*colchicum pannonicum*, Clus. Hist.)
- Variegatum*, Bot. Mag. 1028.
- Byzantinum*, Gawl. (*colch. byzantinum*, Clus. Hist.)

Of *polyanthenon* the author expresses a doubt whether it be a sufficiently distinct species; and inquires if *colchicum lusitanicum fritellaricum*, & *C. neapolitanum fritellaricum* of Parkinson's *Paradise*, may not be specifically distinct from any of the above.

The Botanist's Repository contains, 1. A large figure, on a folio plate, of a new species, a variety of the tree pæony, which is here called *pæonia papaveracea* (*papaveræ*, or *papaverata*, would have been more classical), from the globular form of the seed vessel, the six capsules coalescing into one six-celled fruit, leaving only their extremities free. 2. *Diosma ovata*. 3. *Protea divaricata*, a species very nearly allied to *P. anemonifolia* of Bot. Mag. and like that of a native of New South Wales. 4. *Goodenia tenella*, a new species of this very interesting genus, and a very pretty little plant, but not extraordinary well figured. 5. *Lythrum fruticorum* Lin. This is the *grislea tomentosa* of Comandel plants, and Wildenow's species plants. *Woodfordia floribunda* of Salisbury. It is surprising that it should be claimed here as a discovery that this plant is the *lythrum fruticorum* of Linnæus, this name being expressly quoted as a synonym by all the above authors, but was deemed by them to differ too much in the structure of the flower to admit of being united with the genus *lythrum*.

The *Paradisus Londinensis* contains, 1. *Claytonia Caroliniana* of Michaux, here called *C. spatulæfolia*, as Mr. Salisbury, deaf to all remonstrances against the continual changing of names, never adopts such as do not accord with his own principles of nomenclature. The figure of *Cl. virginica*, in the Botanical Magazine, is here accused of falsely representing the petals as lanceolate and sharp, instead of obovate and retuse; but this criticism, we suspect, is unjust. Perhaps two species may have been confounded under this name, or the petals may be subject to vary in their shape; for we possess a description taken from a living plant, and of older date than the figure in the Botanical Magazine, in which we find the petals are said to be "ovate lanceolate." 2. *Begonia nitida*. 3. *Burtonia grossulariæfolia*, a new genus, nearly allied to *Dilenia* and *Hibbertia*, named in memory of David Burton, an industrious gardener, sent by Sir Joseph Banks to New South Wales, to collect seeds for the Royal Garden at Kew, on which mission he unfortunately died. Mr. Salisbury has here attempted to establish a new natural order, under the appellation of *dillengæ*, for this botanist being, by his own confession, fastidiously averse from the high-sounding Greek termination of *oides*, has invented a Gallico-Latin terminology to his natural orders; but with what success to an English ear, may be easily inferred from one of which he has given an account in the *Annals of Botany*, vol. II. page 69, the *Nymphææ*!

That charming work, the English Botany, now proceeding with hasty strides to a conclusion, with respect to *phænogamous* plants, at least, though the unpublished *cryptogamous* ones are still numerous, contains, in the last number, besides seven lichens and one *fucus*, *sisymbrium terrestris* of Curtis, who first distinguished it as a species from *amphibium*; *sinapis arvensis*; *urtica dioica*; and *medicago saliva*; the last has, indeed, little right to be enumerated in a list of plants indigenous to the British isles; but far from blaming its introduction, we believe it will be generally acceptable, if all the plants cultivated in our fields should be included; for who, in his search after native plants, would not wish to understand what he meets with, not scattered here and there, skulking, as it were, from his prying eye, but covering acres of ground in proud array.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT,

Advancing spring profusely spreads abroad
Flowers of all hues, with sweetest fragrance stor'd;
Where'er she treads, Love gladdens every plain,
Delight on tip-toe bears her lucid train;
Sweet Hope, with conscious brow, before her flies,
Anticipating wealth from summer skies.

MAY 20. Some *silkworm's* eggs, which I had placed in a south window, began this day to be hatched; but nearly a week elapsed before all the caterpillars had quitted their shells.

MAY 23. The flowers of the *hawthorn* begin to expand. The *ash-trees* are putting forth their first leaves; and the *bolly* is in flower.

A *puss moth* (*phalena vinula* of Linnæus) emerged from its chrysalis state this day. It was a female; and, as I had already several specimens, I put it out of the window. On the following morning this insect was found nearly in the same place where I had left her. She was accompanied by a male, and had deposited against the window frame a great number of eggs. I collected several, and placed them on paper in the window of my sitting room, in order, if caterpillars proceeded from them, to watch their changes.

MAY 30th. The wind in the east, and the weather very stormy, attended by a considerable fall of rain.

The *mackerel-fishers* have been employed for several days, but hitherto without success; and

and if, the present easterly winds continue to prevail, there will be no chance whatever of their catching any fish.

May 30th. The eastern winds are still prevalent. Many of the gardens have been considerably injured by them. The *cockchafers*, however, which, a few days ago, were to be seen in great abundance, have all been driven away. As I have not observed any of these insects lying dead, either in the roads or fields, it is not improbable that they may have passed into the interior of the country. An observing and intelligent friend, who resides near me, says, that after being driven away, they some times return: such, however, has not been the case this year. I am informed that the country people here generally look for two or three days of stormy weather from the east, in the month of May. For the last four years, their observations have been remarked to be correct.

The *walnut* and *chestnut-trees* are in flower and leaf.

June 5. Those beautiful plants the *white* and *yellow water lilies* (*nymphaea alba* and *lutea*) are in flower.

June 7. I found a female of the *leptura inquisitor* of Linnæus, on one of the flowers of the *dog-rose*, in the same place where, four years ago, I found the same insects.

The *death-watches* (*ptinus tessellatus*) are no longer heard.

June 9. This morning some of the eggs laid by the *puss moth* above-mentioned were hatched. The caterpillars proceeding from them were of a blackish colour, and about two lines in length. They had each two tails, about the length of their body, and a process of considerable length and thickness on each side of the head.

Wheat is in ear, and the *bedge rose* (*rosa arvensis*) is in flower.

June 11. The *Austrian*, or *yellow rose*, (*rosa austriaca*), *meadow clary* (*salvia pratensis*), and *milk thistle* (*cardus marianus*), are in flower.

June 16. For some days past *salmon* have been caught in tolerable quantity. *Lobsters* and *prawns* are this year very scarce on our coast.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May to the 24th of June, 1807, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.40.	June 18.	Wind N.	Highest 81°.	May 25.	Wind East
Lowest 29.60.	June 9.	Wind N.W.	Lowest 40°.	— 30.	Wind East
Greatest variation in 24 hours. { 39-hundredths of an inch.			Greatest variation in 24 hours. { 9°.		
{ The mercury stood 29.8 only at noon, on the 16th, and on the next day at same hour it was as high as 30.19.			{ On the 30th ult. as is seen above, the mercury was at 40°, but on the 31st it was at 49°.		

The quantity of rain fallen this month is too trifling to be particularly noticed; we shall give it with the next report. Once only we have had a heavy rain, and it has rained also on five other days. Every other day of the month may be denominated brilliant, excepting two, in which clouds intercepted the sun's rays for a good part of the morning. The wind has been chiefly in the N. and N. E. though occasionally it has veered a little to the opposite points; one day it stood pretty steadily to the West, and once, we have noticed, stationary to the South.

The changes in the temperature and density of the atmosphere have, by no means, been remarkable. The thermometer standing at 81°, on the 25th of May, is very unusual, and a similar circumstance has not been known, in this climate, we believe, for very many years; but the average heat for the whole month, viz.—61° 56.4, is half a degree less than it was for the same period last year, although it is more than 7° higher than it was for June 1805; nevertheless in the same month, 1804, the average heat was 63°.

ERRATA.

Page 342, 1st col. line 38, for "enjoyed," read "plundered."—In the same page, 2d col. line 28, *dele* "his eldest son."

Page 507, in the Sonnet, for "Thou, eager *e'en* to guard the hardy bed,"—read "Thou, eager *e'er* to guard the hardy bed."—In page 508, instead of "Her *temple's* trembling texture seem'd to suit," read "Her *temper's* trembling texture seem'd to suit."

N. B. The SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER will be published, as usual, on the last Day of JULY, completing the Twenty-third Volume.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE TWENTY-THIRD VOLUME OF THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL 23, No. 159.] JULY 30, 1807. [PRICE 1s. 6d.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

Non refert quam multos libros sed quam bonos habeas. SENECA.

THE plan of our half-yearly Retrospect has now continued so long, that the ceremony of an introduction may be waved. Learning and genius, it will be seen, defying or neglecting those events which destroy the peace of mankind, continue to exert their operations. Though

HISTORY

has of late years received but few accessions of primary importance; there are one or two works even in the present Retrospect, upon which we cannot but congratulate our readers. "*The Memoirs of John Lord de Joinville*," translated by Mr. JONES; in two volumes in quarto; deserve especial notice. The Sire de Joinville, it need hardly be said, was an eminent French statesman, who flourished about 1260, and was descended from one of the noblest and most ancient families in Champagne. He was seneschal, or high steward of Champagne, and one of the principal lords of the court of Louis the Ninth, whom he accompanied in all his expeditions except that of Tunis; and was greatly beloved and esteemed for his valour, his wit, and the frankness of his manners. That monarch placed so much confidence in him, that all matters of justice in the palace were referred to his decision; and his majesty undertook nothing of importance without consulting him. The familiarity with which Louis honoured him, gave him an opportunity of tracing the links of every event in his reign: and the candour and simplicity of the recital which he has left us of these events, afford strong proofs of his exactness. He does not extend his account of facts farther than what he personally witnessed. The Memoirs, which Joinville finished in 1309, were not published till after the death of Philip the Fair: and although they include a space but of six years, they give us sufficient information respecting the military system of those days, and the principles of administration adopted by St. Louis. They present to us a faithful picture of the customs and manners of the ancient French; charm us with that

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affecting simplicity of style which is one of their greatest merits; and display the mind of St. Louis with the most exact truth. The contents of the first volume, are as follow: 1. The Genealogy of the House of Joinville, 2. Dissertation on the Life of St. Louis written by the Lord de Joinville, by M. le Baron de la Bastie. 3. Additions to the same. 4. The History of St. Louis, by John Lord de Joinville. 5. Notes on the above History, by Charles du Fresne, sieur du Cange. The second volume is entirely filled with Du Cange's Dissertations on the History. The work is accompanied by a portrait of the Lord de Joinville, taken from his monument; a map of the Crusade of St. Louis in Egypt and in Palestine; a map of the Delta, explanatory of the expedition; a view of the town and castle of Joinville; an outline of St. Louis, from his monument; and a map of Syria and Palestine. The Lord de Joinville, died about 1318, at not much less than ninety years of age. The Memoirs, as they now stand, were the last production of the Hafod press; and were luckily expedited before the conflagration of Mr. Johnes's Library; the loss of which will be deplored by every lover of our ancient history. We understand Mr. Johnes is again collecting for another library; and trust that that spirit of research which prompted him to the publication of Froissart, will not end with the Memoirs of Joinville.

There is another work, which, though written in French, we shall not hesitate to mention here; it is "*The Campaigns of Marshal Schonberg in Portugal, from 1662 to 1668*," by GENERAL DUMOUIEZ. In an advertisement prefixed, we are informed that the leading outline of the campaign has been extracted from the Life of the Marshal, written in German, by Hagner: but a perusal of the work convinced us it was not to be considered as a mere translation. It contains many additional facts collected on the spot; and will be found interesting even to the military reader. The Duke of Schomberg was descended of a noble German family. He served first in the army of the United Provinces; but after-

4 L

wards

wards retired into France. The chief obstacle to his promotion in that country, was his firm adherence to the protestant religion. In 1659, he offered his service to Charles the second, for his restoration to the throne of England: but was soon after sent by the court of France to Lisbon, to assist in the support of Portugal against the Spaniards. It may be sufficient to say, that, anterior to his arrival, the Portuguese were unacquainted with the art of regular encampments, and even when a ditch was to be thrown up, the earth was constantly placed on the wrong side. His rewards for the preservation of Portugal were, the empty title of Count de Mertola, and a pension of 314 florins from the privy purse, which sum was to be doubled at a peace. In 1663, on his return to France, he obtained the title of Duke, was intrusted with the direction of the army in Catalonia, and became a Marshal. In 1683, he was still serving at the head of the armies, when, in consequence of the edict of Nantz, he was obliged to emigrate from France. In 1686, he retired to Portugal, but being persecuted by the Inquisition, he accepted the command of the troops of the house of Brandenburg. Having traversed Holland, he had a conference with the Prince of Orange, (afterwards William III.), and concerted in conjunction with him the expedition which placed the latter on the throne. He afterwards accompanied the Prince of Orange to England; discomfited the measures of king James in Ireland; and at the age of 74 fought, in conjunction with his sovereign, the battle of the Boyne, dying, to use the words of Bishop Burnet, like Epaminondas, in the day of his triumph, and in the hour of victory. He had been previously created by king William, Baron Teys, Earl of Brentford, Marquis of Harwich, and Duke of Schomberg; with a vote from the Commons of England, of 100,000*l.* for his services.

The "*Detailed Account of the Battle of Austerlitz*," by the Austrian Major-General STUTTERHEIM, will be read with interest and advantage. It has been translated by Major PINE COFFIN; and though it is impossible we should enter here into any full details of the military operations it relates to, it may not be improper to state the principal causes to which the loss of the battle is ascribed. These are, the want of correctness in the information possessed by the allies, as to the enemy's army; the bad plan of attack, supposing the enemy to have been en-

trenched in a position which he did not occupy; the movements executed the day before the attack, and in sight of the enemy, in order to gain the right flank of the French; the great interval between the columns when they quitted the heights of Pratzen; and their want of communication with each other. These are represented as the causes of the first misfortunes which befel the Austro-Russian army; added to which, the second and third columns of the allies are represented to have thought too much of their primary disposition, and to have been inattentive to those manœuvres of the enemy, by which the basis was completely overthrown on which the plan of attack was founded.

In this class also, we place the "*Biographical History of England, from the Revolution to the End of George I.'s Reign*," in continuation of GRANGER. Many of the materials were collected by Mr. Granger himself, the rest have been supplied by the editor, the Rev. MARK NOBLE. In point of execution we think the three volumes here presented, by no means equal to the former work. The stores of anecdote, indeed, are more copious; but the characters are not drawn with Mr. Granger's felicity. As a specimen we shall quote the account of Catharine Queen-dowager of England.

"After Charles II's death, the queen-dowager, never of much political consequence, retired to Somerset House, where she lived very privately, and with an economy she had never seen practised in England. The Revolution by no means pleased her majesty. She thought it a matter of religion, and she was every way attached to the Romish faith. William paid her all the attention due to her illustrious birth and rank. Mary was highly incensed that she had forbade a prayer to be used in her chapel, imploring success to William's arms in Ireland. She said to the king, in another letter, dated Whitehall, Sept. 18th, 1690. 'I had a compliment last night from Q. Dowager, who came to town on Friday; she sent, I believe, with a better heart, because Limericke is not taken; for my part, I don't think of that or any thing else but you; God send you a good journey home, and make me thankful, as I ought, for all his mercies.' In all probability she wished to have ended her days in England, where she was better known, and had assimilated herself to the customs of the country by long residence; but the disagreeable-

ness of her situation made it necessary to return to Portugal; perhaps she had some intimation, that her jointure would be faithfully and punctually paid to her there. Leaving England on March 3, 1692, she passed through France and Spain in her way to Lisbon: she was received by the French and Spanish courts with every honour that could be paid her. Her majesty survived this reign, dying at Lisbon, on December 30, 1705; greatly courted and caressed by Pedro II. her brother, whom she left heir to the vast fortune she had saved; which the clergy had with an eager eye viewed as their own. Catharine displeased Charles II. by what he called prudery; but relaxing to the other extreme, in courting the favour of his mistresses, she sunk into contempt. She was too much a Portuguese to be popular in England; and when she returned, too much English to be happy in Portugal. A woman without vices, a queen without virtues."

In the account of Lord Chancellor Somers, as well in those of many other characters, the materials seem not sufficiently compressed. The sketch of Sir Isaac Newton's Life occupies near seven pages: and there are many others as disproportionately long. By the collectors of Portraits, these volumes will no doubt be deemed a curious accession.

The publication of the first volume of "*The Chronicles of Holinshed*" bespeaks a feature in our Domestic Literature, on which we cannot but bestow commendation. It has long been a reproach to the literary character of this country, that its old historians have been fated to slumber in obscurity: confined either to manuscript or black letter. There now appears a chance that we shall one day see an uniform edition of our old chroniclers. To begin with Holinshed however is extraordinary; as both he and his coadjutor Harrison were for the greater part compilers. Holinshed himself, says Dr. Farmer in his Essay on the Learning of Shakespeare, has been usually represented by his biographers as a clergyman: and bishop Tanner goes still farther, in representing him not only as having been educated at Cambridge, but as having taken the degree of M.A. in 1544. The graduate, however, was one Ottivell Holinshed, who was afterwards named by the founder one of the first fellows of Trinity college: and from the will of the historian, printed by Herne, it appears that even at the end of life he was only a steward, or a servant in some capacity

or other, to Thomas Burdet, esq. of Bromcote, in Warwickshire. In the present edition, we are informed, the castrations which were principally made in the third volume of the original work will be restored to their places. The deficiencies of this nature in the generality of the copies are accurately explained by bishop Tanner in his *Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica*. They principally relate to the history of lord Cobham and the earl of Leicester, during the time of queen Elizabeth; and consist of facts and observations which were thought, after the printing of the work, unreasonable to be published. The Description of England prefixed to the Chronicles, is one of the most curious and authentic memorials of the manners and domestic history of the sixteenth century that can be produced. The whole is proposed to be completed in six quarto volumes, at the price of two guineas each.

Here also may be noticed, the new edition of LORD CLARENDON'S "*History of the Rebellion*," published under the direction of the university of Oxford, in three volumes large octavo.

In "*The Ancient and Modern History of Nice*," by Dr. DAVIS, we have a full detail of the different revolutions which that fertile territory has experienced. The manners of the inhabitants also are not only faithfully but pleasingly delineated.

Nor have we a less important work to mention, in the "*Historia Anglicana circa tempus Conquestus Angliæ a Guilielmo Notho Normannorum Duce, Selecta Monumenta*:" edited by BARON MASERES, from the more copious collection of the Norman writers, by Duchesne, published at Paris in 1619. The tracts here given, are principally such as relate either to the conquest of England by the Normans, or to the state of the country for a few years before and after that important change in its condition. The first of them is entitled, *Emma, Anglorum regina, Richardi primi, ducis Normannorum, filie, Encomium. Incerto auctore, sed coætaneo*: comprising the history of twenty-seven years from A.D. 1013 to 1040. The second tract is intitled *Gesta Guillelmi, Ducis Normannorum, et Regis Anglorum; a Guilielmo Pictavensi, scripta*. The third, contains the *Excerpta*, from the Ecclesiastical History of Ordericus Vitalis. The fourth historical tract is a short yearly chronicle of public events, from the year 633 to the year 1293, from a manuscript

found in the monastery of St. Stephan at Caen. The fifth contains a list of several eminent Normans who had resided in England in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The sixth and seventh articles contain lists of the military officers who accompanied the Conqueror. The eighth and ninth give the names of the Norman landholders in England. The tenth and last piece in this collection is an account of the pedigrees of the kings, dukes, earls, and other noble persons, mentioned in the large volume of Duchesne's *Scriptores Normannie*. The Baron's own Notes, which are in English, throw considerable light upon the text of the different tracts. In one of them, at p. 163, it seems to be doubted whether our kings anterior to the conquest had an oath administered to them at their coronations. We believe the exact form prescribed for it, even at an earlier period, will be found in Mr. Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons.

Another work, and the last that we shall mention in this class, is Mr. CHALMERS'S "*Caledonia; or, an Account historical and topographic of North Britain; from the most ancient to the present Times; with a Dictionary of Places, chorographical and philological;*" of which the first volume only is before us. It consists of four books; comprising all that relates to Scottish history: "I have divided my work, (says Mr. Chalmers) without regarding fantastical conceits of fabulous epochs, into such periods, as were analogous to the genuine history of each successive people. *The Roman period*, extending from Agricola's arrival, in North Britain, A.D. 80 to the abdication of Roman authority, in A.D. 446, forms the first Book, from its priority in time, as well as precedence in importance. In discussing this interesting subject, I was not content with previous authorities. I engaged intelligent persons to survey Roman roads, to inspect Roman stations, and to ascertain doubtful points of Roman transactions. I have thus been enabled to correct the mistakes of former writers on those curious topics. Much perhaps cannot be added to what has been now ascertained, with respect to the engaging subject of the first book. Yet, since *Caledonia* was sent to the press, a discovery of some importance has been made: a very slight doubt remained, whether the Burghhead of Moray had been a Roman station, as no Roman remains had there been found: but this doubt has been completely solved, by the

recent excavation, within its limits, of a Roman bath. The first chapter of the following work will be found to be as much the first chapter of the annals of England and of Ireland, as it is of Scotland. *The Pictish Period* naturally succeeds the former book, as it extends, from the abdication of the Romans in A.D. 446, to the overthrow of the Picts in A.D. 843. It will be found to comprehend interesting events: the affairs of the Picts; the fate of the Romanized Britons; the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons on the Tweed; the adventures of the Scandinavians in the Orkney and Western Isles; the colonization of Argyle, by the Scots, from Ireland. It is the business of the Pictish period, to trace the singular history of all those people, various as they were in their lineages, throughout the different events of their obscure warfare, and the successive turns of their frequent changes: add to those topics of peculiar interest the introduction of christianity, which, in every age, and in every country, has produced such memorable effects. *The Scottish period*, forming the third book, and extending from A.D. 843, to 1097, will be found to comprehend historic topics of equal importance: the union of the Picts and Scots into one kingdom; the amalgamation of the ancient Britons of Strathclyde with both; the colonization of Galloway by the Irish; the annexation of Lothian to the Scottish kingdom; the history, both civil and ecclesiastical, of all those people of various races, with notices of their antiquities, their languages, their learning, their laws; all these form historical matters of singular interest to rational curiosity, if they be investigated from facts, in contempt of fabulosity. The fourth book contains the *Scoto-Saxon period*, which extends from A.D. 1097 to 1306, and which details many notices of varied importance. At the first, and at the second of those epochs, momentous revolutions took place, though they have passed unnoticed by the Scottish historians; and were unknown to the historiographer royal. With this period began a new dynasty of kings, who introduced new people, new manners, new usages, and new establishments. In this period, the Saxon colonization of proper Scotland was begun. In this period, was the Scotian church reformed. In it was introduced the municipal law of North Britain, in the place of Celtic customs. In this period, originated her agriculture, her commerce and shipping, and fishery, her manufactures, and her coins. The beginning

beginning of this period formed the pivot, on which turned the Celtic government of ancient ages, and the Anglo-Norman polity of subsequent times: Yet, it is of a period so crowded with changes, and so varied—with novelties, that the late historiographer royal says, 'The events which then happened, may be slightly touched, but merit no particular inquiry.' But, I have dwelt on those revolutions, and have marked every change. By a vast detail from the *Churtularies*, in respect to the civil history, from 1097 to 1306, to the ecclesiastical annals, to laws, to manners, and to domestic economy, I have tried to ascertain every interesting circumstance, and to render the national annals of that interesting period quite familiar to every reader: and, to give completeness to the whole, are added supplemental views of subsequent times, which have their details to instruct, and their curiosity to amuse." Such is the plan which Mr. Chalmers has both laid and endeavoured to execute, for reforming and ascertaining the ancient history of North Britain, which has been so long distorted by controversy, obscured by fable, and disregarded by fastidiousness. The work is illustrated with a Map of North Britain in the British and Roman times; a Plan and Sections of the British Fort on Barra Hill in Aberdeenshire; a Plan of the Roman Camp, called Norman-dikes; a Plan of the site of the Roman Tressis; a Plan of the site of Forres, the Varis of the Romans; and a Plan and Section of the Roman Fort, near Clattering Brig, in Kincardineshire.

POLITICS, POLITICAL ECONOMY, &c.

Under this class it is with pleasure that we mention several tracts of great interest, as well in regard to the foreign as the domestic policy of Britain.

Previous to the abolition of the slave-trade, Mr. Wilberforce, in the shape of an Address to his Constituents, exhibited a full and faithful view of the whole arguments which bore upon the question. Taking it up in Africa; describing the evils which this nefarious traffic entailed upon the continent; and proving even from the evidence of the traders themselves, that its extinction was not only required by humanity and justice, but for the safety of our colonies, and the prosperity of our marine. The Bill for effecting this great object has since passed, and may be said to have wiped away one of the foulest stains that ever sullied the character of a generous people. We

hope and trust that the provisions of the statute will be enforced: and we heartily congratulate the man, whose labours for a series of years have been at last crowned by the abolition of a trade, as impolitic as it was wicked.

Another subject of Legislation, which has been of late canvassed with extraordinary zeal, has been the moral and political condition of the poor. The introduction into Parliament of Mr. Whitbread's Bill has been followed by the publication of different statements, observations and enquiries; of which it may, perhaps, be sufficient to do little more than enumerate the titles of the most important. The leading features of Mr. Whitbread's plan are, first, the establishment of parochial schools; secondly, the establishment of a poor assurance office; thirdly, the amendment of the laws of settlement; fourthly the relief of the burthen of such parishes as are already too severely oppressed by their poor; and fifthly, the encouragement of labouring men to bring up their families without charge to their respective parishes. These are followed by some regulations for the better government of workhouses. There are some parts of Mr. Whitbread's plan, however, to which we cannot give our approbation. It is occasionally more intricate than the nature of circumstances seems to require. Though at the same time we are ready to confess that the attainment of two of its objects, is likely to give a new character to the indigent classes of the community; these are, the proper instruction of youth, and the application of stimulants to industry at maturer periods of life.

"*The State of the Population, the Poor and Poor-Rates of every Parish within the Bills of Mortality in the Cities of London and Westminster, the Borough of Southwark, and the County of Middlesex: from Papers ordered to be laid before the House of Lords, April 5, 1805.*" affords some idea of the rapid and alarming increase of the poor in the county of Middlesex. The sum raised for the relief of paupers in 1776, appears to have been 189,975*l.*; in the medium years 1783-4, and 5, it was 210,910*l.*; and in 1805, amounted to 490,144*l.* The number of persons relieved from the poor-rates in 1801, were no less than 8 in the 100 of the resident population.

"*A short Enquiry into the Policy, Humanity, and past Effects of the Poor-Laws,*" by one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for three inland counties, may furnish

furnish some useful assistance to the political economist: but it should not have been called a *short* Inquiry.

As a Supplement to this work, Mr. WEYLAND, jun. its author, has published some "*Observations on Mr. Whitbread's Bill*," in the conclusion of which he expresses a wish that it may be the first stone in the foundation of a strong and uniform edifice for the comfort of future generations.

Connected in some degree with the same object is Mr. COLQUHOUN'S "*Treatise on Indigence, exhibiting a general View of the National Resources for productive Labour; with Propositions for ameliorating the Condition of the Poor, and improving the Moral Habits, and increasing the Comforts of the labouring People, particularly the rising Generation.*"—In contemplating the affairs of the poor, Mr. Colquhoun deems it necessary, in the first instance, to have a clear conception of the distinction between *indigence* and *poverty*. Suggestions are next offered for legislative intervention, and "a board of Pauper and general Police," "a Police Gazette," &c. proposed. Other labours of the same tendency have long entitled the author of this treatise to the approbation of the public.

"*The Substance of the Speech of the Right Honourable Lord HENRY PETTY, on a Motion to bring in a Bill to provide for the more effectual Examination of the Public Accounts, and for the better Discovery of Frauds,*" forms a pamphlet well deserving of attention. It explains a great deal that ought to be corrected in the examining, passing, and auditing the public accounts.

"*The Substance of another Speech,*" delivered by the same noble Lord in the committee of finance, presents a very flattering account of our revenues, concluding with this remark, that "it is consolatory to reflect that, if we cannot subdue our present difficulties, we may at least survive them."

The Author of the "*Letter to Mr. Whitbread, on the Duty of Rescinding the Resolutions which preceded the Impeachment of Lord Melville,*" seems perfectly master of his subject. He is an acute reasoner, and writes with considerable energy.

At the close of our last Retrospect of works on political economy, we did little more than barely notice "*The West Indian Common-place Book,*" by SIR WILLIAM YOUNG. It will appear, says Sir

William, from official documents which I shall insert in this work, how largely the sugar-colonists contribute to the wealth and power of Great Britain; but they can only so far contribute, as for themselves they are rich and safe: they are tenants within the paramount manor of the state, and their rents will be considerable and punctual in the payment, according to their means; and those means will and must depend on the conduct of the authority to which they are in vassalage; on collections without exaction, on forbearance from officious interference with their labourers, and process of culture; on the insurance and security of their homesteads, on the keeping open and protecting their roads to market; on the liberal grant of repairs in occasional disaster and distress; and on all other kindnesses and regulations which the stewards of their Lord and Sovereign may devise for the benefit of his estate, and for the comforts of his people. Sir William Young has been a member of parliament for three and twenty years. At his entrance he was careful to observe the course and succession of parliamentary business, with the view, he says, of chalking out some line of industry rather than of talent, in which he might qualify himself to be humbly useful to his country. He accordingly selected the poor-laws, the British fisheries, and the commerce of the kingdom, as the leading subjects on which his attention was to be fixed, and his attendance given on every committee. From that time (June, 1784,) he kept a Common-place Book, in which he entered, under distinct heads, whatever occurred on these matters in debate, or could be collected from the statute-book or other reading; at the same time carefully arranging and preserving every document returned to parliament; and even copying some in the Journal office which were not printed by order of the house. In 1796, he was appointed chairman of a committee for enquiring into the best means "of accommodating the Thames and Port of London to the increased and increasing trade of the kingdom;" as such, holding an immediate correspondence with the custom-house in every quarter, and thus engaging a confidence on the part of his readers, in the foundation "of that earnest plea to the public consideration and regard, which, on the part of the British colonies," is here preferred. The work itself consists of sixteen chapters, of which the following

ing are the subjects. 1. The African Slave Trade. 2. On the Cultivation, Produce, Progression, Improvement, and Decline of the several British Sugar Colonies. 3. The general Produce and Exports from the British Sugar Colonies. 4. The British Shipping employed in the West India Trade. 5. The Imports of Colonial Produce to Great Britain and Ireland. 6. Export Trade of Great Britain to its Sugar Colonies. 7. On the Export Trade, as exclusive and secured by law. 8. On the Intercourse and trade of the British West Indies with America, and in particular with the British Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. 9. On the Intercourse and Trade of the United States of America with the British West Indies. 10. On the Navigation Laws, and on the Shipping Interest of Great Britain, as affected by the Trade of America to the West Indies. 11. The British West Indies considered as a Depôt of Foreign Trade. 12. On the Navigation to and from Great Britain and the West Indies. 13. On the Military Defence of the West Indies. 14. On the Mortality of European Troops serving in the West Indies, and the means of Prevention or Remedy to be suggested. 15. Observations on limited Military Service, as applicable to Troops serving in the West Indies. 16. In times of War, the Transport Service an essential resource to the Shipping Interest of Great Britain. These are followed by an Appendix, exhibiting the comparative Returns of Ships built in the Ports of Great Britain at different Periods. Such are the contents of a work peculiarly interesting to commerce. The facts which it contains are not less important than various and authentic: and its inferences are alike those of candour and experience.

THEOLOGY, MORALS, AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

One of the most important publications to be noticed under this head, occurs in the "*Observations on the Necessity of introducing a sufficient Number of respectable Clergymen into our Colonies, in the West Indies; and the Expediency of establishing for that Purpose, by Subscription, a College in this Country, in which Persons may be fitly educated for the Performance of the Clerical Functions, in that Part of the British Empire.*"—The plan, it is very possible, may never be carried into execution; but the arguments by which it is supported, are plain and convincing. "The reasons (says

the Author) which seem to make it necessary to form a distinct establishment for the education of these persons, instead of engrafting a provision for that purpose upon some of the colleges at one of our Universities, do not entirely rest upon the necessity of a peculiar course of study and discipline, to qualify them for the service which they would be required to perform, but are in part founded on the danger of their becoming disinclined to enter upon that duty, if they shall have grown up in habits of intimacy with the young men destined for the several walks of life in this country; and of their either withdrawing entirely from the ministry, for which they were educated, or setting out upon it with the feelings of men going into exile, rather than with the zeal and devotion of persons selected for the execution of most important and arduous functions; whereas, if a number intended for the same line of life were to go through a course of education together, with few opportunities of forming connections out of their own circle; they would cheerfully exchange their college for the West Indies, having before them the prospect of rejoining there the friends and companions of their youth."

Dr. MANT'S "*Lectures, on the Occurrences of the Passion Week,*" though not expressly written for the press, form a very useful publication. In the preface we are told, they were prepared by the author with a more immediate regard to his parishioners: they are plain, pious, and unaffected.

But there is another work which we feel it our duty to recommend more strongly. It is by Mr. SAVILE, of Edinburgh, entitled "*Dissertations on the Existence, Attributes, Providence, and Moral Government of God; and on the Duty, Character, Security, and Final Happiness of his Righteous Subjects.*"—Mr. Savile presents it to the world with diffidence, though it is the result of some of his matured thoughts, and has repeatedly received a careful revisal. The subjects discussed are among the most important and interesting that can engage the attention of the human mind.

"*The Discursory Considerations,*" by a COUNTRY CLERGYMAN, "*on the supposed Evidence of the early Fathers, that St. Matthew's Gospel was first written,*" would fain give the Gospel of St. Luke priority; because St. Matthew has omitted the important fact of the ascension.

Connected also with this class, is the second

second volume of Mr. BURDER's "*Oriental Customs, containing an Illustration of the sacred Scriptures, by an explanatory Application of the Customs and Manners of the Eastern Nations, and especially of the Jews, therein alluded to. Collected from the most celebrated Travellers, and the most eminent Critics.*" The first volume of this useful work made its appearance in 1802, and the second is not entitled to a smaller share of praise. As specimens we have selected three or four of the most interesting articles.

No. 675, Exod. xii. 34.—"*And the people took their dough before it was leavened, their kneading-troughs being bound up in their clothes upon their shoulders.*" The vessels which the Arabs make use of for kneading the unleavened cakes which they prepare, are only small wooden bowls. (Shaw's Travels, p. 231.) In these they afterwards serve up their provisions when cooked. It is not certain that these wooden bowls were the kneading-troughs of the Israelites; but it is incontestable that they must have been comparatively small and light, to be so easily carried away.

No. 1153. Zeph. ii. 6.—"*And the sea-coast shall be dwellings and cottages for shepherds, and folds for flocks.*" Archbishop Newcome has remarked, that many manuscripts and three editions have a single letter in one of these words more than appears in the common editions; which, instead of *cherith*, gives us a word which signifies *caves*; and he thus renders the words: *and the sea-coast shall be sheep-cotes; caves for shepherds, and folds for flocks.* This translation will appear perfectly correct, if it be considered that the mountains bordering on the Syrian coast, are remarkable for the number of caves in them. In the history of the Crusades, it is particularly mentioned that a number of persons retired with their wives and children, their flocks and herds, into subterraneous caves, to find shelter from the enemy. (Gesta Dei per Francos, p. 781.) Harmer, vol. iii. p. 60.

No. 1154. Zeph. ii. 7.—"*In the houses of Ashkelon shall they lie down in the evening.*" An extract from Dr. Chandler's Travels, (page 115,) furnishes a very lively comment on these words. "Our horses were disposed among the walls and rubbish of Ephesus, with their saddles on, and a mat was spread for us on the ground. We sat here in the open air while supper was preparing, when suddenly fires began to

blaze up among the bushes, and we saw the villagers collected about them in savage groups, or passing to and fro with lighted brands for torches. The flames, with the stars and the pale moon, afforded us a dim prospect of ruin and desolation. A shrill owl, called Cucuvaia from its note, with a night-hawk flitted near us; and a jackall cried mournfully, as if forsaken by his companions on the mountain."

No. 1155. Zeph. ii. 14.—"*Flocks shall lie down in the midst of her, all the beasts of the nations; both the cormorant and the bittern shall lodge in the upper lintels thereof.*" Knobs or chapters, marg. Chardin, (tom. iii. p. 108.) describing the magnificent pillars that he found at Persepolis, tells us that the storks (birds respected by the Persians,) make their nests on the top of these columns with great boldness, and are in no danger of being dispossessed."

In the elucidation of scriptural passages, Mr. Burder has not only examined the observations and researches of modern travellers, but consulted the ablest commentators on the sacred writings, and obtained some illustrations even from the Greek and Roman classics. It is perhaps enough to say that the mode of illustration in this work is one of the most rational to which we can possibly have recourse.

Mr. NISBETT's "*Attempt to display the original Evidences of Christianity in their genuine Simplicity,*" will be found both interesting and instructive. It is not inferior to any of his former publications. He is of opinion that St. Paul's Man of Sin was intended to apply to the Jews, and not to the church of Rome.

"*The Rise, Fall, and future Restoration of the Jews,* accompanied by Six Sermons, addressed to the Seed of Abraham, by several *Evangelical Ministers*, and an elaborate Discourse by Dr. HUNTER, on the Fullness of the Gentiles," forms a repository of information relating to the Jews, well worthy of the reader's notice. The first compilation it contains, which occupies seventy-two out of two hundred and fifty-eight pages, is divided into six chapters: The first giving a general history of the people: The second affording a particular account of their state at the birth of Jesus Christ: The third, an interesting narrative of their sufferings, and the revolutions they have met with in England: The fourth, detailing a variety of facts and anecdotes relative to their present condition

France and Germany; the fifth exhibiting a statement of the sentiments and sects of modern Jews; and the sixth shewing the views of eminent divines, respecting their future conversion to Christ, and restoration to their own land. The six Sermons by *Evangelical Ministers* which follow, add more to the bulk than the value of the work. Dr. Hunter's Discourse at the end is worth them all.

Of another work which has been lately published, of a different kind, it may be quite sufficient to record the title. "*Letters to the Editor of the Christian Observer, in Reply to their Observations on a Pamphlet entitled, 'A few plain Answers to the Question, Why do you receive the Testimony of Baron Swedenborg?'*" by the Rev. J. CLOWES.

Among the SERMONS, we cannot fail to give a conspicuous place to those of Mr. VAN MILDERT, containing "*An Historical View of the Rise and Progress of Infidelity, with a Refutation of its Principles and Reasonings.*" They were preached, at the Lecture founded by the Hon. Mr. Boyle, in the parish church of St. Mary-le-Bow; and are calculated not only to interest but to instruct. The arguments are selected with judgment; and the language they are clothed in is strong and unaffected.

Beside these, we have scarcely any Sermons, in an aggregate form, to mention; detached Sermons, however, have been produced by the press in great abundance.

"*The Duty of Steadfastness in Church Communion,*" has been ably treated by Mr. PEARSON.

Dr. MALTBY's "*Sermon*" before the University of Cambridge, on the importance of improving the early part of life, deserves attention beyond the limits of the audience to which it was addressed.

Nor would we bestow a smaller share of praise on Dr. GASKIN's Sermon, intitled, "*The English Liturgy, a Form of sound Words.*"

In Dr. KNOX's "*Sermon,*" however, preached at the Opening of the Philanthropic Society, we confess ourselves to have been disappointed.

Of the remainder of those which have fallen into our hands, we have found little either to praise or censure. A few, are only to be commended for their good intentions.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Among the more valuable works in this section of our Retrospect, we cannot fail to place the new edition of "*Gesner's Monthly Mac.*" No. 159.

"*Quintilian,*" published under the immediate direction of the University of Oxford. The text has been accurately collated and cleansed of the numerous typographical errors which marked the edition of 1738. The editor, we understand, was the Rev. J. Carpenter, of Hertford College.

Nor is less praise due to the publication of the "*Catalogue of the Manuscripts, and Books with Manuscript Notes, in the D'Oroville Collection,*" purchased by the University about three years ago.

"*The Paraphrase of an anonymous Greek Writer, (hitherto published under the name of Andronicus Rhodius), on the Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle,*" has been translated from the Greek, by Mr. BRIDGEMAN. In regard to the Paraphrase itself, though we allow it in many instances to possess a great share of merit, we certainly agree in the observation of Salmasius, that it differs from Aristotle in many particulars. As a fair specimen we shall transcribe the whole of the eighth chapter of the fifth book.

"In what manner a man may act unjustly, and still not be unjust."

"We have discoursed universally, therefore, concerning justice and injustice; also concerning the just and the unjust, and defined the nature of each. But since there are certain unjust actions, in which, though the agent acts unjustly, nevertheless he is not unjust, let us now investigate what those actions are. In the first place, however, we will show that certain things may be done unjustly, and still not be unjust; as, for instance, a man may steal, or commit adultery, and yet be neither a thief nor an adulterer. For if any one should steal a sword from a maniac, lest he should wound himself, such a one steals indeed, but nevertheless is not a thief. So also if any one commits adultery for the purpose of enriching himself, he commits the crime indeed, but still is not an adulterer, but a lover of riches. If also a physician should deceive a sick person, in order to preserve him, he deceives, yet he is not a deceiver. It is manifest, therefore, that certain things may be done unjustly, and yet not be unjust according to that particular injustice, the work of which he accomplishes. But let us consider in a general way what these unjust actions are. They are such then as a person, does unjustly, not for the sake of the end which is adapted to that particular injustice, of which the action is performed, but for the sake of some other end, whether

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ther it be good or base; and though, according to this, he acts unjustly, nevertheless he is not unjust. For a physician may deceive without being a deceiver, since it is not his end to deceive, but to preserve his patient. In like manner also a person stealing a sword from a maniac, does not seek to receive *the more* for himself, and to gain secretly from his neighbour, as a thief would do; but the end he has in view is the preservation of the maniac. Every action, however, receives its form and definition from the end, and through this also its name; since a name is a concise definition. For we do not say that a general, who frequently prepares *helepolides*, or other warlike engines, for the purpose of besieging a town, is an architect or a carpenter: he performs the works indeed of the architect and the carpenter, and is said to build; but because he has not the end of an architect in view, but that of a general, he is not an architect, but a general, and is called by that name. Thus also he who violates his neighbour's bed, but does not deliberately intend to do so through intemperance, but through a love of money, is not an adulterer, but a lover of riches. It is possible, therefore, for a man to act unjustly, and yet not to be unjust according to that particular injustice of which he does the deed; but he is either not at all unjust in the same manner as the physician above-mentioned, or he acts unjustly according to a different species of injustice, in the same manner as the adulterer: and how this happens has been already explained. It is also possible, in another manner, for a man to act unjustly; as for instance, a man in the night not knowing a thief, and killing some other person, acts unjustly indeed, but nevertheless is not unjust."

With respect to the translation, it appears to have been faithfully executed; and retains much of the manner as well as the matter of the original. Our Retrospect is, from its nature, confined; or we should have gladly given a more extended account of the Paraphrase on the Nicomachean Ethics.

The value of Dr. Adam's work on Roman Antiquities has been so long acknowledged, that we feel a pleasure in announcing a companion to it in Mr. ROBINSON'S "*Archæologiu Græcæ*." In the Preface, Mr. Robinson confesses himself very much indebted to the well known work of Archbishop Potter, which he has, indeed, made the basis of his own;

divesting it of the historical and mythological digressions, and of the long quotations from the classics, with which it is encumbered. He has also made great use of the Travels of Anacharsis, by the Abbé Barthelemy, of the *Antiquitates Græcorum Sacræ* of Lakemacher, and of the *Antiquitates Græcæ* of Lambertus Bos, enriched with the notes of Frederic Geisner; and he has occasionally consulted the Dissertations on the Greeks, by De Fauw. The second book, however, on the Civil Government of Sparta, appears to have been chiefly compiled from Cragius's work *de Republica Lacedæmoniorum*. At first, Mr. Robinson says, it was his intention to have extended his enquiries to the manners and customs of the several states of Greece, and especially to those of Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Rhodes, and Macedon. But the difficulty of obtaining the necessary materials, obliged him to relinquish a part of his design, and to limit himself chiefly to Athens and Sparta. There is, however, perhaps, no great reason for regretting this abandonment of a part of his original plan. The Athenians and Lacedæmonians were, properly speaking, the only original nations in Greece; and all the others could only be considered as shades, partaking, more or less of these two principal colours. The inhabitants of Crete, Rhodes, Megaris, Messenia, and some parts of Peloponnesus, imitated the customs of Sparta; while the other Greeks of Europe adopted in general the modes and civil institutions of Athens, unless where local circumstances occasioned some deviation, too trifling to excite a general interest. An account of the manners and customs of Sparta is certainly necessary in a work of this nature; and it affords matter of surprise, that Potter, Bos, and other writers who have treated on Grecian Antiquities, should have scarcely noticed those of so considerable and peculiar a state as Lacedæmon. As preliminary subjects, we have a brief History of the Grecian States; followed by Biographical Sketches of the principal Greek Authors, with short comments on their writings. The work itself is divided into five books; the first relating to the Civil Government of the Athenians; the second to the Civil Government of the Spartans; the third book treats generally of the Religion of the Greeks; the fourth concerns their Military affairs; and the fifth their private Life. As a specimen, we shall quote the twenty-second chapter of the

third

third book, relating to the Pythian Games.

"The Pythian games were celebrated in honor of Apollo, near Delphi (*Pind. Python. Od. VI.*), and are supposed by some to have been instituted by Amphictyon, the son of Deucalion, or by the council of the Amphictyons. Some refer the institution of them to Agamemnon (*Phavorin.*); and some to Diomedes (*Pausan. Corinth.*). But the most common opinion is, that Apollo himself was the author of them, after he had overcome the python, which was a serpent (*Ovid. Met. I.* 445); and hence these games were sometimes called *παθήγυρος ὄφιος* (*Clem. Alex.*). At first they were celebrated once every ninth year (*Plut. Quest. Græc.*), and hence that period was denominated *ἑνιαυτός*; but, afterwards, they were observed every fifth year, which period was called *πενταετής*.

"The rewards were certain apples consecrated to Apollo (*Lucian. de Gym.*), and garlands of laurel (*Pausan. Phocic.*; *Ælian. Var. Hist. III.*, 1; *Pind. Pyth. Od. VIII.*, v. 28). At the first institution of these games, the victors were crowned with garlands of palm (*Plut. Sympos. VIII.*, probl. 4), or of beech (*Ovid. Met. I.*, v. 449). Some say, that, in the first Pythian solemnity, the gods contended in horse-races, running, throwing the quoit, boxing, wrestling, &c. and that Apollo honoured them with crowns of laurel; but others affirm (*Strab. lib. XI.*; *Pausan. Phocic.*), that at first there was only a musical contention (*κithαρῶδαι*), in which he who best sung the praises of Apollo, obtained the prize, which was either gold or silver, but which was afterwards changed into a garland. If the prize was money, the games were called *ἀγῶνις ἀργυρίταις*; if only a garland, *ἀγῶνις στεφανίταις*, *φύλλιναι*, &c.

"There was also another song called *Ποθὶός ὕμνος*, to which a dance was performed. It consisted of these five parts, in which the contest of Apollo and Python was represented (*Strab. lib. IX.*; *Poll. IV.* 10, seq. 84): 1. *Ἀνάκρουσις*, which contained the preparation to battle; 2. *Ἀμύττω*, the first essays towards it; 3. *Κατακλυσμός*, the action itself, and the god's exhortation to himself to be courageous; 4. *Ἰαμβοὶ καὶ δακτυλοὶ*, the insulting sarcasms of Apollo over the vanquished Python; 5. *Συριγμός* or *Σύμμιγξις*, the hiss of the serpent as he died. Some divide this song into the six parts following: 1. *Πεῖρα*, the preparation; 2.

Ἰαμβος, in which Apollo dared Python to engage by invectives; 3. *Δακτυλός*, which was sung in honour of Bacchus; 4. *Κρητικὸς*, in honour of Jupiter; 5. *Μητρῶν*, in honour of Mother Earth; 6. *Συριγμός*, the hissing of the serpent. But by others, it is thus described: 1. *Πεῖρα*, the preparation; 2. *Κατακλυσμός*, the challenge; 3. *Ἰαμβικός*, the fight. 4. *Σπονδιός*, the celebration of victory, from *σπένδειν*, to offer a libation; 5. *Κατακρόνσεις*, the dancing of Apollo after the victory (*Poll. Onom. lib. IV.*, cap. 10).

"In the third year of the forty-eighth Olympiad, flutes (*αὐλῶδαι*), which had not till that time been used in this solemnity, were introduced by the Amphictyons, who were presidents of these games (*Strab. lib. IX.*; *Pausan. Phoc.*; *Plut. Sympos. V.*, probl. 2); but, because they appeared more proper for funereal songs, they were soon laid aside. The Amphictyons also added all the gymnastical exercises used in the Olympian games (*Pausan. Phocic.*; *Schol. Pind.*); and they enacted a law, that none but boys should contend in running. Afterwards, horse and chariot races (*Pausan. ibid.*; *Schol. Pind.*), and contests in poetry and the fine arts (*Plut. Sympos. V.* probl. 2; *Plin. lib. VII.*, cap. 37) were introduced. The laurel, with which the victors were crowned, was brought from Thessaly (*Lucan. VI.* 409).

"These games were celebrated on the sixth (*Plut. Sympos. VIII.*, 1; *Quest. Græc.*), or, as others say, on the seventh day (*Schol. Pind.*) of the Delphic month *Βύσιος*, which corresponds with the Athenian *Θαργήλιον*; but whether they continued more days than one, is uncertain."

Such is Mr. Robinson's *Archæologia Græca*. It is accompanied by a map of ancient Greece: an Index of remarkable things: and an Index of Greek words and phrases.

The last work we have to notice in this class, is formed by the smaller works of Ruhnkenius, which have been collected by Mr. KIDD, and deserve attention, both from the scholar and the critic.

ANTIQUITIES.

The seventh and eighth Portions of Mr. BRITTON's "*Architectural Antiquities*," beside the concluding part of Malmesbury, contain a *Sequel to the Essay on Round Churches*, in the History of that of Little Mapledsted, in Essex: followed by an Essay on the History and Description of Colchester Castle.

"The church of Mapledsted, (Mr. 4 M 2 Britton

Britton says, is singular in shape; and constituting one of the round class is extremely interesting, as displaying a different and later style of architecture than either of the structures previously described. With a circular portion at the west, and a semicircular east end, the plan of the building is unique; and therefore deserving particular illustration. Its exterior character, internal peculiarity, ground-plan, and entrance-doorway, are correctly displayed in three plates: judging by the peculiarity of its members, which furnish the only clue in the absence of document, Mr. Britton refers its erection to some period between or during the reigns of King John and Henry the Third. The whole length of the church, internally, is sixty feet. The circular area twenty-six feet in diameter.

"Colchester Castle stands upon an elevated spot of ground, near the north-east corner of the station supposed by most writers to have been the ancient Camalodunum of the Romans: and was formerly encompassed with a foss and vallum. The remains consist mostly of the shell, or exterior walls of what appears to have been the Keep. The walls are extremely thick, and of vast solidity. They are constructed with a mixture of clay-stone, flint, Roman tiles, &c. the whole combined and strongly held together, by a proper quantity of lime-cement poured into all the interstices. Yet strange as it may seem, after an account of such materials, the structure itself is not deemed of a remoter date than the Norman conquest. Caen stones and Kentish rag are so much mixed with the masonry, that an earlier period cannot be assigned it.

The doorway of the church of "South Okendon in Essex," is another subject illustrated: it is a delicate specimen of what is called the Anglo-Norman style.

These complete the first volume of Mr. Britton's work: which, it appears, will now be confined to four volumes. Hitherto we have had no specimens of the earlier Saxon style: but the subjects announced convince us that neither pains nor expence will be spared to make the Architectural Antiquities not only a beautiful and an unique work, but a complete one. We shall continue to report its progress.

DR. COUPER'S "*Notes and Observations on the early Part of the History of the British Isles*," relate chiefly to the etymologies of the names of nations and tribes; and he labours with no little success, through sixty-six pages, to prove that they

were all equally of Celtic extraction. The usual derivation of Scotti from Scythia, a wanderer from Scythia, he deems absurd; deriving it rather from the Celtic Scooth, a swarm, or multitude. An anecdote toward the close tends very much to derogate from the high antiquity attributed to the Erse poems by Macpherson.

BIOGRAPHY.

LORD ORFORD'S "*Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, Scotland, and Ireland*," first appeared nearly half a century ago. The extended edition of it, however, by Mr. PARK, accompanied by a series of portraits, is almost a new work. It is in five volumes octavo. Lord Orford's plan of giving a catalogue only of titled authors has been enlarged upon, and short specimens of their performances added, somewhat after the manner of Cibber's *Lives of the Poets*. Among the new Authors in the Royal List, we find *Richard II., Henry VI., Anne Boleyn, the Princess Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia, Charles II. and Frederick Prince of Wales*, father to his present Majesty. Lord Orford's appendix to the posthumous edition of his *Noble Authors* could not be transferred to the present, on account of purchased copyright; so that with that edition Mr. Park's but little interferes, except in the correction of inadvertences, or the insertion of casual omissions. In regard to the sum of his labours, Mr. Park observes, that what personal health has permitted, and family cares have allowed; what a love of literature partly incited to attempt, and what plodding perseverance has enabled him to accomplish, is submitted with deference to the award of candour; not without some apprehension of being blamed both for deficiencies and redundancies, for having done too little or too much, according to individual bias for particular characters. Mr. Park commences his annotations with the preface to Mr. Walpole's first edition, and continues them throughout the whole of the work.

The new edition of Mr. CUMBERLAND'S "*Memoirs*," in two volumes octavo, is accompanied by a Supplement; dated Feb. 19th, 1806. Among other articles of entertainment which occur in its contents, we have a few comments on the Reviewers. "The friends (says Mr. Cumberland), who knew with what hesitation I yielded to their advice, and undertook this task, can witness that I did not expect to make my own immediate

Memoirs

Memoirs entertaining to the public; yet every reviewer, who has condescended to notice them, (those of Edinburgh excepted) have had the charity to make me think they had read me with complacency. But they were my countrymen; they could feel for my motives, they could allow for my difficulties; they had too much manliness of nature to endeavour at depressing me, and forbore for a time to be critics for the gratification of exhibiting themselves in the more amiable character of gentlemen.

"I understand that these acrimonious Northern Britons are young men; I rejoice to hear it, not only for the honour of old age, but in the hope that they will live long enough to discover the error of their ambition, the misapplication of their talents, and that the combination they have formed to mortify their contemporaries, is in fact a conspiracy to undo themselves." In these additions, however, we do not find many anecdotes of primary importance. A copious Index which now accompanies the work will be found extremely useful.

In the "*Public Characters*" of 1807, we announce the ninth volume of a work which has experienced a degree of circulation almost unprecedented. To give a complete analysis of its contents, here, would be impossible, as it would occasion us to enter too much into detail. It may be sufficient to enumerate the more remarkable persons whose characters are drawn. The first and most prominent is Mr. Whitbread: the next is Mr. Hobhouse. Among those who follow: Lord Redesdale, Lord Somerville; Mr. Mitford, the historian of Greece; the Earl of Elgin, Mr. Sergeant Hill, and Sir William Scott, may be mentioned as the principal.

Connected also with Biography is, "*The Child's Welfare*," by Mr. HOLLOWAY, of Reading. It forms the substance of a Funeral Sermon, and is stated to contain the *Experience* of Miss Louisa Fuller; who died at the age of little more than *eleven years*. The preacher's own *experience* we should suppose might have supplied him with more useful materials for an exhortation to his hearers than any thing, however, altered, in the correspondence of a child. At any rate to have preached such a sermon was enough.

Mr. BARROW, in the "*Account*," which he has given "*of the public Life of the Earl of Macartney*," appears rigidly to have confined himself to those general events and transactions of the

times in which the subject of his narrative bore a conspicuous part. A fairer portrait of an honest statesman will hardly any where be found. The Life itself does not occupy the whole even of the first volume. George Macartney, it appears, was born the 14th of May 1737, at the family mansion of Lissanoure. At the age of thirteen, he was admitted a fellow-commoner of Trinity College, Dublin, where he proceeded M.A. 1759. From Dublin he came to London, and was entered of the Society of the Middle Temple, where he formed an intimacy with several characters who were rising into eminence: but not intending to study the law with a view to practice in that profession, he only remained there till he had completed his arrangements for making the tour of Europe. In the course of his Travels he became acquainted with the late Lord Holland, of whose family, on his return to England, he became an inmate; and soon afterwards a representative in Parliament for the borough of Midhurst. About this time the affairs of Russia having assumed an interesting aspect for Europe, an alliance with that power appeared desirable to England, on many considerations, and particularly in a commercial point of view. A treaty of commerce had for some years before engaged the attention of the British government; but none of its diplomatic agents had either skill or weight enough to make any progress with the Russian cabinet. Under these circumstances, Mr. Macartney's abilities were employed by Lord Sandwich, and on August 22, 1764, he was appointed envoy extraordinary to the empress. On this occasion he received from his Majesty the honour of knighthood. Having laid the solid foundation of a good understanding with Count Panin, who was then at the head of the Russian affairs, he ventured to open the grand object of his mission, and, after a close negotiation of four months, the treaty of commerce was brought to a conclusion. Owing to an ambiguity in one of its clauses, however, it was not ratified by the English court. But, a second treaty being signed, the great object of his mission was obtained; and Sir George Macartney returned to England. On February 1, 1768, he was married to Lady Jane Stuart, second daughter of John Earl of Bute, and in the following year was appointed chief secretary of Ireland, under the administration of Lord Townshend. In 1772, he relinquished this situation; being nominated about the same time a knight

knight companion of the order of the Bath; and received in 1774, as a further reward for his services, the appointment of governor and constable of the castle and fortress of Toome. In December 1775, we find him appointed captain general and governor of the southern Caribbee Islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, and Tobago; and on June 10, 1776, advanced to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of Lord Macartney, Baron of Lissanoure, in the county of Antrim. His administration at the Caribbees, gave general satisfaction: and it contributed in no small degree to that gallant resolution with which the island of Grenada was afterwards defended, when attacked and subdued by a superior force under Count d'Estaing in 1779, Lord Macartney was now sent a close prisoner to France; his private fortune was materially injured by the capture; and he had the still further misfortune to lose not only his papers and accounts, but also the mass of observations and materials which he had gathered while travelling through the different states of Europe; and by the accidental firing of a vessel in which Lady Macartney had embarked for Europe, even the duplicates of such as he had thought most worthy preservation. His lordship remained but a short time as a prisoner of war at Limoges, before he was permitted to return to England; and was almost immediately after sent upon a confidential mission to Ireland. Toward the close of 1780 the distracted state of the presidency of Madras led the Court of Directors of the East India Company to name him as the person most proper in their opinion for promoting the tranquillity of the settlement, and the prosperity of their affairs on the coast of Coromandel. On the 21st of June 1781, he arrived before Pondicherry, and the following day landed at Madras, opened his commission, and took possession of his government. He found the situation of affairs on the coast in a more deplorable condition than he could well have imagined. Hyder Ali was in the midst of a victorious career. His successes had enabled him to spread his numerous horse over all the Carnatic. Parties approached daily to the very gates of Madras: and the nabob of Arcot and his family were obliged to take refuge in the town. Under Lord Macartney's direction, confidence in the government was not only revived to individuals, but the troops both in camp and garrison acquired fresh spirit from the marks of attention which were

shewn to their demands; and they soon after gave the strongest proofs of their bravery, discipline, and attachment, in the defeat of Hyder, under Sir Eyre Coote, at Porto Novo. The critical state, however, of the affairs of India, fully justified Lord Macartney's efforts to bring about a general reconciliation with the native powers. The peace with the Mahrattas, was followed by a second, and even a third defeat of Hyder's army; the capture of the Dutch settlements of Sadras, Pulicat, Madepollam, Policat, Jaggernautporam, Binilipatam, and Negapatam, dissolved the connection which had been formed between that power and Hyder; and the assignment of the revenues of the Carnatic from the Nabob of Arcot, to Lord Macartney, for the use of the company rendered the termination of 1781 auspicious to the company's affairs. The next year, however, was calamitous. Toward its close Hyder Ali was succeeded in his government by Tippoo Saheb; with whom it is more than probable an early peace might have been concluded, could Lord Macartney have acted as he wished. In the account of this part of Lord Macartney's life, Mr. Barrow has entered minutely into the conduct of Gen. Stuart, who was seized by Mr. Staunton, under Lord Macartney's direction, and sent to England as a prisoner. A peace was now concluded with Tippoo. The undue interference of the supreme council at Bengal with the presidency of Madras, however, became a source of great mortification to Lord Macartney; which only ended with the removal of Mr. Hastings from his government; almost immediately after which, in consequence of the premature restitution which was ordered from England, of the assignment of the Carnatic revenues, Lord Macartney himself retired from Madras. Previous to his departure, he entered an affidavit and a declaration on the records of the council; the first declaring that from the day of his arrival he had never by himself, or by any other person for him, directly or indirectly accepted or received for his own benefit, from any person or persons whomsoever, a present or presents of any kind, except two pipes of Madeira wine from two particular friends, a few bottles of Champagne and Burgundy, and some fruits and provisions of very trifling value. Further that he had confined himself solely to the company's allowances, which were 40,000 pagodas per annum, and the commission and consular on coral, which, during his,

his government had produced on an average 1000 pagodas per annum. That he had never embezzled or misappropriated any of the company's effects, but had observed his covenants, and acted in all things for their honour and interest. The Declaration stated the exact increase of his property, amounting to 81,796 pagodas. Soon after his return to Europe, Lord Macartney was offered the government of Bengal; but making a British peerage the *sine qua non* of his accepting it, and this not being consonant to the principles in regard to Indian appointments which Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas had laid down, the appointment was bestowed on Lord Cornwallis. After this he retired for six years to Ireland, where he engaged himself principally in the improvement of his paternal estate. In 1792, a more equal and at the same time a more creditable intercourse than had been hitherto kept up, was determined on with China. On this occasion the Court of Directors of the East India Company entered with becoming spirit into the views of Mr. Dundas: and Lord Macartney was looked upon as the only person capable of undertaking the mission with any probability of success. On the 3d of May, 1792, he received his appointment as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the king of Great Britain to the emperor of China, and in the month of September set out upon a voyage, the details of which may be found in Sir George Staunton's *Authentic Account of the Embassy*. On the 5th of September 1794, Lord Macartney landed at Portsmouth, where he had the gratification to find he had not been forgotten by his sovereign, who by patent at Dublin, dated the 1st of March 1794, had been pleased to advance him to the title of Earl Macartney, in the county of Antrim. The winter which immediately followed his return from China, he was permitted to pass at his ease with his friends; but in June 1795, he was again called upon to undertake an important mission to Italy of delicate and confidential nature. From Italy, he returned through Germany, and reached England in May 1796: soon after which his Majesty was further pleased to create him a British peer, under the title of Baron Macartney, of Parkhurst in Surry. In 1797, he sailed from Portsmouth to take upon him the government of the Cape of Good Hope, which had been conferred, entirely on the ground of fitness. But his health being materially affected, he only stopped

there till the 20th of November, 1798; leaving behind him a declaration on record, similar to that which had been left in India. He arrived in England in the month of January, 1799, with a determination to retire wholly from public life. The returns of the gout, to which he had been accustomed for some years, were now quicker and severer than ever; and he felt himself unequal to continual hurry and bustle. He now passed a few years entirely in the society of his friends. During the greater part of the year 1805, the gout continued to hang about him, without advancing to a decided fit; and he continued in a languishing reduced state till the evening of the 31st of March, 1806, when, while reclining his head on his hand, as if dropping into a slumber, he sunk into the arms of death without a sigh, and without a struggle.

Such are the particulars minutely detailed by Mr. Barrow; and it must be owned that he has done no ordinary justice to the disinterestedness and unsullied integrity of Lord Macartney. Lord Macartney's character and general characteristics form a sort of corollary at the close, followed by an Appendix of original Letters and documents. The second volume of the *Life* is formed of the three only writings of Lord Macartney, which appear to have been digested into any thing like the regular shape of Treatises. The first consists of "Extracts from an Account of Russia, 1767." The second contains, "A short Sketch of the Political State of Ireland;" and the third, is "The Journal of his Embassy to China." Of these, the last affords the greatest share of entertainment. To abridge it in an analysis here, would be impossible. One of its most curious articles relates to the population and revenues of that vast country, as they exist within the great wall. The former, stated to Lord Macartney in detail by a Mandarin of high rank, amounted to no less than 333,000,000, the latter are rated in China at two hundred millions of taëls, or 66,666,666l. Of Tartary, Lord Macartney observes, the Chinese are almost as ignorant as we are: scarcely any of them having ever seen it, except a few officers sent on military duty, and persons banished to it for crimes. The Chinese talk of Tartary, as of a country half as big as the rest of the world besides, but their conceptions of its limits are very dark and confused.

Another valuable work, in the class of Biography, has appeared in the late

Dr. HILL's "*Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Blair.*" Dr. Hill undertook the task at the express request of his venerable friend; but before he could present the world with the fruit of his labours, he was himself summoned to the grave. Under such circumstances criticism would be disarmed, even did the execution of the task excite severity: but in this instance, we have only to bestow our praise. The work is an honourable memorial of the piety and affection of a grateful pupil, to the memory of a beloved and venerable master. In another Retrospect, we shall give a full detail of its contents.

Here also may be noticed the octavo edition of "*Isaac Walton's Lives of Dr. Donne, Herbert, Hooker, Sir Henry Wotton, and Bishop Sanderson, with Notes, and a Life of the Author,*" by Dr. ZOUCH. The price of this work, in the quarto form, was too high to allow of a general circulation. It is now reduced, and we hope its success will be proportionate to its real value.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Under this head the number of works we have to mention is but small.

One of the most valuable is the "*Journal of a Tour in Ireland,*" in 1806, by Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE, Bart. In the Introduction, which occupies no less than a hundred and nine pages, we are presented with a summary of such authentic particulars as relate to the early periods of Irish History; and more especially to the English affairs in Ireland, in the twelfth century, as related by Giraldus de Barri. Closing with the civil and ecclesiastical divisions of the country.

To follow the Journal itself minutely, is unnecessary: Sir Richard Hoare appears to have crossed in the usual way from Holyhead to Dublin; making first a Southern, and afterwards a Northern tour. The accounts of the more interesting curiosities are not confined to mere description, but are accompanied by references and quotations which evince both the learning and researches of the author. As a fair specimen we shall quote the description of the "GIANTS' CAUSEWAY."

"*Sunday, August 17.*—Our intended plans and high expectations were considerably deranged, by the very unfavourable appearance of the morning. Our curiosity to see this far-famed wonder of the North was great and urgent; and

the very idea of moping within our dull quarters at Coleraine, was too much for us to support: we proceeded therefore on our journey to the Causeway, which is distant from Coleraine eight long miles. No one object on this tract intervenes, either to amuse the eye, or divert the attention; they must feed by anticipation on the natural curiosities they have in view. Passing by the shell of a large church in ruins, we came to the little village of *Bush Mills*, situated on the river Bush, which falls over a weir near the bridge; we stopped at a cottage, not far distant from the Causeway, where we found a room for ourselves, and stabling for our horses.

"About twelve o'clock the clouds dispersed, and the heavens seem disposed to favour our expedition. Of things so much talked of, we are too apt to form exaggerated ideas; for *omne ignotum pro magnifico est*, and I know of none, whose praises have been so much vaunted as the Lake of Killarney and the Giants' Causeway; the Southern and Northern wonders of Ireland. When such gigantic epithets are applied to objects, we of course expect to see nature decked in her grandest and most horrid attire; and the idea which my imagination had formed concerning the Causeway, was that of a high and extensive range of basaltic columns, stretching forth boldly into the sea like a stately pier; but from its flatness, the Causeway is totally overlooked, until pointed out by your guide; its detail, however, when examined on the spot, is extremely curious. The surrounding mountains, though rather on a large scale, are not sufficiently varied to give them a beautiful appearance, or columnar enough to give them an imposing one: in short, the whole of this scenery will prove more satisfactory to the natural philosopher and mineralogist, than to the artist. Having never studied mineralogy, I feel totally incompetent to give either a just or adequate description of this great natural curiosity; but my readers will have no cause to lament my inability, when I lay before them an account of the Causeway and its basaltic, drawn up by the Rev. William Hamilton, in his Letters concerning the Northern Coast of Antrim.

"The Causeway itself is generally described as a mole or quay, projecting from the base of a steep promontory, some hundred feet into the sea, and is formed of perpendicular pillars of basaltic, which stand in contact with each other

other, exhibiting a sort of polygon pavement, somewhat resembling the appearance of a solid honeycomb. The pillars are irregular prisms, of various denominations, from three to eight sides; but the hexagonal columns are as numerous as all the others together.

"On a minute inspection, each pillar is found to be separable into several joints, whose articulation is neat and compact beyond expression; the convex termination of one joint always meeting a concave socket in the next; besides which, the angles of one frequently shoot over those of the other, so that they are completely locked together, and can rarely be separated without a fracture of these parts.

"The sides of each column are unequal amongst themselves, but the contiguous sides of adjoining columns are always of equal dimensions, so as to touch in all their parts.

"Though the angles be of various magnitudes, yet the sum of the contiguous angles of adjoining pillars, always make up four right ones; so that there are no void spaces among the basalt, the surface of the Causeway exhibiting to view a regular and compact pavement of polygon stones.

"The outside covering is soft, and of a brown colour, being the earthy parts of the stone, nearly deprived of its metallic principle by the action of the air and of the marine acid which it receives from the sea.

"Having spent a few hours in examining the Causeway, we visited a cavern in a little bay to the westward, and not far from the cottage where we had left our chaise. Here the artist will find a grand subject for his pencil, which I was prevented from taking, by a violent and dangerous fall in getting into the cavern. This subterraneous grotto, into which the sea roars with great violence, is certainly worth notice; its entrance has been shut up (and I have reason to think, unlawfully) in order to claim from strangers an admission-fee."

Subjoined to the Journal, we have a collection of "General Remarks." The first division of these is appropriated to such objects as lay claim to the most remote antiquity, particularly the rude pillars and cromlechs, supposed to have been erected by the first inhabitants of Ireland. From these Sir Richard Hoare proceeds to the Oratories, Chapels, and round Towers of a period of time less distant: following them with other ob-

servations on the Stone Crosses, Earth Works, and Religious Buildings. In regard to "the modern prospect which the capital and its provinces present to the *Stranger in Ireland*," we cannot but confess that Sir Richard Hoare has drawn a most distressing picture. In the "Conclusion" of his work we heartily agree. "If we look to the temperature of the Irish climate, the fertility of its soil, the bays, estuaries, and rivers, with which its provinces are intersected; in short, if we consider the numerous and great advantages which nature has profusely lavished upon this Island, although we must at present lament the want of industry and activity in improving them, yet every one must view with secret satisfaction the latent riches and succour which the mother country may in future times derive from the daughter."

A work of a different, and to those who love adventures, certainly of a more striking nature will be found, in "*Travels in the Year 1806, from Italy to England, through the Tyrol, Styria, Bohemia, Galicia, Poland, and Livonia; containing the Particulars of the Liberation of Mrs. Spencer Smith from the Hands of the French Police, and of her subsequent Flight through the Countries above mentioned; effected and written by the MARQUIS DE SALVO.*"

Fastidious critics may possibly express surprise at receiving another quarto from the pen of SIR JOHN CARR so soon. But we can assure our readers, they will find a source of curious entertainment in the "*Tour through Holland, along the right and left Banks of the Rhine, to the South of Germany, made in the Summer and Autumn of 1806.*" It is inferior to none of his former productions. Sir John Carr opens it with a confession. It was during Lord Lauderdale's negotiation that, the war preventing a regular intercourse between this country and Holland, he borrowed a passport from an American friend, and having reached Maesland-sluis, on the other side the Maes, proceeded in a fast-sailing fishing-boat to Rotterdam. The stratagem, he says, if not perfectly blameless, was at least an inoffensive one, as he went not to investigate the nakedness of the land, but to view its natives in their ordinary habits, to glide upon their liquid roads, to saunter in their green avenues and flourishing gardens, and trace the wonderful results of that daring and indefatigable ingenuity, which has raised the permanent habitation of man in the

4 N ocean,

ocean, and made successful inroads upon the physical order of the universe. Although the deception, he adds, gave no pang to his conscience, it did not escape the lash of many a petty inconvenience, and subjected him more than once to dilemmas that were even perilous.

To accompany Sir John Carr minutely, through his travels here, would be impossible; though we cannot help noticing a few of the pictures he has occasionally drawn. One of the most prominent occurs in the character of the King of Holland. The leading features in the constitution of that country, he observes, are the guarantee of the payment of the national debt; the free and unqualified exercise of religion; the predominant authority vested in the king, the establishment of the salique law, for ever excluding females from the throne; the declaration that the minority of any future king shall expire upon his attaining his eighteenth year; that only natives shall be eligible to any offices under the state, exclusive of those immediately appertaining to the king's household; that the yearly revenue of the king shall be two millions of florins, and that the royal residences shall be the palaces of the Hague, in the Wood, and at Soestdyke. "The King," adds Sir John Carr, "has given general satisfaction by the choice he has made of the persons he has nominated to fill the public offices; and if the wishes of one who trespassed a little irregularly upon their shores can avail, the brave, frugal, and indefatigable Hollanders will derive happiness, and, when peace is restored to Europe, prosperity under their new government." Having visited the principal towns in the country, Sir John Carr proceeded from Utrecht to Arnheim, about four miles from which, after passing a bridge of bents at Sevenhal, he entered a small town, at the end of which is the first barrier of the new territories of Prince Joachim, Grand Admiral of France and Duke of Berg. Thence, through Wesel, he pursued his route to Dusseldorf, Cologne, and more particularly Bonn, afford some interesting anecdotes. The wildness of the scenery, however, appears to improve at Andernach and Ehrenbreitstein. But in this part of the work we no longer read, as in Holland, of the content and merriment of the inhabitants, but of the sad reduction of their cities, not only in strength and splendour, but in population. At Coblenz, it is stated, that the inhabitants,

including the garrison and the vale of Ehrenbreitstein, have been reduced within the last twelve years from thirteen to nine thousand. Mayence, from the peculiar strictness of the police, Sir John Carr was content to view at a distance. At Frankfort, however, he was more at liberty, and gives the following description of the fair. "I was pleased with the fair, although it fell far short of my expectation; the principal booths which were erected near the Römer, and also parallel with the river Main, formed a very agreeable and sprightly street, entirely covered with canvas awnings: here all sorts of goods, the productions of various parts of the globe, were exposed to sale; and here were also several booksellers' stalls, where the most eminent works are sold folded in sheets, for the purchase of lesser merchants in the trade. No press in the world is so prolific as the German;—the number of ingenious works which it annually yields, amongst which are many able productions, is astonishing. I was informed that the fair had wasted almost to nothing, in consequence of the various injuries it has sustained from the war, and the severe policy of Bonaparte respecting the introduction of English manufacture, very little of which was to be found at this mart. In the printsellers' stalls, which used to be well supplied from the English school of engraving, were very few prints worthy of attention. I saw several execrable imitations of some from the exquisite pencil of Westall. At the end of the principal street of the fair, close to the river, were rows of immense tubs, in which, like Diogenes, many poor German tradesmen and their families very sagaciously ate and slept, for want of a better habitation." An excursion to the beautiful and elegant little sovereign town of Offenbach, about five English miles from Frankfort, enabled Sir John Carr to admire the great progress which the Germans have made in carriage-building. The last place he visited was Darmstadt, beyond which, the storm which was at that time gathering against Prussia, hindered him from pursuing his journey. He applied for permission to the French minister to return, *pour changer*, to Rotterdam by the way of Brussels, Antwerp, &c. but was refused, and ordered to keep on the right bank of the Rhine. Being thus forced to retrace the very steps by which he had arrived at Darmstadt, he at last reached Maesland-sluis, and embarked for

for England in the identical galliot which had carried him to the Maes.

Till the interdict which prevents our countrymen from visiting Holland and its neighbourhood, shall be taken off, we must probably content ourselves with the view of its existing circumstances as they are here drawn. Sir John Carr's tour was certainly rapid, and made under many disadvantages; but we are confident to say, that in anecdote, and the correctness of its pictures, it will not very soon be superseded. The Views which illustrate it, engraved by Mr. Daniel, are extremely elegant. They are of the Hague, Rotterdam, Delft, Scheveling, Leyden, Haarlem; the Stadt-house, Amsterdam; the Pyramid at Zeyst, Utrecht, Dusseldorf, Cologne, Bonn, Andernach, Coblenz, and Ehrenbreitstein, Boppard, Bibberich, Mayence, Frankfort, and Darmstadt. Prefixed, is a Map of the Rhine, from Dusseldorf to Mayence.

Another work of merit will be found in Mr. HERIOT's "*Travels through the Canadas*," a residence in which, for a series of years, afforded the author opportunities not only of entering minutely into the civil and domestic history of the provinces, but of viewing nature in her wildest forms, and of witnessing the modes of life pursued by many of the tribes which are so numerous scattered through the extensive regions of America. Having opened his Travels with an account of the Azores, Mr. Heriot proceeds in the second chapter to Newfoundland, where the manners of the Eskimaux Indians form a short but curious digression. In the third chapter he enters the St. Lawrence, taking a rapid view of the objects and scenes up the course of the river to Quebec. The falls of Niagara, which follow the description of the country to the Westward of Quebec, afford one of the most striking relations in the volume. They appear to surpass in sublimity every description which the powers of language can supply, and form the most wonderful and awful scene which the habitable world presents. The ninth and tenth chapters are entirely devoted to the Canadas. As far as they themselves are concerned, their commerce and administration, Mr. Heriot speaks entirely from his own knowledge. But in the second portion of the volume, where he enters into a comparative view of the manners and customs of the Indian nations, he has had recourse to various authorities; to the documents

found in the Jesuits' College at Quebec, and to Memoirs, Travels, and other works of credit, which have been published at different periods, as well in the English as in other languages. Where the subjects are so numerous and involved, a particular analysis of twenty chapters cannot be expected. It may be sufficient perhaps to point out a few of the more striking parts. The account of the domiciliated Indians of Jeune Lorette is at once pleasing and animated: nor will the philosopher be less pleased than the politician, with the information Mr. Heriot has collected from various sources relating to the American Aborigines. Their domestic customs, superstitions, warfare, sports, and diseases, are all enlarged upon; and at the close we have some valuable information on the Indian languages. The plates which accompany the work, are numerous; from drawings by Mr. Heriot himself. They afford views of scenery, with which none but those who had visited the Canadas were before acquainted. Altogether we deem it one of the most curious publications that have of late appeared.

MEDICINE.

The productions of the medical profession, furnished by the last half-year, have been still fewer than ever.

One of the most important in the list will probably be found in "*The Sketch of the Revolutions of Medical Science, and Views to its Reform*," by P. J. G. CABANIS, translated from the French by Dr. HENDERSON. The second chapter comprises in itself an extensive Survey of the History of Medicine; beginning with the early cultivation of it by the chiefs of savage tribes, by the poets, priests, and first philosophers, and by the schools of Greece, especially that of Hippocrates. M. Cabanis next gives an account of the state of the science among the Romans, continuing it to the time of the establishment of the Arabian schools, and thence to its introduction into Europe. After noticing the Jewish physicians, and the first sect of chemical physicians, he speaks of the revival of Learning, and the Hippocratic system of Stahl and Van Helmont, of Sydenham, Harvey, Boerhaave, Hoffmann, and Baglivi; concluding with an account of the new Schools of Medicine at Edinburgh and Montpellier. On the subject of medical reform, it is impossible we should here give an analysis of the

author's observations. It may perhaps be enough to say they are in general judicious.

A work, not only much extended, but materially improved also, occurs in the new edition of the "*London Medical Dictionary*," originally compiled by Doctors MOTHERBY and WALLIS. Though broken into articles, the different subjects are properly connected; a systematic arrangement of each having been first formed on given principles. The references attached to each article point out the original writers on the different subjects.

Another work, of which the title only was mentioned in our last, is Mr. JOHNSTON'S "*Practical Observations on Urinary Gravel and Stone; on Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate Gland; and on Strictures of the Urethra*." The different combinations under which these diseases appear, tend very much to perplex and embarrass the medical practitioner. Mr. Johnston, however, has endeavoured to point out distinctly the circumstances attending each modification, and to explain the practice which has been found, or may be considered most likely, to remove or alleviate complaints so formidable and distressing. In the treatment of gravel and stone, alkalies appear to be the chief remedies recommended. In respect to the principal diseases of the urinary organs, Mr. Johnston has accurately detailed both the theory and practice of several men of eminence.

SCARPA'S "*Practical Observations on the principal Diseases of the Eye*," translated by Mr. BRIGGS, will be found a work of considerable merit. The subject of Cataract forms the most interesting chapter in the volume.

Mr. CARMICHAEL'S "*Essay on the Effect of Carbonate of Iron upon Cancer; with an Inquiry into the Nature of that Disease*," seems to have been hardly formed upon sufficient data. He considers Cancer as an animal.

There are a few detached observations in Dr. CUMING'S "*Naval, Military, and Private Practitioner's Amanuensis Medicus et Chirurgicus*," which probably may prove instructive; but we cannot give a general commendation of the work. Some of the most important diseases, both in medicine and surgery, are wholly overlooked by the author; while others are but very superficially examined.

POETRY.

"*Specimens of the later English Poets, with preliminary Notices*," by ROBERT SOUTHEY.

As a Sequel to Mr. Ellis's '*Specimens of the early English Poets*,' we cannot give the three volumes here noticed, the commendation we could wish. Mr. Ellis's *Specimens* were chosen with the most exquisite taste, and criticized with a truth, a delicacy, and a neatness of expression, which have not frequently been equalled: while the materials of Mr. Southey's work seem to have been brought together in a more hurried manner, and the Poets of a later day criticized with more harshness than might reasonably have been expected from a brother bard. In the Preface, Mr. Southey tells us, that many worthless versifiers are admitted among the English Poets by the courtesy of criticism, which seems to conceive that charity towards the dead may cover the multitude of its offences against the living. But that there were other reasons for including in this work the reprobate, as well as the elect. His business was to collect specimens as for a *Hortus Siccus*, not to cull flowers as for an Anthology. After a rapid sketch of the progress, or rather the changes of our Poetry from Chaucer to Akenside, the *Specimens* commence; consisting of samples from the works of every writer whose verses appear in a substantive form, and find their place upon the shelves of the collector. The preliminary notices prefixed to each, however, afford in some instances only a criticism or a censure. Indeed, Mr. Southey says in his Preface, that "of a few great writers it was unnecessary to say any thing, of some ignoble ones sufficient to say what they had written." Although of a few lives more ample sketches are afforded: those of Otway, Mrs. Manly, Budgell, Relph, and Carey, in the first volume; Miller and Jones, in the second; and Wilkie, in the third volume; are perhaps among the best. In regard to the *Specimens* themselves, we may observe, that, though unequal in merit, they certainly afford an opportunity of giving a few extracts superior to any we can select from the productions of the day. The following is entitled, "*The Wish*," from the Poetry of JAMES HUGHES.

Ye pow'rs who sway the skies above,
The load of mortal life remove:
I cannot, lab'ring thus, sustain
Th' excessive burthen of my pain!

A dance

A dance of pleasures, hurrying by,
Enduring griefs, a glimpse of joy,
With blessings of a brittle kind,
Inconstant, shifting as the wind,
Are all your suppliant has known,
Since first his lingering race begun.
In pity, then, pronounce my fate,
And here conclude my shorten'd date ;
'Tis all I ask you, to bestow
A safe retreat from future woe!

From the second volume of these
Specimens we quote the "*Life of a Fool*,"
by Mr. James Millar, who died in 1744.

A fool enjoys the sweets of life,
Unwounded by its cares ;
His passions never are at strife ;
He hopes not, he, nor fears.

If Fortune smile, as smile she will,
Upon her booby brood,
The fool anticipates no ill,
But reaps the present good.

Or should, thro' love of change, her wheels
Her favourite bantling cross,
The happy fool no anguish feels,
He weighs nor gains nor loss.

When knaves o'er-reach, and friends betray,
Whilst men of sense run mad,
Fools, careless, whistle on, and say,
'Tis silly to be mad.

Since free from sorrow, fear, and shame,
A fool thus fate defies,
The greatest folly I can name,
Is to be over-wise.

And from the third volume we select
a longer Specimen in "*The Bramble*,"
from the Poetry of the Rev. Samuel Bishop.

While wits thro' fiction's regions ramble,
While bards for fame or profit scramble :
While Pegasus can trot, or amble ;
Come, what may come,—I'll sing the Bramble.

'How now! methinks I hear you say,
Why? what is rhyme run mad to-day?'
No, Sirs, mine's but a sudden gambol ;
My muse hung hamper'd in a bramble.

But soft! no more of this wild stuff!
Once for a frolick is enough ;
So help us rhyme, at future need,
As we in soberer style proceed.

All subjects of nice disquisition
Admit two modes of definition ;
For every thing two sides has got,
What is it? and what is it not?

Both methods, for exactness sake,
We with our bramble mean to take;
And by your leave, will first discuss,
Its negative good parts,—as thus.

A bramble will not, like a rose,
To prick your fingers, tempt your nose,
When'er it wounds, the fault's your own,
Let that, and that let's you, alone.

You shut your myrtles for a time up,
Your jasmine wants a wall to climb up;

But bramble, in its humbler station,
Nor weather heeds, nor situation ;
No season is too wet, or dry for't,
No ditch too low, no hedge too high for't.
Some praise, and that with reason too,
The honey-suckle's scent and hue ;
But sudden storms, or sure decay,
Sweep, with its bloom, its charms away ;
The sturdy bramble's coarser flow'r
Maintains it's post, come blast, come show'r ;
And when time crops it, time subdues
No charms ;—for it has none to lose.

Spite of your skill, and care and cost,
Your nobler shrubs are often lost ;
But brambles, where they once get footing,
From age to age continue shooting ;
Ask no attention, nor forecasting ;
Not ever-green ; but everlasting.

Some shrubs intestine hatred cherish,
And plac'd too near each other, perish ;
Bramble indulges no such whim,
All neighbours are alike to him ;
No stump so scrubby, but he'll grace it,
No crab so sour but he'll embrace it.

Such, and so various negative merits,
The bramble from it's birth inherits ;
Take we its positive virtues next !
For so at first we split our text.

The more Resentment tugs and kicks,
The closer still the bramble sticks ;
Yet gently handled, quits its hold,
Like heroes of true British mould ;
Nothing so touchy, when they're teased,
No touchiness so soon appeased.

Full in your view, and next your hand,
The bramble's homely berries stand :
Eat as you list,—none calls you glutton ;
Forbear,—it matters not a button.
And is not, pray, this very quality
The essence of true hospitality ?
When frank simplicity and sense
Make no parade, take no offence ;
Such as it is, set forth their best,
And let the welcome—add the rest.

The brambles shoot, though fortune lay
Point-blank obstructions in its way
For no obstructions will give out,
Climbs up, creeps under, winds about ;
Like valour, that can suffer, die,
Do any thing, but yield or fly.

While brambles hints like these can start,
Am I to blame to take their part?
No, let who will affect to scorn 'em,
My Muse shall glory to adorn 'em ;
For as Rhyme did in my preamble,
So Reason now cries, 'Bravo! bramble!'

Another, though a less varied collection of compositions will be found in the "*Oxford Prize Poems*:" a small volume, the contents of which appear to have merit proportionate to the degrees of competition excited by the subjects of the different prizes. The Poems are on the following subjects: The Conquest of Quebec,

Quebec, by Mr. Howard of Wadham College, which obtained the Prize in 1768; The Love of our Country, by Mr. Butson of New College, 1771; The beneficial Effects of Inoculation, by Mr. Lipscombe, of Corpus Christi College, 1772; The Aboriginal Britons, by Mr. Richards, of Oriel College, 1791; Palestine, by Mr. Heber of Brasen-nose College, 1803; and a Recommendation of the Study of the Remains of ancient Grecian and Roman Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, by Mr. Wilson, of Magdalen College, 1806; of these, the Love of our Country, the Aboriginal Britons, and Palestine, are probably the best: although the beneficial effects of Inoculation, unpoetical as the subject may at first sight seem, are treated with no ordinary degree of embellishment. The following lines may serve as a fair specimen of "Palestine."

When coward Asia shook in trembling woe,
And bent appall'd before the Bactrian bow;
From the moist regions of the western star,
The wandering hermit wak'd the storm of war.
Their limbs all iron, and their souls all flame,
A countless host, the red-cross warriors came:
E'en hoary priests the sacred combat wage,
And clothe in steel the palsied arm of age;
While beardless youths, and tender maids
assume

The weighty morion and the glancing plume.
In bashful pride the warrior virgins wield
The ponderous falchion, and the sun-like
shield;

And start to see their armour's iron gleam
Dance with blue lustre in Tabaria's stream.
The blood-red banner floating o'er their van,
All madly blithe the mingled myriads ran:
Impatient Death beheld his destin'd food,
And hovering vultures snuff'd the scent of
blood.

"*Sympathy, Landscapes in Verse, Tears of Genius, Cottage Pictures, and other Poems, revised, corrected, and enlarged, by Mr. PRATT; with engravings by Cardon, after Drawings by Louthierbourg and Barker.*" This elegant volume will be welcomed no less by the admirers of beautiful typography, and masterly engravings, than by the lovers of Poetry. The designs of Louthierbourg are very finely conceived, and spiritedly executed. The "Social Savage," and "The Hermit," from the Poem of "Sympathy," are chef d'œuvres in their way; both from the hands of Barker, the painter of the "Woodman," &c. Of the contents of this volume we cannot speak too highly. "Sympathy," has long since taken its rank among the very best Poems of the age; and will never be out of fashion

while there are hearts susceptible of enjoying the best and purest pleasures of human nature. If there be any one subject better adapted than another to the Muse of Mr. Pratt, it is unquestionably that of Sympathy. "Cottage Pictures," written during a year of alarming scarcity, contain much useful information and admonition, as well as much delightful poetry. Besides Tears of Genius, and Landscapes in Verse, there are in this collection several occasional Poems, of recent dates, which are pleasing proofs that the fire of imagination still keeps pace with the benevolent warmth of the Poet's heart. In short, we thank Mr. Pratt for this volume, which by its manner and matter is so well adapted to supersede the political squibs in verse, and the licentious ballads, that have too long been the nuisance of the toilette, the drawing-room, and the alcove.

The circumstances under which Mr. FYFE's "*Poems and Criticisms*" appear, demand peculiar indulgence. He did not live to publish them himself; and by their success the cause of the helpless is to be supported. Among the Poems on the different months we are told, "February," was in such an imperfect state that it could not be inserted, and the months "October" and "November," were not to be found. These are clear indications, that if the different specimens had received the author's last correction, they would have appeared to greater advantage than at present. "January," is one of the best. The criticisms are more neatly written than the Poetry: though we think we have read the substance of several before. That which relates to a passage borrowed from Dryden, by Goldsmith, we think is hardly made out. If it is, Goldsmith improved wonderfully upon the lines he stole.

The Poem, however, which seems to demand the greatest attention in our present Retrospect, is Mr. SOTHEY'S "*Saul*:" in blank verse. It has less freedom perhaps than almost any of his former productions, and is in many instances abrupt. But there is a strain of piety in it, and an occasional beauty of language which deserve our warmest commendation. It consists of two parts, in four books each. The first book opens with the symptoms of Saul's possession with the evil spirit. Mr. Sothey supposes the unhappy king to be haunted by a spectre which successively assumes his own form and character in the days of shepherd innocence: from time to
time

time addressing him. In the second book, the king's despondence is supposed to be relieved in some degree by the tumult of a proposed campaign against the Philistines: and in this part of the Poem Samuel is introduced. Then we have Goliath, whose panoply is described as near as possible from Scripture. The song of the Virgins in the fourth book, celebrating David's victory, has perhaps as much spirit as any passage in the Poem. In the second part, we cannot but complain of the great licence Mr. Sotheby has used, in not merely departing from the letter of Sacred History, but in the interpolation of his narrative. David retreating into the wilderness is anointed king by Samuel, and sees the line of his descendants in a vision, ending with a prophetic hymn which celebrates the advent of our Saviour. David's alliance with Achish, however, forms no part of the poem. At its close we have this moral:

" Thus the Lord
From Land to Land, throughout the regions,
spread
The fame of his Anointed:—and his fear
Fell on all nations.
Man! obey thy God!"

Mr. Sotheby has been long known as a Poet, and though in the present instance he is not to be compared with Milton, we do not hesitate to assert, that the Poem of Saul has merit of no ordinary kind.

Here also it is proper we should mention Mr. RANNIE's Poems: leaving it to the reader to determine in which line of composition he has succeeded best, whether in his *Musical Dramas*, his *Select Poems*, or his *Ballads*.

In the advertisement prefixed to Mr. GORDON's "*Poems*," we are told that "out of respect to the public, as much attention has been given to them as the author's situation could admit." We wish after such a declaration we could praise them. But we really cannot.

"*Simonidea*," we confess, was a title which at first we did not understand; but Mr. LANDOR informs us in his preface, that he gave it to his Poems, because "the first of them commemorates the dead—a species of composition in which Simonides excelled." Among the productions here presented to the reader, there are several in Latin, though the larger portion are in English. Of these, the longest, entitled "*Gunlaug and Helga*," is taken from a story in Mr. Herbert's Translations from Icelandic

Poetry; and has both great merits and defects. Mr. Landor's faults appear principally to have arisen from his negligence. His Latin poetry, which is in some respects better than his English, likewise shows marks of rapidity.

"*St. Stephen's Chapel*," a satirical poem, by HORATIUS, is but an ephemeral production, which has evidently been hurried to the press to catch the moment. The author's poetry appears to most advantage to his eulogies: but we cannot approve the many specimens of domestic rancour which have appeared, not only in this, but in other pamphlets which we shall forbear to notice.

EDUCATION.

The works which have appeared in this class are neither many nor important.

Dr. COWAN's "*Anthropoidea*," certainly possesses vigour of thought and originality of sentiment. He first treats of the faculties and qualities of the human mind; and afterwards considers it as affected by external objects, natural and artificial. There are some parts of his work, however, on which we cannot bestow our commendation. Several writers of acknowledged merit, whose labours might have been useful to Dr. Cowan, are rejected or totally passed by; and the work of Professor Dugald Stewart is treated in a manner highly reprehensible.

Here, also, in preference to any other class, we place Mr. GOLDSMITH's "*Geographical Copy-Book*," consisting of a Set of outlines of Countries, and a Set of similar Projections of Lines of Latitude and Longitude, for the purpose of being filled up from any existing maps by the pupil. These skeletons correspond in size with the small atlases, best known in schools, such as Guthrie's, Walker's and Ostell's, and also with most of the Maps contained in Mr. Goldsmith's own Grammar and Popular Geography.

Another book which deserves our commendation, is, "*The Art of Rhetoric made easy; or the Elements of Oratory*," by JOHN HOLMES. It is an improved edition of a work which has now become very scarce; and contains the rules and figures of the science of which it treats, drawn up and explained with perspicuity and conciseness; and illustrated with taste and judgment. The editor of this edition is Dr. MAJOR.

DRAMA.

First, in the Dramatic class, from its merit, we place "*The Curfew*," by Mr. TOBIN: the story of which is founded in the

the circumstance of some robbers attacking the castle of a Norman Baron, after the hour of Curfew. The scene in the second act, between Robert and Florence, bears a strong resemblance to that of Hubert and Arthur in King John; though this is probably to be attributed to coincidence. As a specimen of the language, we shall quote the Baron's address to Matilda.

Bar. Now observe her then.

Woman, stand forth and answer to our charge.
The universal cry is loud against you
For practised witchcraft—the consuming
plagues

Of murrain, blight, and mildew, that make
vain

The peasant's labour, blasting his full hopes,
Are laid to your account—they charge more-
over

Your skill in noxious herbs, and ev'ry weed
Of pois'nous growth, the teeming earth is
rank with,

Fatal to man and beast—that these collecting
By the full moon with wicked industry
You do apply to hellish purposes;
To shrink up the sound limb, and with a
touch

Plant wrinkles on the blooming cheek of
youth.

This is not all—they urge most vehemently
That you usurp the night's solemnity
For deeds of darkness, horrible to think of!
That when the yawning church-yards vomit
forth

The grisly troops of fiends, that haunt the
night,

You have been heard to mutter mischief with
them,

Dancing around a pile of dead men's bones
To your own howling, and with hideous yells
Invoking curses for the coming day.
How answer you to this?

Another portion of a dialogue between the *Baron* and *Fitzharding*, the captain of the robbers, affords a specimen still more striking:

Bar. It was a galling wrong, but thou for-
gav'st it.

Fitz. I seemingly forgave it—thou believ'd'st
me,

And when thou held'st me to thy cred'lous
breast

I did not strangle thee.—We drank together,
And still I mix'd no poison with thy wine.

Alone, at midnight, o'er a dreary heath
Have we pass'd—on the extremest verge

Of a sea-impending cliff, yet I abstained.—
Ask me why, thus so often strangely tempted,

I have withheld the blow?—'Twas not in
mercy;—

Say, was not this an honourable scar
(stripping his arm.)

To stamp upon a young and gallant soldier?

A shame which on my body is so fix'd,

That I must be half rotted in my grave
Ere death can cancel it.—Thou thought'st
me dead,

And so I was to all but my revenge.

The man whom thou didst find in thy wife's
chamber

Was I.—The letters sent to thee were mine;
And often under terrible affliction

When thou bow'd to Heaven's mysterious
chiding,

This arm, like thunder from a cloud has
reach'd thee.

Bar. And are you not content?

Fitz. No jot appeased!

Tho' I should kill thee with extremest tor-
ture,

To 'suage the burning thirst of my revenge—
Drink thy blood life-warm; tear those trem-
bling limbs,

And scatter them as whirlwinds strew the
dust

Mid the triumphant pantings of my soul,
Vengeance would weep to think thy pangs
were mortal.

Among the *Bagatelles* of the Drama, we place Mr. DIMOND's "*Young Hussar*," an operatic piece in two acts. In criticising its contents, we shall use the author's own words, "To praise it highly is impossible. To censure it severely would be ill-natured." The stage-direction at the close we consider as a good caricature of the finale in the generality of modern plays. "*Music—The lovers fall into each others arms—The parents bend over them in benediction—BOUCOUR, NINETTE, and the Military dispose themselves in different attitudes of surprize and joy. The Curtain drops upon the groupe.*"

"*Town and Country*," a comedy by Mr. MORTON, may be well adapted to the stage, but we cannot say much for its perusal in the closet. There it wants the aids both of scenery and acting.

"*Peter the Great*," by Mr. CHERRY, is not inferior to some of his former productions.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

The last half-year has been abundantly prolific in works of this description; but they have been almost without exception worthless. Miss PORTER's "*Hungarian Brother*," must be mentioned as an exception; and it stands with no inconsiderable share of honourable distinction, in a class of productions, in which almost all the rest that have appeared are characterised by their insipidity, their immorality, or their defamation. We mentioned on a former occasion the croud of servile imitators of the title (but alas! nothing but the title) of "*A Winter in London*," and we have now to add to that list,

list, "*A Winter in Bath*;" "*A Winter at Bath*;" "*The Winter in Dublin*;" and by way of climax, we suppose, "*The Infidel Mother*;" or, *Three Winters in London*." We should have hinted to the authors of these productions, that a title-page ought to have some relation to the contents of a book; had we not been made acquainted with the strange fact, that at least two of these works were named, not by the author, but the bookseller. This *ruse de commerce* of a tricking title-page is only an old cheat practised upon the purse of the public; but there is matter calling for much more serious censure in the last-mentioned work, with which it is not our province to interfere, otherwise than to lament that the press should be abused to such purposes. A work similar in character and tendency to the "*Infidel Mother*," is the "*Rising Sun*."

To the fair author of the "*Libertines*," we are inclined to use the language of the witches in *Macbeth*, and exclaim, "*Fair is foul, and foul is fair!*" The readers who can be amused, with such prurient trash as the *Libertines*, must have their mental appetites depraved, and their understandings warped in no common degree.

MISCELLANIES.

"*A Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language: or a Glossary of Obsolete and Provincial Words*," by the late Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER, A.M. Part the first. Lond. 1807.

The object of this valuable work is sufficiently explained by the title. It was Mr. Boucher's first intention to have presented to the world a Provincial Glossary only; but having likewise directed his attention to Obsolete Words as a subordinate part of his undertaking, he found that his first idea of giving the whole in two alphabets would be objectionable. Various instances were continually occurring in which it was extremely difficult to decide whether a word which was formerly provincial was not now obsolete, or whether a word supposed to be obsolete was not still provincial. In combining the two classes of words Mr. Boucher had proceeded as far as the letter G. His former Provincial Glossary having been advanced to T. Of the six letters which were completed, the first is here submitted to the judgment of the public: and the advertisement prefixed concludes with this remark, that if from any intrinsic merit this first portion may appear to deserve a place on the same shelf with

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Johnson, the family and the friends of the lamented author will experience the satisfaction that they have not, from a mistaken zeal for his posthumous fame, sullied the literary character which he acquired while living.

We quote the following, as fair though short specimens:—

"AFRET, *part.* Filled with; fraught with.

For rounde, environ, her crounet

Was full of riche stones afret.

Chauc. R. of the Rose, l. 3203.

"The etymology of this word, and of the verb *fret*, is, as Dr. Johnson observes, very doubtful. *Freight* of a ship, which in French is spelled *fret*, and in Latin *affretamentum*, has usually been referred to *fretum* or *frith*, a strait. But as many nautical terms have been adopted from the German, none of the etymologies mentioned by Johnson appear so reasonable, as to refer the word to the German "*fretten*," to load, from which the French *fret*, the German *fracht*, and the English *freight*, may easily be deduced.

"AND-IRONS, *n. s.* The irons, commonly called dogs, on which wood is laid to burn.

"Dr. Arbuthnot, speaking of Cornelius Scriblerus's shield, says:

The maid, a cleanly wench; had scoured it as bright as her and-irons.

Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus.

th' and-irons

(I had forgot them) were two winking cupids Of silver, each on one foot standing, nicely depending on their brands.

Cymbeline, Act. II. s. 6.

"The term *end-irons* is in *Yorkshire* applied to two coarse iron plates, used to contract the fire-place. They are moveable: when a great fire is wanted, they are placed at a distance; and nearer for a small one.

"*Andirons* are mentioned in an inventory of goods and catrels, taken in the time of Henry VIII., and there called *andirons*. See *Strutt's Horda*, &c. vol. iii. p. 64.

"A pair of antique *andirons* embossed with figures, were sold at the Marquis of Landsdown's sale, this spring, (1806) for seventy guineas.

"Skinner suggests three etymologies of this term: 1. Irons that may be moved by the hand; 2. *End-irons*, from them supporting the ends of the wood that is to be burnt; and 3. *Brand-irons*, as if it were a corruption of the Saxon *branden*, to burn. I conceive, however, that *and*, in this compound term, has the general

sense

sense of the Saxon and in composition, being equivalent to the Greek *αἰτι*, or the English *against* or opposite to: so that the name describes the thing just as it is—one piece of iron set opposite to another. *Andtumber* in Saxon, in like manner, is a beam laid opposite to another beam.

"In many places, and particularly in Shropshire, and the neighbouring counties, *andirons* are called *rob-irons*. This also is Saxon, and signifies the piling of the wood to be burned on such irons; from *copan*, compilare."

The only complaint we have to make is, that the authorities for the different quotations are very often incorrectly printed. Peck's is called sometimes *Packes*, and sometimes *Peckes* "Desiderata Curiosa." "Queen Elizabeth's Progress, for "Progresses," continually occurs; and for Marston's Satires, we have *Marstone's Saturisc*." Among the longer and more curious articles, are those on *AMBRIE* and *AULD-NICK*.

MR. BELOE'S "*Anecdotes of Literature and scarce Books*," deserve particular attention. To say that they are free from errors would be wrong; but we have not often seen a work of miscellaneous information more amusing to the bibliographical enquirer.

The main body of the materials appear to have been selected from the vast library at the British Museum; aided by information from literary characters, whose names give a sufficient sanction to their different communications.

From the more valuable articles among the *Classical Fragments* we transcribe the following:

"*Juvenal et Persius*.—Long before Renouard had published his excellent book on the Lives and Works of the Printers of the name of Aldus, the learned Mr. Cracherode had discovered that two editions of Juvenal and Persius were printed at Venice by Aldus, and his brother-in-law Andrew, in the year 1501. The following is a note, written by Mr. Cracherode on the subject:

"Satis constat hoc anno (1501) duas Juvenalis et Persii Editiones e Prelo Aldino prodixisse, quarum altera neque solita Aldi præfert insignia, neque paginas habet numeratas; quæ vero ad calcem voluminis adjiciuntur 'Venetiis in ædibus Aldi, &c.' literis minoribus sive Italico characterè expressa sunt. Altera (quæ et posterior videtur, habet in fronte Delphicum Ancoræ implicitum, foliis absolutis 76 numeratis, in fine denique hæc leguntur literis majusculis impressa VENE-

TIIS IN ÆDIBUS ALDI ET ANDRÆ SOCERTI, &c

"The Editio princeps of Juvenal was printed at Venice, by Spira, in 1470, and may be seen in the Cracherode collection. Concerning this edition, consult Maittaire 1, p. 296 Gaignat, 1675. De Bure, 2828. Panzer, v. 3. p. 485.

"Gaignat's copy sold for 185 livres, which was very cheap."

Another curious article occurs upon the *Cantica Canticorum*; but it is too long for quotation: and a third, of peculiar interest, is entitled *English Poetry*.

In the enumeration of the different plays in the Garrick, Kemble, Malone, and other collections, we have to complain that scarcely any thing but the individual title of the production is given; with few particulars of its contents, and sometimes not even a remark upon its rarity or curiosity. Instances, however, do occur where the latter observation will not apply. Of *Elkanah Settle's* "Empress of Morocco," Lond. 1673, Mr. Beloe observes:

"This play is much sought after, as being the first which was sold for what was then thought the enormous sum of two shillings. The engravings were not improbably a representation of the scenes, in one of which the most shocking tortures are exhibited. Horace did not think it possible that it should enter into the human imagination to exhibit things so offensive."

Nor are the anecdotes which relate to the Devonshire collection of gems of less important interest.

Another article, the last we shall transcribe, is the formal and authentic abdication of the supreme authority by Richard Cromwell. It exhibits the strong contrast of his character with that of his father Oliver.

"*His late Highness's Letter to the Parliament of England*:—

"Shewing his willingness to submit to this present government: attested under his own hand, and read in the House, on Wednesday the 25th of May 1659.

"I have perused the Resolve and Declaration which you were pleased to deliver to me the other night; and for your information touching what is mentioned in the said resolve, I have caused a true state of my debts to be transcribed, and annexed to this paper, which will shew what they are, and how they were contracted.

"As to that part of the Resolve whereby the committee are to inform themselves how far I do acquiesce in the government

vernment of this commonwealth, as it is declared by this parliament; I trust my past carriage hitherto hath manifested my acquiescence in the will and disposition of God, and that I love and value the peace of this commonwealth much above my own concerns; and I desire that by this a measure of my future deportment may be taken, which through the assistance of God shall be such as shall bear the same witness, having I hope in some degree learned rather to reverence and submit to the hand of God, than to be unquiet under it: And (as to the late providences that have fallen out among us), however in respect of the particular engagements that lay upon me, I could not be active in making a change in the government of these nations, yet, through the goodness of God, I can freely acquiesce in its being made, and do hold myself obliged, as (with other men) I expect protection from the present government, so to demean myself with all peaceableness under it, and to procure to the uttermost of my power, that all in whom I have any interest do the same.

“RICHARD CROMWELL.

“London: Printed by D. Maxwell; 1659.”

Mr. Beloe announces his intention of continuing the *Anecdotes* at intervals. A third volume, we understand, is now preparing for the press.

So little has been done for the illustration of Anglo-Saxon Literature, that we view with pleasure any thing which may conduce to its revival. At present we shall only mention the two first numbers of the “*Etymological Organic Reasoner*,” by Mr. HENSHALL. If we mistake not, they are in part the completion of a plan announced some years ago.

The very valuable materials contained in Mr. WARTON’s “*History of English Poetry*,” speak of themselves the benefit derived to the literary world by the publication of an Index. We can only wonder that such a labour was not performed before. Under the idea that the work itself would ere long be continued, it has been formed in separate alphabets; one for the Dissertations prefixed, and one for each of the volumes. Another may be easily added to any subsequent portion. As far as it has yet gone, it is correct and copious.

In this class also we shall place “*General Washington’s Fac Simile Letters to Sir John Sinclair*.”

The still fewer works than ever, which in consequence of one of Lord Kenyon’s decisions in 1798, are now entered at Stationer’s Hall, form the object of enquiry, in

Mr. CHRISTIAN’S “*Vindication of the Right of the Universities of Great Britain to a Copy of every new Publication*.”

On the propriety of the entry, and consequent distribution of eleven copies among our public libraries, no friend to literature will probably entertain a doubt. But there is one question, the decision of which seems very material in regard to the benefit which the Universities are likely to obtain from the statute of Queen Anne: “Whether the delivery of the copies at Stationer’s Hall was intended to depend upon the entry.” If this was not the case, the Acts at present in force by which the Stationer’s Company are made to benefit our public libraries must be viewed as inadequate to their intentions.

The looked for extension of our conquests in Spanish America has given rise to the publication of “*La Foresta Española*”; or, Select Passages in Prose, extracted from the most celebrated Spanish authors, ancient and modern. To which are prefixed, Observations on the Origin, Progress and Decline of Literature in Spain. They who may be studying the Spanish language, will find this little volume of a mixed nature; containing extracts both of a serious and a lively turn. Near the close of the preliminary observations the best helps toward the attainment of a knowledge of the Spanish language are pointed out.

Another work in this class, but of different intention, is “*The Director, a Weekly Literary Journal*,” of which the first volume is completed. It contains: 1. Essays on subjects of Literature, the Fine Arts and Manners. 2. Bibliographiana. Accounts of rare and curious books, and of the Book sales in this country, from the close of the seventeenth century. 3. Royal Institution. Analysis of the Lectures delivered weekly. 4. British Gallery. Description of the principal Pictures exhibited for sale, with the names of the purchasers. The title of the Paper may possibly at first sight seem presumptuous; but the author offers himself “as a mere guide-post to direct the course of others to moral and intellectual excellence,” “resigning all claim to pre-eminence, and striving only to be the humble instrument of pointing out to his countrymen the path which leads to the temple of intellectual fame.” The most curious portion of the work, however, is that which is entitled *Bibliographiana*, written, we believe, by the Rev. Mr. DIDDIS. The following account of the sale of Archbishop Tillotson’s library, though by no means the most ample, we quote as a specimen:

"Archbishop Tillotson's Sale of Books succeeded that of Sir Charles Scarborough, in about two months (1695.) The Archbishop's books were sold, together with the Library of Mr. Seth Mountley Buncle, late Master of Mercers' School, London; consisting of Hebrew, Chaldaick, Syriack, Persick, and other Oriental books, with French, Italian, and Spanish, by C. Bateman.

"This collection was not so numerous as the preceding one, but was probably equally valuable. In the oriental languages there appear to have been upwards of two hundred volumes, including the works of Robertson and Ravis.

"The Archbishop was rich in old divinity; though the 'Critici Sacri,' would not now bring the sum of eleven pounds, nor 'L'Abbe's Sacro-Sancta Concilia,' twenty-eight pounds.

"The most curious article in English History was 'Prynne's Records,' a work published in the years 1666-68-70, in three folio volumes, and of which the fire of London consumed the greater part of the copies of the first volume. This volume alone has of late become so scarce, as to produce the sum of fifty pounds and upwards. At Mr. Daly's sale, in the year 1792, a copy of the three volumes, with the frontispiece complete, was sold for eighty pounds five shillings. The Archbishop's copy produced only eight pounds. See Oldy's "British Librarian," p. 11.

Among the Miscellanies also, must we class Mr. HORNE TOOKE'S "Letter to the Editor of the Times," written in a plain perspicuous style: and relating to the events which preceded the duel between Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paull, rather than to the transaction itself. Mr. Paull is represented as having forced himself into the friendship of Sir Francis, with interested views: and is treated with a degree of severity which may be easily imagined by those who know Mr. Tooke's ability in wielding the pen. We hardly think it calculated, bitter as it is, to do injury to Mr. Paull.

Our respect for the verdict of an English Jury will hardly suffer us to confess that Mr. HARMER'S "Documents and Observations, tending to shew a Probability of the Innocence of John Hollaway, and Owen Haggerty, who were executed as the Murderers of Mr. Steele," possess an interest in their comments on the evidence, which we did not expect to meet with. As a composition, this pamphlet certainly does its author credit;

though we are still inclined to believe that the two men were guilty.

"The Aphorisms of Sir Philip Sidney, with Remarks by MISS PORTER," form a very interesting publication. The Aphorisms themselves are classed under different heads, and are either expanded or illustrated in the Remarks.

"The Miseries of Human Life," have been succeeded by such a swarm of similar nonsense, that although they are not endless, we do not think it necessary to say more than that their titles will be found in our monthly Catalogues. We are now presented with "The Pleasures of Human Life."

There is another work which we shall mention for the benefit of the historian, rather than the ordinary reader, in the "Catalogue of the entire Collection of Manuscripts, on Paper and Vellum, of the late Marquis of Lansdowne." It consists of two volumes, octavo. The first containing a detailed account of every individual article among the Burleigh papers. The second relating to the Shelburne papers only. Prefixed to the first volume is the following Preface, which we transcribe as affording a curious History of a Collection, which, instead of being dispersed by an auction, will now be deposited entire in the British Museum.

"The late Marquis of Lansdowne's Manuscripts unquestionably form one of the noblest and most valuable private collections in the kingdom. They were principally accumulated by the industry of the two celebrated collectors, Mr. James West, and Mr. Phillip Carteret Webb, whose favourite study and amusement it was, to procure and preserve all the original papers and records, which they could meet with, relative to the laws, customs, government, topography, and history, both civil and ecclesiastical, of England and Ireland.

"Mr. James West's Collection includes one hundred and fifteen volumes, in folio, of original Cecil papers, with materials sufficient to make up the number one hundred and twenty. These papers were bought in 1682, by Mr. Richard Chiswell, a stationer of London, of Sir William Hicckes, the great grandson of Sir Michael Hicckes, who was Secretary both to Lord Burleigh, and to his son the Earl of Salisbury. They were afterwards sold to Mr. John Strype of Low Leighton, of whose Executor they were purchased by Mr. West. These Manuscripts were scarcely, if at all known

known to Collins, Murdin, Jones, Birch, and other publishers of State-Papers; and yet, if we except those of the Earl of Hardwicke, no papers were more deserving of publication. In Mr. J. West's Collection, there are also Bishop Kennet's Historical Papers, which are very voluminous and valuable; likewise Surveys, and other materials for the histories of the different counties of England, particularly Sussex and Yorkshire, which were collected by Warburton, Austis, and other antiquaries; also considerable treasures in the department of Family History and Pedigree, with Heraldical Collections of Le Neve, and most of the Heralds and Kings at Arms, back to the time of Glover and Camden; and many original Abbey Registers of great value, as Records in tythe causes, &c. and finally, every paper and volume that could be procured, relative to the office of Secretary to the Treasury, which Mr. West enjoyed for many years. His intimacy with the second Harley, Earl of Oxford, seems to have contributed much to enrich him in several of the aforementioned particulars.

"Mr. Ph. Carteret Webb's Collection, consisting chiefly of Parliamentary and Revenue History, contains numberless curious articles relative to the Chancery, Exchequer, and Treasury, the Spiritual and the Admiralty Courts, Wards and Livery, Star Chamber, &c. Among these are above thirty volumes of the Papers of Sir Julius Cæsar, Judge of the Admiralty in Queen Elizabeth's time, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Master of the Rolls in the time of James I. and Charles I. From them may be gained almost a complete history of the finances of those reigns, together with much secret information, and many curious unpublished state papers, connected with the general history of those times. Sir Julius Cæsar's Manuscripts were exposed to sale many years ago at an auction, in St. Paul's Church Yard, where Mr. West and Mr. Webb became the principal purchasers of them. Mr. Webb, being Solicitor to the Treasury, was likewise attentive to collect all memorials of the business of that office down to his own time. Several volumes of his Manuscripts belonged to Lord Somers; and many, not the least curious relative to law business, were the property of Mr. Umfreville, who, having incurred an extraordinary expence in carrying his election, as Coroner for Middlesex, was

under the necessity of selling his Collection.

"In addition to the two Collections which have been already described, there are many volumes of copies, done at a great expence, from the Tower and Cottonian Records. Many of them are of singular value, as they preserve the contents of some originals which are counteracted, burnt, or lost. There is likewise a very considerable collection of original Letters to and from the Kings and Queens of England and Scotland, from the time of Henry VIII. to that of George II.

"For the extent of the present Catalogue, no apology is deemed necessary. If any manuscripts ever deserved a circumstantial Catalogue, these surely do. The trouble which it has cost, and the expence which it has incurred, are far outweighed by the single consideration, that a Catalogue of this description will not only improve the value of the property, but, it is hoped, confer an important and permanent advantage upon the Republic of Letters."

The "*Portraiture of Quakerism, as taken from a View of the Moral Education, Discipline, peculiar Customs, Religious Principles, Political and Civil Economy, and Character of the Society of Friends*," by Mr. CLARKSON, communicates a variety of curious particulars concerning the history and prevailing opinions of the Quakers; forming a Sequel to Barclay's Apology.

The first part of the "*Philosophical Transactions*," for 1807, contains only six articles. The first is the "Bakerian Lecture, on some Chemical Agencies of Electricity," by Humphry Davy, esq. The second is "On the Precession of the Equinoxes," by the Rev. Abraham Robertson. The third and fourth are by Everard Home, esq. containing an "Account of two Children, born with Cataracts in their Eyes;" and some "Observations on the Structure of the different Cavities which constitute the Stomach of the Whale." The fifth article is, "On the formation of the Bark of Trees," in a Letter from T. A. Knight, esq. to Sir Joseph Banks. The sixth, presents "An Investigation of the general Term of an important Series in the inverse Method of finite Differences." By the Rev. John Brinkley, D.D.

"*The Manual of Nobility*," by Mr. BANKS, contains the substance of the Peerage in a compressed form, referring to

to more copious works for Descents, Marriages, Issues, and other minute particulars. In point of style, we do not think it peculiarly elegant; but it appears to have a strong claim to notice on the ground of accuracy.

The original design of Dr. Sims's "*Inquiry into the Constitution and Economy of Man*," was to endeavour to give the reader who might be unacquainted with anatomy, a clear and useful conception of his nature as an intelligent, active, and conscientious creature; and of his death and future existence. In the prosecution of the plan, however, Dr. Sims found so many mischievous errors, founded upon and defended by wrong notions of human nature, offering themselves to view, that he did not think it right to pass them by without notice, and therefore concludes with a few strictures on them, and animadversions on that irreligious philosophy, whose pernicious doctrines have been spread over Europe and America, to the unspeakable injury of the religion, morals, and interests of the inhabitants. Dr. Sims is in his eighty-eighth year; we like his work and recommend it.

Strictly speaking, perhaps Mrs. LEE's "*Pamphlet*" ought to have no place in a Retrospect of literature. The public, we believe, received an impression from the evidence which was adduced upon the trial of the Gordons, that is not likely either to be altered or removed by any defence of conduct at this time. We only wonder that such a defence should have appeared.

The last work that we shall mention is Dr. GREGORY's "*New and Complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*." In this, the articles which relate to the several branches of natural and experimental Philosophy, and Natural History; the Chemical Articles, those on Antiquities, Trade, Commerce, Finance, History, and the Arts and Manufactures, are probably the best. The style it is written in is generally unexceptionable; in the scientific articles it is plain and clear, and in some, which admit of ornament, it rises to elegance. The plates which accompany this very useful work are well engraved.

HALF YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

THE French at this present moment, unfortunately for the repose of Europe, appear to have turned their attention solely to war. We accordingly find that their historical compositions, instead of being directed, as formerly, to the purpose of tracing the means by which small states become great, and mighty empires in their turn dwindle into insignificance, are now chiefly employed in the details of their own exploits. Not content with their vernacular tongue, some of their writers have recurred to that of other nations for this purpose, and the language adopted by Sallust to narrate the particulars of the Jugurthine war, has recently been employed to portray the battle of Jena, and the campaigns in Germany.*

The following title is prefixed to another work, of which we shall hereafter, perhaps, furnish a more complete analysis.

"Campagne des Armées françaises, en

Prusse, en Saxe, et en Pologne, sous le commandement de S. M. l'Empereur et Roi, en 1806."—The Campaign of the French Army in Prussia, Saxony, and Poland, under the Command of his Majesty the Emperor and King, &c. with the Portraits of the Emperor, Prince Murat, Mr. Fox, &c.

The first volume only of this work has been as yet published, which is accompanied with a plan of the battle of Jena, and adorned with copper-plates and six portraits. The next is to contain engravings of the King and Queen of Prussia, the Marshals de Mollendorff, Kalkreuth, Blücher, the Duke of Brunswick, and Mr. Fox, copied from full length pictures.

The Author boasts in his introduction, that he has not confined himself to a simple recital of the celebrated actions and famous marches of the French army, but has taken care to compare recent events with those that have occurred on the same theatre during former times, so that officers may be enabled to judge, and to decide for themselves. In addition to this, two celebrated men are brought into contact, and Frederick II. who himself wrote a History of the Seven Years'

* We allude to a work just published, entitled, "*Commentarii de Bello Germanico*," Didot, 1806-7.

Years' War, is called forth, from the shades for the purpose of serving as a foil to Bonaparte I.

In addition to the correction of a variety of geographical mistakes, several authentic biographical notices are here introduced; and not only such military men as have perished in the field of battle, are introduced into this gallery of portraits, but also those who have survived the combat. The basis of the work is allowed to have been founded on the official relations printed by order of the French government. The whole of the bulletins are therefore to be published in a regular, chronological series; but these are to be accompanied with notes and explanations, so as to produce an ample commentary to the text.

"Thus," says the Author, "France, Europe, and our gallant warriors, to whom we now address this description of the most memorable campaign which military genius ever executed, will find in this work whatever is calculated to re-call these glorious events, and preserve the memory of the triumphs of one of the greatest monarchs who ever regulated the destiny of nations."

"Notice Historique sur l'Agriculture des Celtes et des Gaulois, &c."—An historical Notice relative to the Agriculture of the Celts and the Gauls, 8vo. forty-two pages.

M. de C. formerly a Prefect of the department of the Oise, is the author of this little work. He begins by observing, that his studies have always been directed towards the consideration of the national antiquities of his native soil, and adds that this taste has been fortunately favoured by a variety of circumstances, some of which are of a personal nature.

It is further stated by way of introduction, that the Greeks and Romans were very jealous of attributing any discoveries in the arts, sciences, &c. to those nations styled barbarous by them. Notwithstanding this, M. de C. is at some pains to prove, that the ancient Gauls invented the art of enameling, and were the first to gild the harness and bridles of their horses, &c.

In respect to agriculture, it is contended, that every word contained in the modern technical vocabulary is derived from the vernacular tongue, not a single term having been borrowed from any foreign language. He at the same time insists, that his native country is the best within the confines of the habitable earth, as may be gathered from the following exulting description.

"Gaul, by its position on the globe, is most advantageously situate, being placed between those hyperborean regions which constrain the faculties of man, and those southern climates which enfeeble them. By means of the north, and north-west winds, it retains all that the summer heats have deprived it of. Defended by the seas, by the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees, rich in wine and in corn; abounding with inhabitants, with warriors, with engineers, with soldiers prompt as lightning, patient under privations, estimating life at a high rate, and yet sacrificing it for a sprig of laurel; replete with men of genius, able senators, and profound politicians, Gaul was and ever will be, at all times, and under every species of domination, the mistress and the example of the world. This assertion is not the dictate of a prophetic vision: it is the result of a calculation, arising out of the union of strength and situation."

At the conclusion, the author combats the opinion so generally received, that the lily or lilly was only known to the ancestors of the present French as an instrument of war, worn at the ends of their lances: he maintains, that it was also respected as a symbol of purity and nobility. This subject leads him to the "language of flowers," employed in the gallantry of a former age, and he presents his readers with a vocabulary of a new kind: in fine, the author seems ambitious to prove that erudition may be accompanied with the graces, and that it is possible for a fine imagination to embellish any subject.

"Science de la Histoire, contenant le Systeme général des Connoissances à acquerir avant d'étudier l'Histoire, et la Methode à suivre quand on se livre à ce genre d'Etude, développée par Tableaux synoptiques."—The Science of History; containing the general system of knowledge necessary to be acquired before any one commences the study of it, and also the method to be followed in this pursuit: the whole developed by means of synoptical tables, by N. CHANTREAU, professor of history in the military school established at Fontainebleau, member of several literary societies, translator and continuator of Blair's Chronological Tables, dedicated to his Majesty the Emperor and King, while First Consul, 3 vols. in quarto.

Of all the pursuits that contribute to the instruction of mankind, that of history is undoubtedly one of the most useful,

ful, as well as most agreeable. Accordingly, in all countries, and in all languages, we find a multitude of elementary books on this subject; it must nevertheless be acknowledged that M. Chantreau is in the right, where he maintains that too little importance is attached to this study in the public schools, and that such a general neglect must inevitably introduce a vicious method of teaching. It is for the express purpose of remedying this that he has undertaken the present work, and endeavoured to discountenance those puerile methods but too frequently adopted. Hitherto history, he observes, has been regarded but as a secondary branch of instruction, and a mere object of memory: he thinks however, that it is a subject that calls for and demands the severest exercise of the judgment.

To teach it in conformity to his notions, a variety of preliminary knowledge becomes necessary, so as to enable youth to study with advantage. He has accordingly divided his work into two portions, the one of which he denominates the Notional, and the other the Methodical part. The former is subdivided into chronology, geography, and civil organization, which form so many separate subjects. The course of chronology constitutes four sections.

1. Mathematical Chronology, containing the notions relative to the division of time for the civil and religious usages of nations.

2. Documental, or Historical Chronology, as necessary for the support of facts.

3. Comparative Chronology, presenting the calculations relative to the reciprocal æras adopted by nations.

4. Chronology of Facts, or the principal events of ancient and modern history, properly arranged.

The present work forms the most extensive article on this subject that has hitherto appeared; it commences at the most remote epoch, and finishes with the peace of Amiens, in 1802; thus embracing fifty-eight centuries, or the space of 5,800 years. The mode here adopted is to divide the subject into three different columns, the first of which presents the dates, the second the facts, and the third the historical sources or authorities, whence the confirmation has been drawn.

In respect to ancient history, the Chronology of Usher has been followed, and in regard to modern times, the authority

of the work entitled, *L'Art de vérifier les Dates*, has been adopted. The epoch of the Olympic games serves as a landmark to the Grecian history; while that of Rome is reckoned from the foundation of the city. The *Hegira* is used for the history of the Saracens and all the Mahomedan nations; and in respect to France, the division of time is so adjusted, as to make the Revolution the chief æra.

Adopting a different system from the writers who have preceded him, M. Chantreau has divided biographical chronology into two sections; the one political, and the other literary: in the former of these is contained the sovereigns, the generals, the statesmen, &c. while the second presents the philosophers, the historians, the men of letters, the lawyers, the mathematicians, and the artists.

This is a most laborious work, and has evidently occupied a large portion of the author's time; but whatever may be its traits, it is too voluminous for translation.

"*Memoires et Lettres du Maréchal de Tessé, contenant des Anecdotes et des Facts historiques,*" &c.—The Memoirs and Letters of Marshal de Tessé; containing historical facts and anecdotes hitherto unknown, relative to certain portions of the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. 2 vols. 8vo.

The late Marshal de Tessé was considered by his contemporaries as a man of talents; he was accordingly employed to negotiate with several different courts, and kept up a direct correspondence with Louis XIV. As he was acquainted with all the celebrated men of his day, he was of course enabled to estimate their respective merits, and thus at once amuse and instruct posterity. His life precedes his correspondence, &c.

"*Les Anténors modernes, ou Voyages de Christine et de Casimir en France, pendant le Règne de Louis XIV. esquisse des mœurs générales du 17c. siècle, d'après les Mémoires des deux Ex-souverains.*"—The modern Anténors, or Travels of Christine and Casimir in France, during the Reign of Louis XIV; containing a sketch of the manners of the 17th century, &c. continued by Huet, bishop of Avranches.

"The subject of this work," says the author in his preface, "is extracted from the following neglected passage in the younger Racine," while treating of the age of Louis XIV."

* *Reflexions sur la Poesie.*

"It

"It appears as if all the great poets, the great painters, great orators, the great philosophers, &c. had determined on a place and time of rendezvous, in order that they might meet, and dispute together, for the palm of glory and perfection in each particular branch of knowledge.

"According both to the order of dates, and the order of geniuses, Descartes ought to be placed at the head of the numerous assemblage of men, who have rendered that age so celebrated throughout the world. What a multitude of illustrious names is contained in this list! Petau, Nicole, Arnaud, La Rochefoucauld, La Bruyere, Le Sueur, Le Poussin, Le Brun, Mignard, Jouvenet, Girardon, Lully, Rohault, Mallebranche, Flechier, Massillon, Corneille, and his rival Moliere, La Fontaine, Boileau, &c. Many other famous characters might also be added, so as to comprehend the youthful days of Rousseau. The space of time during which all these appeared was far from being extensive, for a single man had beheld them all; and, indeed, M. Huet, so illustrious himself on account of his acquirements, had witnessed Descartes early in life, and died ten years after Boileau."

We are informed, however, that it is not a gallery of portraits, comprehending the great personages in question, that the author of the *Anténors* intends to describe; he resolves, indeed, that both men and events shall occupy the places in his work, which chance has assigned them on the theatre of history; but he is chiefly desirous to designate three grand epochs, and describe three personages appertaining to the seventeenth century.

"Christina, Queen of Sweden (says he) resigned her crown precisely at the moment when Louis XIV. was about to obtain possession of his. The daughter of Gustavus met with the Prince of Condé at Brussels, and the Cardinal de Retz at Rome. It was in the society of these grand actors during the troubles of the minority, that Christina became initiated in the mysteries of war, of gallantry, of politics; in fine, acquired a complete knowledge of all the intrigues, and of all the parties, that had divided France. She herself, at length, repaired to that country, for the express purpose of assisting at the festivals, the amours, &c. of the times.

"Casimir, who had been desirous of espousing Christina, when he was King of Poland, resided in France also at the epoch of the grandeur of Louis-

XIV. It is well known that he became Abbot of St. Germain des Prés, and was enamoured with a woman whose rank in society was far from being estimable.

His unostentatious life, and simple character, formed a marked contrast with the prying inquietude and petulant vivacity of Christina. He observed, and is here made to describe, the physical and moral state of Paris at that epoch, when pleasure and the fine arts divided his nights and his days.

"The Bishop of Avranches (the celebrated Huet), who had lived in intimacy both with Christina and Casimir, witnessed all the grandeur and all the humiliation of Louis XIV. whom he survived six years. He sighs here over the misfortunes of the state; he paints too in the most lively colours the odious and impolitic revocation of the Edict of Nantz.

"Thus are contrasted both the shades of epochs, and the tints of characters. The first æra comprehends the licentiousness of the Fronde; the second, voluptuous and brilliant, is consecrated to the development of the arts; the third, sombre and obscure, exhibits every thing delightful extinguished in bigotry. The character of each particular personage seems to be appropriated to these different scenes: we accordingly behold shining in succession, Christina and her follies; Casimir and epicurism; Huet and jesuitism.

"Anquetil was the first to furnish the example of the composition of an interesting work, by means of fragments extracted from contemporary writers. We have followed a similar track, but yet have omitted, like him, to disclose the name of the author of a mere compilation. It would have been far more easy, perhaps, to have imitated the present writers of romances, by infusing into the language of the personages brought forward our own particular manner of thinking and expressing ourselves. But as this would be to throw a modern drapery over an antique figure, a different mode has been adopted; throughout the whole of this work, therefore, the costume is rigorously observed, and the author has made those whom he has introduced both speak and act precisely as they would have spoken and acted in their relative situations.

"In short, this is not an historical romance. The author has been desirous to open a new career, and has endeavoured, at the same time, to accelerate the progress of the art itself, by placing fiction

as the frame, and truth as the picture within it. The result of this plan, and this combination, is an historical drama, so that an addition is thus made on the score of interest, while nothing is lost in point of exactness."

The character given of Louis XIV. is rather just than flattering. His life is divided into three grand epochs. His youth is represented as having been spent in follies of every kind, which, in general, were no less culpable than ridiculous. During the period of maturity, he is depicted as surrounded with all the splendour of power and of glory; while towards the end of his career, he is considered as having fallen into a degrading state of dotage and hypocrisy. At length, he is made to expire overwhelmed with misfortunes, bereaved of fame, a prey to sorrow, and subjected to the most terrible reverses of fortune.

Christina, who is the first personage introduced upon the scene, immediately after her abdication, arrives in France, at a momentous period, that of the civil wars. She has an interview with Condé in the lines of Arras; there also she meets with the principal partisans of that prince during the troubles of the Fronde, and by means of them becomes acquainted with the most interesting events of so singular an epoch. This naturally produces the portraits of several of the most remarkable personages, as well as a variety of details relative to the manners and the opinions of that day.

Christina does not appear to occupy a very modest part in these annals, for she seems to throw open her arms to every handsome man she meets with. She, however, to do her justice, does not confine herself solely to the orgies of gallantry, but enters into the spirit of all the troubles that occurred during the regency, or, as it is here termed, the *reign of Mazarine*. On hearing the recital of those events, her ex-majesty exclaims, "What a court! what a mixture of frivolity and crime! It appears as if, during those unhappy times, every species of wickedness had been practised: it seems to me as if the poniard of Machiavel had been wreathed with garlands. It is a well known fact, and every one must own it, that the Prince, the Minister, the Coadjutor, conspired their reciprocal assassinations in succession. Blood has flowed more than once in the streets, amidst songs and music, and it has sometimes happened, that those who have unchained the populace, have themselves been in

danger of becoming their victims: this was the case in respect both to the Coadjutor, and even Condé himself. The last was on the point of being twice carried off, particularly during an affair of gallantry; and he was indebted solely to the pity of Rochefoucault for his life on another occasion, as, but for him, he would have been assassinated in parliament."

Her majesty, after this, addresses her audience relative to the memorable revolutions which, nearly at the same time, agitated the whole of Europe. She is also at some pains to reveal the powerful, but hitherto secret, motives, that had induced her to quit the throne.

"Gentlemen (says she), during an interview with Boutteville and Coligny, when my own had the honour to be reckoned among the crowned heads, and particularly some time after having sent the Count de la Gardie in quality of ambassador into France, I began to entertain not a few serious reflections. I considered, that like the volcanoes, the eruptions of which are felt in so many places at the same time, the states of Europe were then agitated by a revolutionary fever, that exhibited all the symptoms of contagion. In fact, it was nearly during the same period that the sanguinary Massaniello, seconded by your Duke de Guise, reigned at Naples by means of the most execrable terror; that the English cut off the head of Charles I. and that the French were not only eager in their endeavours to drive away their king, but actually burnt the effigy of his minister, for whose murder they had already offered a sum of money."

Coligny.—"The flame, in short, was universal; for at that very period the Turks massacred their Sultan Ibrahim; the Algerines their Dey; the Moguls overwhelmed Hindostan by means of civil wars; the Chinese were conquered by the Tartars; and, to complete the whole, returning to Europe, a conspiracy was entered into against the life of the King of Spain."

Christina.—"This proceeded entirely from the spirit of independence that had discovered itself during the preceding age. I myself recollect the moment when the train was set, the match was lighted, and the North was on the point of being devoured by similar flames. It was then——"

Coligny.—"That you preferred a private condition to the perils of sovereignty."

Christina,

Christina, on this, blushed, and concluded as follows:

"I have always thought that this singular connection of events did not originate in chance alone, and I have been more than once tempted to believe in the existence of a tenebrous association, which sports at the same time with both governments and people, and which to a profound audacity unites unbounded means."

It is well known that the Swedish queen possessed a taste for literature and the fine arts, and protected both while on the throne: nay, when she quitted it, it was under the pretext that her resignation arose solely from a wish to dedicate herself entirely to the study and cultivation of both. Accordingly, during her travels, her majesty did not confine her enquiries to war, and the art of government; she also went in search of men of learning, and artists. These well known facts furnished the author with the means of treating his readers with several chapters replete with interest.

Accordingly we are presented with the result of an interview with the celebrated painter Poussin, in the course of which Christina and the Cardinal Colonna admire and describe the principal works of that great master. We are next furnished with a dialogue with Casimir, relative to the state of astronomy in France; then follows an account of Marseilles, recounted by the historian of that ancient city.

In the workshop of Puget an interesting discussion takes place relative to *ideal beauty* in sculpture, and the rules observed by the ancient statuariers.

"The Greeks (says this artist to Christina) have not created those fine proportions which you admire in their statues; and the ideal system was to them entirely unknown. It may be useful, I think, to remind you of the means afforded by the manners and institutions of that day, in respect to sublime models; it was in the exactitude of nature that they discovered those fine symmetrical connections, which established a perfect uniformity. Observe, that all their statues were of different proportions: those of Venus are not those of Diana. Apollo does not resemble Bacchus. It is evident that a man of agility has not the same form as a strong man; the one is pliable throughout, while the inferior part of his body is longer than the superior; the other is of a more square construction. The an-

cient *athletes*, who were daily exercising themselves, presented models which are no longer to be found, unless it be in those countries where they still retain the same games, &c. as the Greeks."

Christina.—"But the fine male and female heads which those statues present, are, as I suppose, of their creation?"

Puget.—"No more than their bodies; they are mere portraits: and if they had invented, instead of imitating, they would not have been at this day our masters."

"That Jupiter of Phidias, of which the ancients have boasted so much, would not have obtained the admiration of such a people if he had not resembled a being superior to mortals."

Puget.—"You have seen at Marseilles a considerable number of the countrymen of Phidias. You have, doubtless, perceived also, the difference that there is between them and us in respect to beauty and dignity. Very well! those very Greeks to whom I allude are simple merchants, subjugated by the Turks: imagine for a moment, what a fine character would be imprinted on the countenance of a Miltiades or a Pericles, a magistrate deciding in the tribunal of justice, after having vanquished at Marathon: conceive whatsoever of beauty the climate could confer; whatsoever dignity could arise out of bravery, independence, and eminent employments, and you will then be convinced that the Jupiter of Phidias was imitated after nature, in a country where the artist could be at no loss to find sublime models."

"In addition to this (adds he), they always took care to make choice of the most favourable moment. Every living thing has its beginning, its middle, and its end. The beauty of a youth, of a full grown person, and of an old man, hath each its proper and peculiar period, and this was the precise epoch that the Grecian artists made choice of. Permit me also here to intimate to you the means that an able artist may recur to. Imagine to yourself a very well made man, for instance, one of whose limbs or features is inferior to the other parts of his body. This imperfection, which can never escape the prying eye of a skilful observer, is by him instantly corrected. I do not mean to say that he absolutely invents a fine part, which is wanting in his model, but that which is beautiful indicates how to amend whatsoever is defective; and he gives to his statue that conformity which composes the *beautiful*."

"I will furnish you with an example of this. You have sometimes seen two portraits of the same person, the one very admirable, the other very inferior to the original, and yet both possessing a resemblance. It is the very same of a statue: that which constitutes superior talent is the faculty of being able to imitate whatever is supremely beautiful, and avoid whatever is imperfect. The Greeks were so imbued with this principle, that you will find the same impression even on those productions which do not rise above mediocrity. Be assured that if they had gone beyond the truth, they would have experienced the common destiny of falsehood.

"There are several Greek women in this country, but their style of beauty is entirely different from that of our females. Those you see at Marseilles, will convey a just idea of Juno, of Minerva, and of all the divinities of Homer: he, too, painted after nature.

"We have several villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the city just alluded to, consisting of a single family. They are the descendants of its founders; visit them, and you will there find those fine heads which you have admired on Greek statues. But two years since, I could have enabled you to speak to the Venus of Medicis. The very agreeable smile which characterises that piece of sculpture, constituted her habitual expression. Her straight nose, small nostrils, &c. perfectly resembled the same features in the Venus; and it may not be amiss to remark here, that they are never found in any other statue. By becoming a mother, her features are altered, and an appearance of care has replaced that gaiety which conferred so many charms.

"During the time I resided at Rome, I often beheld a young man who, according to the judgment of all the world, resembled Apollo. I was desirous to behold him naked, and had the good fortune to see him one day on the banks of the Tiber: it was Apollo himself, whom I beheld both swimming and walking."

With a view of instructing the queen and the reader, in respect to the state of French literature, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, as well as of the characters of writers of all kinds, who at that period enjoyed so high a reputation; several of those great men who were the contemporaries of Christina, are brought forward. Corneille, Pascal, Mazarin, Lingendes, Patru, appear on the

stage as it were, while Pelisson exhibits a good specimen of the Parnassus of that day. It is well known, that Ménage was accustomed every Tuesday to have an assembly at his house, consisting of nearly all the men of letters in Paris. There they held academic sittings, which were denominated *Mercuriales*, and Ménage addresses the *procès verbaux* of them to the Queen of Sweden. The aged Colletet, during one of these meetings, is supposed to open the business of the evening with the eulogium of Balzac: but the feebleness of his voice not permitting him to finish the panegyric, a crowd of poets hasten to supply his place, by reading their respective works. The first who presents himself is the energetic Scudery, with his *Alaric* in his hand:

"It is thus," says he, "that Alaric expresses his passion for queen Amalasonta:

"*Connaissiez-moi, Madame, et puis connaissez-vous.*

Vous trouverez en vous une prudence extrême;

Vous trouverez en moi la fidélité même.

Vous trouverez en vous cent attraits tout-puissans;

Vous trouverez en moi cent desirs innocens.

Vous trouverez en vous une beauté parfaite;

Vous trouverez en moi l'aise de ma défaite;

Vous trouverez en moi, vous trouverez en vous,

Et le cœur le plus ferme et l'objet le plus doux."

"Decide!" exclaims he, on the following portrait of a nymph:

*"Au milieu du bassin vit une néréide
Qui tâcha d'essuyer son poil toujours humide,
Et qui, semblant presser ce poil et long et beau,*

En fait toujours sortir de l'écume et de l'eau."

He next in an elevated tone, recites the following epitaph on Radagoise, who had been killed during a combat in the Alps:

*"Ici gît un guerrier qui trouva peu d'égaux,
Car son cœur fut plus grand que ces murs ne sont hauts."*

The two following lines, of the same poem, were greatly applauded:

*"Est-il rien de plus doux, pour un cœur plein de gloire;
Que la paisible nuit qui suit une victoire?"*

The verses that follow, are by Patru, and they have often been imitated in English:

*"Je songeais, cette nuit, que de max consumé,
Côte à côte d'un pourceau on m'avait inhumé,*

Et

Et que n'en pouvant plus souffrir le voisinage,
En mort de qualité, je lui tins ce langage :
Retire-toi, coquin, va pourrir loin d'ici,
Il ne t'appartient pas de m'approcher ainsi.
Coquin ! ce me dit-il, d'une arrogance ex-
trême,

Va chercher tes coquins ailleurs ; coquin toi-
même ;

Eti, tous sont égaux, je ne te dois plus rien :
Je suis sur mon fumier comme toi sur le tien."

Here were recited the lines that follow,
by Tristram.

"Ebloui de l'éclat de la grandeur mondaine,
Je me flattai toujours d'une espérance vaine,
Faisant le chien couchant auprès d'un grand
seigneur,

Je me vis toujours pauvre ; et tâchai de pa-
raître,

Je vécu, dans la peine, attendant le bonheur,
Et mourus sur un coffre en attendant mon
maître."

We shall conclude with four lines by
Scudery, relative to Job, and an epi-
grammatic sonnet, by Sarrasin, on Eve:

"Je vous le dis en vérité,
Le destin de Job est étrange,
D'être toujours persécuté,

Tantôt par un démon et tantôt par un ange."

"Lorsqu'Adam vit cette jeune beauté
Faites pour lui d'une main immortelle ;
S'il l'aima fort ; elle, de son côté,
Dont bien nous prit, ne lui fut pas cruelle.

Cher Charleval, alors, en vérité,
Je crois qu'il fut une femme fidèle ;
Mais, comme quoi ne l'aurait-elle été ?
Elle n'avait qu'un seul homme avec elle.

Or, en cela, nous nous trompons tous deux ;
Car, bien qu'Adam fût jeune et vigoureux ;
Bien fait de corps, et d'esprit agréable ;
Elle aimait mieux, pour s'en faire conter,
Prêter l'oreille aux fleurettes du Diable,
Que d'être femme et ne pas coqueter."

"Histoire Générale de Belgique, de-
puis la Conquête de César ; par M. De-
wez."—A general History of Belgium
posterior to the Conquest of Caesar ; by
M. Dewez, 4 vols.

This work, is divided into epochs,
upper each of which we are pre-
sented with some interesting period of the
Belgic history. It would afford the gene-
rality of our readers but little pleasure,
to trace the uninteresting feuds of a bar-
barous people ; we shall therefore recur
to a portion of this work, when the na-
tion in question began to exhibit the ap-
pearance of order and stability.

The seventh epoch, comprehends the
house of Louvain. Godefrey called *le*
Berbe, the seventh in the general succe-
sion of the Dukes of Lower Lorraine, and
the first in the dynasty of the Counts de

Louvain, was a brave and generous chief.
After being deprived of his dignity by the
emperor Lothaire, he possessed sufficient
courage to struggle against an unjust ex-
ertion of power, and he was enabled to
preserve his authority over a portion of
his dominions, until Conrad had ascen-
ded the imperial throne.

"That prince immediately restored
him a title, which he ought never to have
been deprived of. An anecdote of him
is here quoted, that surpasses all eulo-
gium, if we but recollect the barbarity of
the age, during which this noble example
occurred.

"The wife of Henri de Limbourg,
against whom he made war, had fallen
into his hands. The magnanimous vic-
tor not only respected her misfortunes
and her honor, but sent her back to the
husband. What could be more noble, or
more heroic, in the vaunted continence
of the first of the Scipios in Spain, or the
delicate attention of Alexander towards
the consort and the daughters of Darius,
at the period they were his captives?
Alas, it is too true, that in the distribu-
tion of praise, history, like private indi-
viduals, sacrifices but too much to the
splendour of conquests, and the captiva-
tion of renown."

There was nothing remarkable, either
in the administration of Godefrey II. or
Godefrey III. We cannot however for-
bear to admire the ferocious firmness of
the latter of these, when at the age of
nineteen, being unable to persuade
Thierry, Count of Flanders, of the injustice
of his claim to superiority, he drew his
sword, and after candidly allowing that
his tutors had promised he should become
his vassal, he placed the weapon in the
hands of the latter, addressing him
at the same time as follows: "I am
ready and willing to permit you to pierce
my heart with this sword ; but I can ne-
ver consent to pay homage to a count
for so illustrious a Duchy!"

Henry I. rendered himself "horribly
famous," after the engagement at Neu-
ville-sur-Mehaigne, where he was over-
come by Baudouin count de Hainault and
Flanders, by the sacking of Liege, which
he abandoned during a whole day to all
the miseries of pillage and of massacre.
The people of Liege, in their turn, cut the
Brabanters to pieces in the *plaines de*
Steppes, and cruelly abused their victory
by immolating all the fugitives that fell
into their hands. Equally uncertain, and
cowardly in his politics, the Duke for-
sook Philip Augustus, king of France, his
father-

father-in-law, to embrace the party of the emperor Otho, with whom he was defeated at Bouvines, on the 7th of July 1214.

Soon after this, he abandoned Otho also, to whom he had given his daughter in marriage, and then declared himself on the side of Frederick, his competitor for the empire: "Thus equally without benefit, and without glory, Henry I. was prodigal of the blood and the wealth of his subjects; Henry II. on the other hand, was constantly occupied for their repose and their happiness. This prince, who suppressed the odious law of mortmain, for which his memory was long blessed; exhibited a singular instance of modesty, having actually refused the offer of the imperial crown."

Henry III. was the first who assumed the title of Duke of Brabant, towards the year 1250. One part of his last will is very remarkable, as it thus becomes evident, that his mind was imbued with a singular portion of humanity towards a class of beings, but little regarded in that age.

"By an express article in it, he enfranchised from extraordinary impositions, and every species of exaction, that numerous class of *serfs*, or bondmen, who were then, and still continue in some barbarous countries to be, attached to the soil, sequestered from civil society, and degraded from all the claims and privileges of men."

Alice, the widow of Henry III. held the reins of government, during the minority of her children. The eldest of her sons, solemnly yielded the sovereignty of Lower Lorraine, to a younger brother, who became John I. At this period, we are informed of the pitiful grounds of a destructive war with the people of Liege: it originated in the theft of a domestic animal, not worth a guinea, and was attended with the destruction of thousands on both sides! The author seizes this opportunity to exclaim: "*Quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi!*"

A little after this, the succession of Limbourg produced an important struggle between John and Renaud Count of Gueldres, who disputed his territories with him. The quarrel was terminated at Woringer; and the duchy of Limbourg, in consequence of the events of that day was reunited to Brabant.

During the time of John II. Philip le Bel, king of France, in order to punish the temerity of Guy, Count of Flanders, who had formed an alliance against him,

with Edward I. king of England, obtained possession of his territories under the pretext of *confiscation*. On this the Flemings took the field, beat the French at Courtray, and entered into a league with Duke John, who had made a common cause with them. Their efforts were at first sufficiently prosperous, but having been defeated at Mons-en-Puelle, Philip dictated the terms of the peace at Achier-sur-Orange, in the month of June, 1305.

John II. being desirous to reform the abuses which had crept into the administration, at least as far as was in his power, caused the lords and the deputies of the cities of Brabant to be assembled, about a month anterior to his death. It was this assembly that passed the celebrated regulations, called the laws of Cortenberg, because they had met in the town of that name.

John III. was forced to take part in that long and disastrous contest, carried on by Edward IV. of England, against Philip de Valois. He was succeeded by his daughter Jean, and Wenceslaus, her husband. During the war that succeeded soon after, a battle was fought at Sans-fiet, in the Marquisate of Antwerp, at which period, we are told, bombs were first brought into use. This occurred in 1356.

The 8th epoch comprehends the house of Burgundy. The government of John IV. was sufficiently tempestuous, for he had not only to combat with his own subjects, but also with his own spouse, Jaqueline, Countess of Hainault, who had separated from him, and married another. It ought to be remembered to his honour, that he founded the University of Louvain in 1426: it was his intention to fix it at Brussels, and this would accordingly have taken place, had it not been for the folly of the magistrates.

Under Philip, his brother and successor, the inhabitants of Ghent and Bruges were so powerful, that it was found difficult on the part of their sovereign to subject and punish them for their frequent revolts. His son Charles, Count de Charolois, entered into the famous combination, known under the name of (*ligue du bien public*,) the league for the public good; having for a pretext the reformation of the state and the advantage of the people.

Soon after this we find, that the inhabitants of Dinant having revolted, Philip le Bon caused eight hundred of them to be precipitated into the Meuse, where they

they were drowned, by the light of the flames that consumed their country.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

"Voyage à la Partie Orientale de la Terre-Ferme de l'Amérique méridionale, fait pendant les années 1801, 1802, 1803, et 1804."—A Voyage to the Eastern Portion of the Terra Firma of South America, performed during the Years 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804; by F. DE PONS, 3 vols. 8vo. At a period like this, when the eyes of Europe are steadfastly fixed on the possessions of Spain on the transatlantic continent, a work of this kind cannot fail to prove interesting. The author has accordingly seized the present opportunity, not only to detail the information gleaned by himself, but to expose the mistakes, misapprehensions, and ridiculous speculations of others.

M. De Pons accordingly commences his introduction with an account of the principal errors hitherto propagated relative to the geography of the country; he then exhibits the plan of his own work, which is divided into eleven chapters. The first is dedicated to the discovery of the country, and the conquests formerly made by the Spaniards; the second includes every thing relative to the climate, the soil, the productions of the earth, the forests, the lakes, the mountains, the rivers, and the ports. The third includes the population, both European and African; while the fourth conveys an idea of the indigenous inhabitants, "improperly termed Indians."

After this, we proceed to a detailed account of every thing relative to the government and administration: this occupies the fifth chapter. The 6th contains a sketch of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction; the seventh relates to agriculture and the territorial products; the eighth treats of commerce; the ninth of the finances; the 10th of the state of the towns, and the adjoining territories which are dependent on them; and finally, in the 11th, we have a description of Spanish Oroonouqua and Guyana.

The author himself presents his readers with a most excellent analysis of the whole, in a preliminary discourse; but it is perhaps a mistaken policy to enter into particulars, anterior to the body of the work; while on the contrary, had this paper followed it, it would not only have exhibited the design, and served to engrave the chief subjects still more forcibly on the mind, but also conveyed a just idea of the intentions of the writer.

The history of the discovery and the conquest of the Terra Firma, as well as of the first establishments made by the original adventurers, is written with great care and attention. The author is not imposed upon, either by the recitals or the authority of Oviedo; and he is at great pains to discuss his principles, and in some instances to overturn his reasoning. It was the hope of gold, and of gold alone, that engaged the Spaniards to encounter so many toils and difficulties, to obtain possession of this country: but every attempt to realize this speculation, as we shall speedily see, hath hitherto proved ineffectual.

"It affords me pleasure to think," says M. de Pons, "that none of these provinces have ever enjoyed, and probably are not ever destined to enjoy, the short-lived reputation arising from the possession of mines. They have been recompensed however, more than an hundred fold, by the abundant, precious, and inexhaustible productions of a country, which, both on account of its extent and its fertility, seems destined to be the constant asylum of happiness. This portion of the earth, indeed, will continue to flourish, when those colonies that yield only the precious metals, present nothing but misery, ruins, and frightful excavations, the sad memorials of their past opulence."

According to the best accounts that could be obtained by M. de Pons, the population of the Spanish provinces of Venezuela, Maracibo, Cumana, and Guyana, amounts to 728,000, out of which the whites constitute no more than two-tenths, while the slaves amount to three; the descendants of those who have been enfranchised to four, and the Indians to the remainder.

"These fine provinces were at first entirely neglected, merely because they were deficient in respect to the precious metals. The court of Madrid afterwards, when their value began to be better understood, opposed a variety of obstacles to the progress of their population, by restraining the permission to repair to, or settle in them. Its system in this point of view, is very different from that of other states, who contribute not a little to their own comforts, by leaving such an opening to all those who wish to repair to the plantations, that for a long time past those establishments have been considered as so many depositories, into which the mother country empties all its filth and impurity, instead of considering

sidering them as so many asylums of pleasure and of happiness.

"In stead of sending thither, as was formerly the case in France, all those whose conduct was equivocal, or whose offences were commuted into transportation; Spain, either more just or more tender in respect to her colonies, without being more fortunate than other nations, continues to employ all her attention for the express purpose of maintaining good morals, of preventing the germs of corruption from being imported from Europe. Since the 7th of August, 1584, no one has been able to obtain permission to repair to the West Indies, without an authentic testimonial of a sober life, and good morals. It is not long since a person, who had a passport for any particular province, was prohibited from repairing to another without a new permission signed by the King; he was accordingly obliged to proceed directly to the place of his destination."

We are assured that emigration from Spain to the Terra Firma, is not frequent; but on the other hand, when adventurers repair thither, they seldom return. The Biscayans and Catalonians, are the only persons in whose bosoms the love of their country is never extinguished; accordingly they generally revisit their native soil. As to the inhabitants of the Canaries, they transport themselves frequently to America, where their industry, and their attention, render them more prosperous than the other subjects of the King of Spain.

While treating of the slaves, M. de Pons informs us, that the number in the Captainship of the Caraccas amounts to two hundred and eighteen thousand. He reproaches their masters with neglect, in respect to this unhappy portion of the human species; but on the other hand, he launches into an eulogium on the excellence of the juridical institutions.

"Every where else, (says he) the slave is condemned for life, to suffer under the tyranny of an unjust master; among the Spaniards, he may at any time relieve himself from the dominion of a man who abuses his right of property. The law, indeed, insists that he should declare the motives; but this beneficent system of jurisprudence is satisfied with complaints of the slightest kind. The most trifling allegation, whether true or false, is sufficient to force the master to sell the slave who does not choose any longer to serve him. In addition to this,

he cannot exact an arbitrary price for his liberty, and the maximum is regulated at three hundred piastres,* whatever may be the talents of the slave; if any infirmities have deteriorated the value, the judge makes the necessary deduction. Every bondman is allowed to purchase his freedom, at prime cost, while the master is not permitted to chastize him so as to make the blood flow, without exposing himself to punishment. In fine, the governors nominate an advocate, who is to support the rights and the claims of the slaves. This institution demonstrates the wisdom and the humanity of the legislature. How many calamities would the colonies of other European nations have avoided, if similar laws had been promulged by them! The Spaniards, hitherto so frequently accused of cruelty, are nevertheless the very people, whose code is the most sage, and whose customs are the most worthy of being imitated."

We are further informed, that out of the seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand persons, contained in the Captainship of the Caraccas, the number of those enfranchised, amounts to 219,000. "This is the less astonishing, (adds he) as the Spaniards consider the liberation of their slaves, among the most meritorious acts enjoined by their religion."

We now come to the Indians, who are described as being in general more attached to their mothers, than their fathers. The Goahiros, are represented as the most ferocious, as well as the most perfidious, of all the neighbouring tribes. They are cannibals, and if by chance any vessel is cast ashore by a tempest, they constantly murder the crew and feast on human flesh. M. de Pons offers up his vows for the subjugation of this people, in order that they might be obliged to renounce the customs and habits of wild beasts.

It is far otherwise with the civilized Indians; and the Spaniards, who are fully sensible of the difference, have not only renounced all the rigorous measures hitherto adopted by their ancestors, but now actually treat them with paternal kindness.

"But few authors, (we are told) have rendered that justice to the Spanish government which is due to it, relative to the manner in which the Indians are regulated. The Abbé Raynal, that ar-

* The piastre is a dollar, but the text mentions "trois cents piastres fortes."—Ed.

gent and profound writer, more enthusiastic than impartial, more vehement than exact, presents his readers with an account of the present state of the Indians, which is not in the least applicable to any of the Spanish Colonies, and still less to the Caraccas. Robertson, more of an historian, although also a philosopher, has approximated nearer to the truth, without having entirely developed it: for the Spanish laws are still more favourable to this race, than he has allowed.

In respect to the general system by which the "Council of the Indies" regulates the affairs of the New World, the author is lavish in his praises. This "respectable tribunal, to which the throne is indebted for nearly all its lustre," dates its origin from the year 1511. It is chiefly composed of persons who have occupied the principal employments in America.

The merits of the first missionaries are described and praised, and we are told that they braved danger, and submitted to a thousand acts of injustice and cruelty, with the most heroic constancy. The Jesuits also, to whom the education of youth was chiefly confided there as in Europe, are commended with an uncommon degree of ardour; and we are informed, "that the expulsion of these learned men bereaved the youth of Maracaybo, of all the means of instruction."

When the Spaniards were unable to discover any mines of gold or of silver, on the Terra Firma, they bethought themselves that the pearl-fishery would fully reward all their labours; but as it proved expensive, it was soon abandoned. They then betook themselves to the cultivation of cacao, of coffee, of cotton, and of the sugar-cane.

This inquiry naturally leads to a detail of the commercial relations of the country, to a history of the company of the Caraccas, to an account of the administration of the finances, and an enumeration of the towns, such as La Goayra, Porto-Cabello, Valentia, Maracaybo, Tulmero, Coro, Tocuyo, Guanara, Araura, &c.

The Oronooko separates the Terra Firma from Guyana. It is represented as one of the largest rivers of the world, and in many respects, particularly its annual increase, resembles the Nile. Father Gumilla was the first who presented the world with a circumstantial account of this mighty stream; but he was deceived when he pronounced that

it was connected, and had a direct communication with the river of the Amazons. The testimony of the Baron de Humboldt has since proved fully decisive relative to that subject. He says, "that he entered the Oronooko by the stream of the Apora, and arrived, after incredible difficulties, at Fort St. Charles, which constitutes the limits of the Portuguese settlements. From Fort St. Charles," adds this celebrated traveller, in a letter to the Captain General of the Caraccas, dated August 23, 1800, "we returned to Guyana, by the Cosiquari, an arm of the Oronooko, which communicates with the Rio-Negro. The force of the current, the immense quantity of flies and insects of all sorts, together with the scantiness of the population, all contribute to render this navigation at once dangerous and fatiguing."

The mouths of the Oronooko appear to have a great affinity to those of the Nile, in respect to the earth thrown up, and formed into a *delta*, by the force of the stream, &c. Here a number of islands are formed, which occupy an extent of sixty miles of territory; they are at least fifty in number. The extreme breadth of the Oronooko is estimated at three thousand and fifty toises; while its depth at low water, opposite to St. Thomas's, is considerable. That town, or rather city, is considered as the capital of Spanish Guyana.

The Author, after narrating a variety of new and important particulars, terminates his work with some remarks relative to the lake Parima, so famous under the name of Eldorado, the search for which formerly occasioned the death of numerous adventurers, who were led thither by cupidity alone. M. de Pons conjectures, that the rays of the sun, by being reflected from the talc with which the borders of the water are covered, and exhibiting in a fine day all the brilliancy of the precious metals, has furnished the basis of most of the fine stories which have been related on this subject.

In 1797, a "conspiracy" was formed, or in other words a revolution was intended by the inhabitants, for the express purpose of enabling them to free themselves from the yoke of the court of Madrid. As it is not at present the interest of France, that the territories of her ally should be dismembered, M. de Pons, in a very pathetic exhortation to the colonists, addresses himself particularly to the Europeans, and the descendants of Europeans in the New World,

and earnestly solicits them to shut their hearts against that moral perfidy with which a destructive anarchy is constantly accompanied: "it pretends to virtue, but practises crime; it promises all sorts of good, and only scatters evil; in short, with the language of an angel it unites the feelings of a tiger," &c.

"*Mon Voyage en Prusse, ou Mémoires Secrets sur Frédéric-le-Grand et la Cour de Berlin.* Par L. M. D. L***."—*My Travels in Prussia; or, the Secret Memoirs of Frederick the Great and the Court of Berlin.* By L. M. D. L***.

The following paragraph by the author, serves as a preface:

"I was only twenty years of age when I wrote these notes; I thought I had lost them for ever, but, by accident, they were discovered. After having taken the trouble to read them over, M. de Frechel was polite enough to deem them of some value. Without either retouching, or even re-perusing them, they are now given to the public." This volume, instead of giving any account of Prussia, abounds entirely with anecdotes relative to the great Frederick, whom the author endeavours, as much as possible, to debase. Nicolai, Bitaubé, and most of the members of the Academy of Berlin, are also treated with but little respect.

BIOGRAPHY.

"*Galerie Historique des illustres Germains, depuis Arminius jusqu'à nos jours, avec leurs Portraits,*" &c.—An Historical Gallery of illustrious Germans, from the days of Arminius to our own Times, with their engraved Portraits, and a Representation of the principal Events of their Lives. Paris, 1806-1807.

This work, which is published in parts, or *livraisons*, is the production of the CHEVALIER DE KLEIN, Privy Counsellor to the King of Bavaria, perpetual Secretary of the German Academy of Manheim, a Correspondent of the National Institute of France, and a Member of several learned Societies. The frontispiece represents History in the shape of a female, holding a lamp in one hand and a book in the other; thus differing from former artists, who have usually depicted her with a *slumbeau*. The figure, &c. is executed by Joseph Fratrel, a Frenchman, in the service of the King of Bavaria.

The first portrait is that of Arminius, the liberator and defender of his country, who, in the school of the Romans, attempted to learn the difficult art of vanquishing them. The second plate repre-

sents the spouse of this hero, who was worthy of him, and who, notwithstanding she was destined to become the captive of Germanicus, yet, by the elevation of her mind, rose superior to the persecutions of fortune.

The third print recalls the memory of an anecdote on the part of one of the lieutenants of Arminius. Boyokal, preferring death to treason, is here represented in the attitude of replying as follows to that Roman, who intended either to seduce or to frighten him: "If your countrymen will not allow us a corner of the earth on which to live, we shall at least find a sufficient portion whereon to die!"

The fourth exhibits one of those incidents which seem to appertain to fabulous times, and which the unanimous testimony of historians can alone render credible—the circumstance of the Cimbrian women devoting themselves to destruction, after the victory obtained by Marius.

"The females of this nation," says the author, "according to the text of Plutarch, on beholding their husbands defeated, descend from their cars, clothed in robes that denoted their grief, and, being unable any longer to rally their fugitive cohorts, kill every one they meet with their lances. The ties of nature itself are not respected by their blind patriotism; and, rather than fall into the power of the conqueror, the sister pierces the bosom of the brother, the wife takes away the life of her husband; they either seize and strangle their children with their own hands, or throw them under the wheels of their carriages, after which they put themselves to death also."

The last print is of a very different kind, as it appertains to the history of the arts; it is the portrait of Albert Durer.

The price of every number is 25 franks, and that of a whole volume 150 livres.

"*Eloge de Massillon, Evêque de Clermont, l'un des Quarante de l'Académie Française.*"—The Eulogy of Massillon, Bishop of Clermont, one of the forty Members of the French Academy. By CHARLES HENRY BELIME.

It has been observed, and that too very justly, that eulogies of this species are exceedingly difficult in point of composition. It is far more easy to celebrate a great magistrate, a great minister, or a great warrior, than a great orator; less eloquence is required on the part of him who makes the panegyric of a man distinguished

tinguished in the military art, or in civil affairs, than we expect from the professed eulogist of one who has acquired a high reputation by the talent of elocution alone. The author who would pretend to praise Demosthenes in vulgar language, is equally incapable of appreciating his genius, or celebrating his talents.

It is the opinion of many, that, as Racine is the first French poet, so Massillon is the first French orator: in fine, he has been usually considered the Cicero, while Bossuet has been termed the Demosthenes of France. It has been observed of the former, "that he knew how to weep with grace."

His sermon, "*Sur le petit Nombre des Elus*," (the small Number of the Elect,) is a surprising composition, which, on its delivery, produced such an effect, that the whole audience, struck with a momentary terror, arose as if by agreement. The first time that this bishop preached before Louis XIV. he was also interrupted, during the exordium, by an involuntary murmur of approbation, which neither the sacredness of the place, the brilliancy of the court, nor the presence of the king, were able to repress. Thus he ravished the admiration of a circle, accustomed to the eloquence of Bossuet, of Bourdaloue, and of Flechier.

Louis XIV. had attained the summit of power, prosperity, and glory, when Massillon lectured from the following text: "*Bienheureux ceux qui pleurent*:"—"Happy are they who weep." "Sire!" said he, "if the world were to address your Majesty, it would not repeat, 'Happy are they who weep;' on the contrary, it would exclaim, 'Happy is the King, whose glory is commensurate with his power, who has never fought but to vanquish, who enjoys at one and the same time, the love of his subjects and the esteem of his enemies!' But, Sire, the evangelist does not speak the language of flattery!"

Louis XIV. once addressed the following compliment to the Bishop of Clermont:

"My father! I have heard several great orators in my chapel, and I have generally left it, very well content with them; but when I listen to you, I always retire discontented with myself."

"*Notices Historiques*."—Historical Notices.

The first person whom we shall mention under this head, is Daniel Tilenus, a professor and minister at Sedan, one of

the most learned theologians among the reformers. He was born at Tolberg, in Silesia, on the 4th of February, 1563, and repaired to France in 1590, after having completed his studies in Germany. Having been honoured with the notice of Henry IV. he remained there during the rest of his life.

He appears at first to have been employed in the capacity of an instructor, or private tutor, to youth of condition, and, among others, was preceptor to M. de Rocheposay, afterwards Bishop of Poitiers, M. de Laval, &c. His literary labours soon proved that he had turned his attention, at an early period of life, to the study of the scriptures, the fathers, and of ecclesiastical history in general. It is also evident, that he had attained great eminence in the oriental languages, which are so necessary to all those who wish to ascend to the primitive sources of theology.

His first publication was the Account of a Conference relative to the Apostolic Traditions, which he held at Paris, in 1597, with Jacques Davy Du Perron, Bishop of Evreux, the first catholic prelate who wrote in the French language respecting matters of religion. Two months posterior to this, Tilenus was invited to Sedan, in the double capacity of a protestant minister and a professor of theology. There he remained for about thirty years, and was honoured with the personal esteem of Henry de la Tour, Duke de Bouillon. This prince, although indifferent himself in respect to religious affairs, yet educated his eldest son, Frederic Maurice, under a rigid Calvinist, whilst he placed the great Turenne with Professor Tilenus, a declared partisan of universal toleration.

In 1609, the latter engaged in the dispute which took place in Holland, between the two famous sects, the Gomarists and the Arminians, and he declared against the latter of these; but he afterwards changed sides, on reading the writings of Corvinus. His conduct on this occasion engendered a number of enemies, and particularly the Duke de Bouillon, who appears to have affected to alter his religious tenets at the request of the King of England! The instructor of Turenne was accordingly divested of all his employments, and even obliged to leave a city where he wished to finish his mortal career, after a residence of several years. Having been thus forced to quit Sedan in the middle of the winter of 1619, notwithstanding he was then af-

struck with a fit of the gout, Tilenus repaired to Paris.

Soon after this, he had a conference of four days at the Castle of l'Isle, near Orleans, with some of the chief leaders of the Gomarists, which ended as conferences of this kind usually do, each, at the conclusion, retaining his own particular notions, and each giving an account of the interview according to his own estimate of it.

It was not long posterior to this event that he addressed a letter to the Scotch, charging them with having made too great a change in respect to the article of religion: he, at the same time, praised the reformation which had taken place in England, observing, "that the practices of the Anglican Church were in strict conformity to those of the ancient Christians." Tilenus passed the remainder of his life in the French capital, and died there on the first of August, 1693. He was certainly married, for he makes mention of his wife in the *Paralipomena*.

During the course of his life, he composed no less than nineteen works, some in French and some in Latin, and we believe all of these were controversial.

"Notices sur Michel Adanson, Membre de l'Académie des Sciences," &c.—Notes relative to Michael Adanson, Member of the Ancient Academy of Sciences, of the French Institute, of the Royal Society of London, &c.

Michael Adanson was born at Aix, in Provence, on the 7th of April, 1727, and brought to Paris when only three years of age. Being destined for an ecclesiastic, while yet very young he obtained a trifling living as canon of Champeaux en Brie; but his genius did not fail in a short time to take a very different direction: in fine, his ardour for study procured to him the surname of the "Indefatigable," and became at length an irresistible passion. His particular taste is said to have developed itself so early as the year 1732, when he began to examine the smallest plants, such as the mosses, &c.: these he cultivated on the ledges of the windows, and at the same time took a fancy to collect the most minute insects, particularly those considered as useful. During the period spent by him in the colleges of St. Barbe and Duplessis, he distinguished himself by his Greek and Latin poetry, and was presented with a Pliny and an Aristotle, as a recompense, on account of his attainments.

At the age of thirteen, Adanson began to make notes and observations on certain valuable books. He then applied himself to study the works of nature, and soon evinced an amazing avidity for knowledge. Having procured thirty-three thousand different specimens, out of these he composed a series different from any hitherto known, and instead of a science of names, he endeavoured to construct a science founded on principles. Such was the manner in which he arranged his collection, after eight years' continual labour. He was about to publish the result of his studies, when he reflected that the number of thirty-three thousand species, however great it might appear to the ablest naturalists of that day, who bounded their catalogues to forty or fifty thousand, left a vacuity of at least two-thirds, which was to be filled up by means of new researches.

To complete his vast designs, the necessity of travelling abroad now became evident to him; and having, in 1745, resigned his benefice at Champeaux, in 1748 he sacrificed his patrimony to gratify the ruling passion of his heart. He, at the same time, risked his life; for having determined to visit those countries that were most fertile in productions such as he wished to acquire, he was naturally induced to repair to the regions situate within the torrid zone.

"The centre of Africa having the preference, Adanson accordingly left Paris for Senegal, in October, 1748. In his way thither, he visited the Canaries, and transmitted the result of his observations to the Academy of Sciences. On his arrival at Senegal, where he spent five years in the acquisition of knowledge of various kinds, M. Adanson applied himself with his usual zeal to the study of whatsoever that country afforded either new or curious. But he did not confine himself to this species of knowledge alone; for he endeavoured, at the same time, to render himself acquainted with every thing relative to commerce and the arts. For this purpose, he traversed the most fertile portions of Senegal, formed a geographical chart of it, traced the course of the Niger, and conceived the project of a colony, which was intended to occupy a settlement of six leagues along its banks.

His enquiries and researches at length led him to discover two kinds of trees, both of which produced the real gum Arabic; while, by experiments of various sorts, he was enabled to obtain from the natural

natural indigo of Senegal, a *celestial blue*. This discovery was precious in every point of view, as it had defied the skill of the ablest manufacturers which the French India Company had sent thither at different periods, for this express purpose.

"Having been requested, in 1753, to lay some of his plans before the Directors of that Institution, he accordingly communicated a project for the formation of a colony, which was to cultivate indigo, cotton, tobacco of a superior quality, rice, coffee like that of Mocha, pepper, ginger, spices, &c.; and these, he observed, would here acquire a degree of perfection which the excessive heat of the climate could alone confer. He observed at the same time, that by paying a little attention to the Kings of Galam and Bambouc, they might easily obtain permission to work the rich mines of gold with which those countries abound, and thus obtain products far more abundant than either Peru or Mexico had ever witnessed. The precious metals alone would produce from ten to twelve millions of livres a-year, a sum which might be tripled on any exigency; the gum was estimated at from eight to fourteen millions, while the slave-trade, the sale of wax, honey, senna, dye-woods, salt, skins, Indian corn, &c. would bring in about eight millions: but this union of advantages was never productive of any fortunate result on the part of France, as the project remained unexecuted.

"On the 6th of October, 1753, Adanson left Senegal for the express purpose of returning with his collection to his native country, where he at length arrived, after an absence of several years. His acquisitions, moral, political, and economical, were very great, and he was also enabled to add thirty thousand different species hitherto unknown, to the thirty-three familiar to him before: he afterwards extended his researches, so as to embrace ninety thousand! Soon after this Louis XVI. confided his botanical garden at Trianon to his care, and he at the same time obtained the patent of Naturalist to his Majesty."

In 1756, M. Adanson presented his Description of the *Baobab* of Senegal to the Academy of Sciences, and in 1757, he published his Natural History of that country, accompanied with a geographical chart. In 1758, he was nominated one of the censors of books, by M. de Lavignon-Malesherbes; in 1759, he was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences, and in 1760, became F. R. S.

London. Nearly at the same time, he was invited by the Emperor of Germany to found an Academy at Louvaine, in conformity to his own plan of natural philosophy: he also received a letter from Linnæus, offering to nominate him a member of the Academy of Upsal, in Sweden.

We are told that, in 1761, the English Minister sent over Mr. Cumming to France, with instructions to offer Adanson a very large sum of money, provided he would communicate either the original, or even a copy, of his papers relative to the productions of Senegal. This proposition, however, is said to have been declined on the part of the naturalist.

Choiseul, then prime minister of France, having conceived the idea of forming a colony at Cayenne, applied to, and obtained the assistance of M. Adanson; and, in 1766, the Empress of all the Russias made him very liberal offers, provided he would reside in quality of a Professor at the University of Petersburg: the Court of Spain afterwards made him a similar proposition.

In 1767, he undertook a journey to Normandy and Brittany, at his own expense, for the express purpose of becoming acquainted with the natural history of these two provinces. In 1773, he read to the Academy a memoir exhibiting the plan of his Natural Universal Encyclopædia, in one hundred and twenty manuscript volumes, adorned with seventy-five thousand figured subjects, in folio. The commissioners who were nominated for the inspection of this astonishing work, made a very advantageous report on its merits.

As he now possessed the most complete cabinet in the world, for it at this time comprehended at least seventy-five thousand different species of the three kingdoms, M. Adanson applied to Louis XVI. for apartments at the Louvre, where they could be placed and arranged; and his Majesty, in 1770, presented him with an additional pension of eighteen hundred francs, instead of the lodgings he had demanded.

At the commencement of the Revolution, this celebrated man beheld his experimental garden trodden under foot; and thus, in a single instant, were the labours of half a century snatched from him. Among other productions, he cultivated there no less than one hundred and thirty different species of the mulberry.

By degrees, he also experienced every kind

kind of privation, and was at length subjected to all the horrors of want: In fine, so deplorable were his necessities, that he was actually deprived of both fire and candle, which rendered him unable to continue his studies during the long nights of winter.

"The lot of the unfortunate Adanson was in some degree ameliorated by the minister Benezech. But it was reserved for another minister, a poet and a man of genius, to form a due estimate of the value of so great a man: M. François de Neufchateau is the person to whom we now allude. He alleviated his situation as much as possible, during the distressing period in question; he paid him every possible degree of respect; he induced the public to recollect the services which he had performed for it; and he testified the deepest regret, that it was not in his power to furnish the sums necessary for the impression of his *Encyclopædia*. In addition to all this, he placed his bust among those of the great men; and when the munificence of the government had ceased to be under his management, the ex-minister took every opportunity to recommend him to his successors.

Adanson both wrote and read in an attitude singularly calculated to hurt his health, for he sat on both occasions in an arm-chair, with his body bent downwards, and his legs elevated on the chimney-piece. After his residence at Senegal, his body evinced an extreme degree of sensibility, both in respect to cold and damp. His rheumatism, too, was not a little augmented by the apartments which he inhabited during the Revolution, which was a parlour in a kind of cottage, on a level with the street, situate in Rue Chantérene, now called Rue de la Victoire.

"Even there he cultivated a few plants, in the little garden attached to his humble habitation, where he would lie down extended on the earth, the better to observe every thing around him. When a friend arrived, he was accustomed to stretch forth both his hands, and exclaim:

"Non indecoro pulvere sordidum!"

At this period he also collected a number of frogs, for the express purpose of becoming better acquainted with their instinct; each received a particular appellation from him; and the habit of seeing and examining these, seemed to have rendered them more docile. During the evening, he was employed in his

closet, and he sometimes omitted, for several nights in succession, to take any rest.

"He had been for a short period afflicted with an ulcer in the right thigh, which was followed by a fracture; and having been obliged, while in this state, to betake himself to his bed, he patiently awaited the effect of those succours which he expected from the intervention of a skilful surgeon. At first he tasted the juice of the grape but seldom; yet on the expiration of the fourth month, he asked for the *vin blanc de Châblis*. He began by drinking it mixed with water, and afterwards by itself, to the amount of three half pints a-day: this and milk were taken alternately by him. During the last fourteen days of his life, lemonade alone was administered; and yet he was seen every morning with a pen in his hand, taking notes and making observations, without recurring to the aid of spectacles. His ardour for study, which had in some respects relaxed, appeared to be reanimated on the evening before his death; and he was in full possession of all his faculties on the 3d of August, 1806, on which day he expired. Eleven hours after his demise, all his bones became so soft, that they could scarcely be distinguished from the flesh.

"In respect to organization, Adanson was of a dry temperament, and eminently nervous. His gestures were lively and impatient: in point of height, he did not exceed five feet. During his youth, he had excelled both in fencing and dancing, and was also very adroit in the management of fire-arms. His sensibility was exquisite: Good music, and more especially the compositions of Gluck, filled his breast with indescribable transports. Even when near eighty years of age, he was extremely delighted on being entertained in this manner.

"Being uncommonly sober, sugared water was his favourite liquor, even at his repasts; his principal aliment, coffee or milk: it often happened that he took no other nourishment until seven o'clock in the evening. After Hippocrates, Aristotle appeared to Adanson to be the finest genius of antiquity; but, without adopting his errors, he contemplated Descartes as the greatest of all the philosophers, both ancient and modern; he considered him, indeed, as far superior to Newton.

"*Mémoires de M. de la Harpe*," &c. —Memoirs of the late M. de la Harpe, with a list of his works.

We have already presented our readers with

with an account of this celebrated author, (see vol. xxii. p. 37.) but in the following statement some errors are rectified, and a variety of new and interesting particulars introduced.

Men of letters have always been caressed and protected in France; and it will be seen from the following account, that, even before the Revolution, they were admitted into the first circles. This memoir will, at the same time, exhibit the extraordinary occurrence of the conversion of one of the modern philosophers to the doctrines of Christianity!

Jean François de la Harpe was born in the year 1740. His father, who was descended from a noble family in the Pays de Vaud, entered early in life into the service of France, obtained the cross of St. Louis, and, notwithstanding his deficiency in respect to wealth, and the impossibility of ever being able to enrich himself in the profession that had been embraced by him, he married a young lady, more recommendable on account of her beauty, her virtue, and her birth, than by any of the advantages usually derived from fortune. This alliance proved as happy as could possibly be expected; but the prospect of a large family rendered the parents at times peculiarly unhappy.

M. de la Harpe, one of the youngest of the children, had already distinguished himself, at an early period of life, by the display of extraordinary talents, when he lost both father and mother, whose superintendence was so necessary to his education. This young orphan, abandoned by all the world, was destitute of every resource, except what he derived from the charity of some pious and well-disposed persons. Paris, at that period, fortunately presented a number of establishments for children of this description, and the good and charitable people just alluded to, had credit sufficient to place him in one of the colleges of the University, as a pensioner.*

While in this situation, the talents of the young scholar began to be developed, and soon gave rise to the most flattering

hopes. His future condition in life depended, in some measure, on his present success; for it was from the *boursiers* that the Universities derived the greater portion of their credit, and continual triumphs appeared to be considered as the price paid by the young people for the asylum, and the attention which they received. Their situation being such, that they could neither reckon on the succour nor the indulgence of their parents, they generally distinguished themselves; and being thus exposed to a perpetual emulation, their courage was excited, and they themselves were rendered capable of extraordinary efforts.

Notwithstanding the disadvantage of being sent to college at too early an age, and being sometimes obliged to study what he could not comprehend, yet, after a short interval, young La Harpe got to the head of his class; and the University of Paris had not been able to boast of such a scholar for many years anterior to this epoch. He displayed the same aptitude in rhetoric as in the languages, and for two succeeding years he obtained all the first prizes: this was a circumstance hitherto unexampled.

Such an unparalleled instance of success occasioned no small degree of surprise; this boy accordingly became the subject of conversation: his admittance to the houses of persons of distinction, began to be considered as a kind of *fashion*; and he was accordingly well known in the world, before he had entirely completed his studies.

This precarious celebrity would have proved extremely prejudicial to most persons in his condition of life; but he, on the contrary, persevered in his studies with unabating industry, and had good sense enough to discover, that the reputation which a young man acquires at college, is neither solid nor durable.

At this period of his life an event occurred, which, while it exhibits the despotic nature of the French government, may, at the same time, account perhaps for his early partiality in favour of a reform. Having addicted himself to the composition of satires, he was supposed to be the author of a lampoon against a person of great credit; and, in consequence of bare unauthorised suspicion, was committed to the house of correction! He himself constantly protested his innocence, and the real author was soon after discovered: yet

* M. Asselin.

this circumstance proved for some time unfavourable to his reputation, and it was long before it became entirely forgotten.

Notwithstanding this, M. de la Harpe already began to be distinguished by men of letters, and the first to whom he became known, was the celebrated Diderot. The interview between them, however, was not calculated to produce friendship; for this stripling, then only seventeen years of age, had the hardihood, and, it may be added, the ill manners, to attack this celebrated man relative to his productions, which he appears to have ridiculed to his face, with more humour than wisdom.

By this time his verses, as well as his college-exercises, had obtained for him a certain degree of reputation in the world; so that, at this period, he was invited to compose the tragedy of "Warwick;" this circumstance prevented him from experiencing many of those vexations which authors generally complain of at their outset in life. The actors, in particular, were prodigal of their applause; and, notwithstanding its premature reputation, a circumstance generally dangerous, his first dramatic effort obtained a degree of success which may be considered as nearly unexampled, for the like had not occurred since the time that Voltaire composed his tragedies for the Parisian stage. It was to this famous man that he dedicated his first performance; and on receiving a flattering answer from this patriarch of literature, he thought proper to prefix it to the work.

But the emoluments derived from the representation of "Warwick," did not prove sufficient to defray the expences of a young man, who had been admitted into the first circles, and was, at the same time, far from being an economist. It therefore became necessary to occupy his time in such a manner as to be able to derive further advantages from his literary labours. His reputation, which was by this time considerable, accordingly obtained admission for him as one of the editors of the "*Gazette Littéraire*," a journal in which all the *philosophers*, as they were called, of that day wrote, and whence it undoubtedly derived no small portion of its reputation. Marmontel, Saurin, Dami Saville, furnished certain articles; even Voltaire himself sometimes transmitted his lucubrations.

As the periodical work in question was principally directed against "*L'Année Littéraire*," conducted by Freron, the

latter immediately began to libel both "Warwick" and its author. This, like many of the unjust and petulant criticisms of the present day, did not produce the effect that had been expected; for although it occasioned much chagrin to this young man of talents, who possessed no other resources but those derived from his abilities, yet the public did not become prejudiced against him; on the contrary, his tragedy was performed, as usual, to crowded houses.

It is with pain we are now obliged to mention a circumstance that confers but little credit on the ingenuousness of the subject of this memoir. After some able, but bitter, criticisms on "*Le Siège de Calais*," which happened to be performed, at this period, with a degree of success equal to that formerly experienced by the "*Cid*," he was induced, by the popularity of the play, to attempt one himself, after the same manner. He accordingly recurred to the history of France, and selected Pharamond as his hero.

Having been invited to spend some time with Voltaire, at this period he confided his intentions to his friend, who in vain endeavoured to dissuade him. The poet would not listen to the fate anticipated by the critic, whose opinions were, however, but too soon realized, for the piece was *dammé!* On this the author, judging of his own labours with an equal degree of severity as the public, threw the manuscript into the fire, and thus destroyed a work, of which certain portions were perhaps worthy of a better fate.

Soon after this, at the express recommendation of his patron, he was persuaded to alter the "*Gustave*" of Piron. —But the critics appear to have been alarmed, and almost disgusted, at the presumption of so young a man, and many epigrams were published against him on this very account. The *Parterre*, too, was of the same opinion at the first representation, and every part of it seemed determined to exclaim, "*Rendez nous Piron!*"—"Restore us Piron!"

This, like his "*Pharamond*," was accordingly played but once, and the tragedy of "*Timoleon*" did not prove much more fortunate, as, after a few representations, it also was laid aside.

The author who, subsequently to the flattering reception given to his "*Warwick*," had considered himself as the legitimate successor of the great masters of his art, and had flattered himself with the

the idea, that his reputation was entirely exempt from criticism, immediately changed from the excess of confidence to the excess of discouragement, and now renounced all hopes from the theatre. In consequence of this resolution, he devoted more of his time to general literature, which seemed to be, at this period, his favourite element.

The academic institutions, so common at this period in most of the cities of France, presented an opportunity for young men to distinguish themselves, and also procured for them, if they were so fortunate as to obtain a prize, considerable pecuniary resources. The French Academy had introduced the custom of proposing either the eulogies of great men, or the solution of some great question, either moral or philosophical. M. de la Harpe entered into this career, in which Thomas had already distinguished himself; and it is allowed by all, that his academic discourses possessed a certain degree of dignity, which is rarely to be found in those of his rivals.

Being now resolved to marry, he selected a young woman for his wife, whose parents had been very poor, but who, notwithstanding this, had received an excellent education. He was at pains to inspire her with a taste for literature, and appeared, above all, solicitous that she should be able to converse with him, relative to those objects which occupied his attention. This lady, who had frequented the *Theatre Français*, was soon capable of declaiming; and by repeating the speeches composed by her husband, was thus enabled to afford him an idea, as it were, by anticipation, in what manner they would be received on the stage. But after the misadventure that occurred to "Gustave," this proved of but little service, and the young couple were soon reduced to great distress.

On this, Voltaire, with his accustomed generosity, interposed, and expressed a wish that they should remain with him at Ferney, until the complete re-establishment of their affairs. The residence of this kind patron was, at this period, the centre of the correspondence of all the philosophers of Europe, while he himself was looked up to as their patriarch. Men of rank, courtiers, magistrates, and even trades-people, imposed on themselves the obligation of performing a pilgrimage to the Pay de Gex, in which his little domain was situate. Accustomed to correspond and converse familiarly with princes and even kings, he himself seemed to resem-

ble a sovereign, and enjoyed almost similar honours; for his anti-chamber was crowded every morning with strangers, who repaired thither merely to see him, and were enraptured if he but deigned to open his mouth.

It was at this court, the first which any poet had ever formed around him; that M. and Madame de la Harpe now arrived. Voltaire had erected a theatre, on which his earlier tragedies were acted; and by its means he also formed a notion of such as he had recently composed. His new guests immediately formed part of the *dramatis personæ*; and as they possessed good figures, and were accustomed to declaim, they soon united all the suffrages in their favour.

It was precisely at this period that the subject of the present memoir began to conceive hopes of being admitted into the French Academy. His claims consisted of a tragedy, which had become a stock-piece at the theatre, together with two discourses which had been crowned. D'Alembert, and even Marmontel, considered his pretensions to be well founded, and did every thing in their power to pave the way for his reception; but Dorat, then in great vogue at Paris, had been offended by some of his criticisms, and having become his enemy, prevented his success.

His distress at this period was so great, that he had at one time nearly consented to repair to the Court of St. Petersburg; but he was prevented by the remonstrances of Voltaire, with whom he had now resided for the space of thirteen months. During this visit, he had written some scenes of his tragedy of "Baremeicides," and also, "La Réponse à l'Épître de l'Abbé de Rancé."

A new epoch in his life now occurred. On his return to the capital, he betook himself, as before, to criticism, and had the good fortune, as he then deemed it, to be associated with Lacombe, at that period the proprietor and the editor of the "Mercure." On this, that journal assumed a new appearance; for, by means of his pen and his talents, it soon acquired an uncommon degree of circulation and celebrity.

M. Dupati having, nearly at the same time, proposed the Elogy of Henry IV. on the part of the Academy of Rochelle, La Harpe became a candidate for the prize; but he only obtained the *accessit*. He was also introduced, by means of Voltaire, to the Duc de Choiseul, and soon acquired the friendship of that in-

nister, who entertained a high respect for his merit. When the French Premier was weary of public affairs, he conversed with him on the subject of literature; and, on all occasions, he expressed his opinions with a degree of frankness which the other had hitherto been but little accustomed to. It was to please him that he translated Suetonius into French, which was begun and completed in the space of two months. We lament to add, that it was immediately published, while still in an imperfect state; and as he had, by this time, increased the number of his enemies, in consequence of the boldness and severity of his criticisms, they took care to point out all its faults, and that too with an unexampled degree of bitterness. La Harpe, on the other hand, admitted all the errors attributed to him, with a degree of frankness which was but little expected, and this contributed not a little to obtain his pardon with the public.

In addition to this, he now added greatly to his former reputation by means of a drama, entitled "*Melanic*," respecting which Voltaire, D'Alembert, and most of the celebrated men of that age, had already raised the curiosity of the public. The moral of it was wholly directed against monastic institutions, and vows made at a period when the contracting party was incapable of judging as to the solemnity and extent of the engagement. The poet of Ferney wrote to him as follows on this subject: "You have all the philosophers and the ladies on your side, and, with such a recommendation, it is impossible to fail."

This prophecy was fully confirmed by the event; but, in the very zenith of his reputation, he was in danger of being sent to the Bastille, in consequence of some satirical verses against the Duke de Richelieu, a nobleman celebrated for his gallantries and debaucheries of all kinds, but whose influence at the court of Louis XV. a prince of a similar temperament, was such, as to have shut up one half of the men of letters in Paris, *on bare suspicion*, had he been so inclined! Voltaire on this, as on every other occasion, interposed hisegis, and preserved his friend.

Meanwhile the Elogy of Fenelon, which obtained the prize at the French Academy, conferred new reputation on the labours of La Harpe, and he pleased the philosophical party, by whom he had been constantly protected, in consequence of some sly attacks on the cha-

racter of Bossuet. As D'Alembert was now in high credit with this body, he was at length certain that he would be admitted a member, and this consideration supported and enabled him to continue his labours.

On the accession of Louis XVI. M. Turgot, become one of the new ministers, took every opportunity of exhibiting a high degree of regard for the subject of this memoir, who was now busily occupied about three different dramatic works, which were to point at three different objects. In the "*Barnabes*," he endeavoured to describe heroism and generosity; in "*Jeanne de Naples*," the fatal effects of the passions; and in "*Menzikoff*," the disgrace of a powerful minister, a disgrace the better calculated to obtain interest and attention, by being accompanied with a degree of resignation almost without a parallel in history. The last of these attracted such applause, that the young Queen became desirous to be present at the representation; and such was the effect of this trifling circumstance in a despotic country, that it put the adversaries of the author to silence!

Nearly at the same time, he obtained the long-expected chair of the French Academy, having succeeded Colardeau. From this moment his enemies became more reserved in their attacks, and he in his censures. M. Necker also, on his advancement to a high situation in the management of the finances, evinced the greatest respect for La Harpe: but it was to Calonne, with whom he had no manner of connexion, that he was indebted, about this period, for a pension.

After having distinguished himself by his criticisms in three different literary journals, all of which he rendered celebrated, M. de la Harpe at length determined to commence a "*Cours de Littérature*" at the Lyceum. In the capacity of a Professor, he accordingly read a course of lectures to the Parisians, both male and female, who were so captivated with his taste and talents, that this amusement not only became fashionable, but he himself obtained the appellation of "*The French Quintilian*."

When the Revolution occurred, notwithstanding the loss of his pension, our author for some time adopted the principles of the reformers. During two whole years, he remained firm to the party that then triumphed; but he no sooner imagined that they had overstepped the boundaries at which they ought to have stopped, than he wrote against them

them in the "Mercure." On this he was denounced, and obliged in some degree to retract, and that circumstance afterwards furnished a pretext for the most odious calumnies on the part of his enemies. In 1793, he was at length arrested, and imprisoned in the Luxembourg. By this time, a large proportion of those with whom he had been intimately connected had lost their lives on the scaffold, and the same fate appeared to be reserved for himself. La Harpe now became melancholy, and was ready to fall into despair: on this he, who had hitherto distinguished himself as a man of letters, and an academician, without paying any attention to the prevailing opinions relative to religion, determined to taste of the consolations of Christianity.

A pious female, with whom he had got acquainted during his confinement, is said to have first inspired him with this idea; and having advised him to seek for consolation in the Psalms of David, he was so charmed with them, that he immediately commenced a literary commentary, in which he pointed out their beauties. This was afterwards converted into a Preliminary Discourse to the Translation of the Psalms, the first work in which he announced his conversion.

That event occasioned some noise; more especially as he informs his readers in one of the notes, that he was accustomed to obtain comfort in his affliction, by opening the Psalms, as if by accident, and looking at the first passage which occurred. In this, he at one particular period, not only found great consolation, but he says that he received from it a solution of all his difficulties.

On being released from confinement, De la Harpe entered the world quite a different man from what he was before, being now determined to support that cause with intrepidity, which he had embraced with so much a doubt. He accordingly resolved thenceforward to dedicate his literary harangues, which were originally intended to form the taste of his auditors, to the defence of religion. Great labour and much attention were required, to give this direction to his "cours de littérature;" but notwithstanding the multitude of obstacles that interposed, he in the space of a very few years completed that vast Circle of Literature, in which both ancients and moderns are judged and appreciated.

On his resuming the chair at the Lyceum, he made a full, public, and

ample recantation, of his former opinions; but he was twice proscribed, and obliged to fly. During the latter of those persecutions, he obtained an asylum at a house but a few leagues distant from Paris, by the interposition of the pious female who had been the means of producing the alteration in his religious opinions, while imprisoned at the Luxembourg; and during this period of his life, he composed his celebrated pamphlet, entitled "Le Fanatisme dans la Langue révolutionnaire," which was read with an extraordinary degree of avidity, but, at the same time added not a little to the fury of his enemies.

After this, he entirely occupied his time with, "l'Apologie de la Religion," and perused and studied the Lives of the Saints, and other holy books, for the express purpose of deriving arguments from these sources, against the Philosophers and their writings. On this occasion he must be allowed to have possessed one advantage, not enjoyed before by any of his predecessors, as he knew both the weak and the strong points of the doctrine he now combated; and indeed, according to his own expression, he had spent "nearly the whole of his life in the enemy's camp."

M. de la Harpe had always been industrious in his literary labours, and his aptitude for application appears to have increased during the period of his proscription. The chamber occupied by him overlooked a garden surrounded with very high walls, where he could walk whenever he was so disposed. During the whole of the morning, he was accustomed to write at a table near the window; and in the afternoon, he took the only recreation he permitted himself to enjoy: this consisted solely in a solitary walk.

On his return to his apartment, he resigned himself to pious exercises, and concluded the evening by reading works analogous to those he was engaged on. This uniform and sedentary life did not in the least tire him; all the activity of his mind was occupied in that cause to which he had devoted himself; and the continual dangers to which he remained exposed, could not in the least alter that mental tranquillity so eminently enjoyed by him. He was often accustomed, indeed, to remark, that the epoch of his proscription proved the happiest portion of his life: his health, indeed, seemed to improve, and his friends flattered themselves that his career would still prove

long and brilliant: but they were disappointed!

No sooner were the apprehensions of M. de la Harpe dissipated, and he had returned to mix with the world, than all the flattering appearances of longevity were immediately dissipated. A number of infirmities, to which he had hitherto been a stranger, now shewed themselves; and he himself began to anticipate the melancholy catastrophe. Firmly convinced in his own mind, that he could never better repair his former errors, than by a work calculated to enlighten the incredulous, he laboured with additional ardour at his *Apology for Religion*, in which he had embraced a vast and extensive plan. He was often accustomed to observe, when speaking on this subject, that he could die without regret, provided he were but able to finish this work.

La Harpe had no occasion for these warnings to prepare himself for death, for he not only fulfilled all the duties of religion with the most minute exactitude, but even expiated his former mistakes, by means of a most rigorous penance. Several of his surviving friends have beheld him at times, when he did not think himself observed, lying with his face towards the earth, and exhibiting the most lively signs of a sincere repentance.

His last illness, which exhibited a complication of diseases, announced itself in a manner so as to demonstrate from the very first, that the termination would be fatal. No sooner did he perceive death inevitable, than his resignation, amidst the most cruel sufferings, became equally instructive and affecting to those who surrounded him. His friends were astonished that, notwithstanding the impetuosity of his character, he was able to support the agonies of dissolution without a groan. But what still surprised them more, was the indifference which he affected for his own works; an indifference which not only extended to his literary, but even his religious productions. During the whole of his illness, he never once mentioned his "*Apologie de la Religion*," to which he had before attached such importance, but contented himself with merely exclaiming, a few days before his dissolution, "God has not permitted me to repair the evil I have committed."

At the approach of death, his agonies seemed to be somewhat alleviated; he also preserved his usual presence of mind,

and was still capable of conversing with his friends. His eyes, however, could no longer bear the light, and he was kept constantly shut up within the curtains of his bed. In this position he heard and understood every word that was uttered, and sometimes he himself would mention to his friends the consolations which he derived from religion.

One of them remarks on this occasion, "that no affectation of courage was observable in his discourse, which was characterized by an humble resignation. The philosophers," adds he, "endeavour to die in a theatrical manner; but Christians, on the other hand, are filled with reflexions of a nature superior to all human vanities."

M. de la Harpe resigned his life February 11, 1803, in the 64th year of his age.

His will, which was made at the beginning of his illness, contains a variety of legacies to his relations and the poor, as well as his best wishes for the prosperity of France. On the evening before his demise, he made the following declaration, which we shall here transcribe, without any commentary whatsoever, leaving it entirely to the reader to decide relative to the religious opinions of this very extraordinary man:

"Having yesterday enjoyed the happiness," says he, "of receiving the holy communion for the second time, I deem it my duty once more to make the last declaration of those sentiments which I have publicly manifested during the last nine years, and in which I still persevere. A Christian by the grace of God, and professing the catholic apostolical and Roman religion, in which I have had the happiness to be born and educated, and in which it is my concluding wish both to live and to die, I declare, that I firmly believe in whatsoever is believed and taught by the Roman church, the only church founded by Jesus Christ.

"That I condemn with my heart and spirit all that she condemns, and that I approve all that she approves.

"In consequence of which, I retract all that I have written and printed, or that has been printed under my name, which may be contrary to the catholic faith, or to good morals; hereby disavowing the same, and as much as lies in my power condemning and dissuading the publication of them, as well as the reprinting, and representation on the theatre.

"I also hereby equally retract and condemn

condemn every erroneous proposition that may have escaped from me in these different writings. I likewise exhort all my countrymen to entertain sentiments of peace and of concord; I ask pardon of all those who think they have a right to complain of me; and I, myself, at the same time, in like manner, most sincerely pardon all those of whom I have a right to complain."

The works of M. de la Harpe are voluminous; an edition of them was published in 1771; and in 1806 a new one appeared under the title of "*Œuvres Choies & Posthumes*," in 4 vols. corrected with his own hand.

Vol. I. contains *Le Comte de Warwick*, *Melanie*, *Jeanne de Naples*, *Philoctete*, *Coriolan* & *Virginie*.

Vol. II. his *Moliere* "à la nouvelle Salle," with extracts of *Gustave*, *Timoleon*, *Pharamond*, *Menzicoff*, *les Barmecides*, *Barnevel*, *les Muses Rivales*, *les Brames*, *Polynece*, *Vengeance d'Achille*, *Aboulcascin*, *Jerusalem Délivrée*, & *la Pharsale*.

Vol. III. his "*Discours en Vers*," his "*Poesies Legeres*," his "*Epitres & Pieces Diverses*," and his "*Discours Academiques*."

Vol. IV. consists of "*Précis Historique sur le Prince Menzicoff*," and "*Fragm. n. d'Apologie de la Religion*;" containing,

1. *Philosophical Prolegomena*, or a demonstration of the essential connexion between Man and God.
 2. The certainty of the mission of Jesus Christ and the Apostles.
 3. Of Miracles.
 4. Of Mysteries and the Prophecies.
- And, 5. *Imitations in verse*, of two *Psalms*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"*Cours complet d'Harmonie et de Composition*, d'après une *Théorie nouvelle*; par J. J. DE MOMIGNY. Trois vol. in 8vo."—A complete Course of Harmony and Composition, after a new Theory; by J. J. de Momigny.

M. de Momigny has on this occasion endeavoured to present a series of musical compositions in every point of view; and he now appeals to the judgment of those who have occupied their attention with this charming art. Quintilian observes, that it would be fortunate if such only were to decide: "*Felices essent artes si de illis soli artifices judicarent.*"

The Author is allowed, by some of the critics, to possess a brilliant imagination, abounding with novelty; and is at the same time considered as a competent

and enlightened judge. Whether or not he has found out the boundaries of the true theory of music as here pretended, still remains to be proved; but it is evident that he is a complete courtier, for he terms the union of instrumental sounds with the human voice, the "monarchical unity;" and seems to think, that every thing "democratical," "aristocratical," "directorial," or "republican," is in direct opposition to "harmony."

"*Pericles: De l'Influence des Beaux Arts sur la Félicité publique*; nouvelle Edition, revue & corrigée par l'Auteur."—*Pericles, or the Influence of the Fine Arts on the public Happiness*; a new edition, revised and corrected.

The author of this work is a sovereign prince, although he is content to designate himself simply in the title-page as "*Charles d'Aiberg, a foreign associate of the Institute of France*." It consists of seven dialogues, in which an attempt is made, by the adoption of the dramatic form, to give animation to philosophic truths respecting the fine arts; and these are here contemplated rather in respect to their utility than their elegance. By the elevation of genius, and the incitement to virtue, they are, in fine, regarded as influencing private as well as public happiness, in no common degree.

The first dialogue takes place between *Anaxagoras* and *Euripides*, on leaving the theatre after the representation of the tragedy of *Helen*. This serves as a preface to the whole; for, after the poet had detailed his reasons for writing for the stage, the philosopher animadverts on the connexion between the drama, and architecture, painting, sculpture, and music. He at the same time announces his design to engage *Pericles* to patronise and encourage all these arts.

The second dialogue is between *Anaxagoras* and *Pericles*, in the square where the latter has just harangued the people. This statesman, although fully sensible of the emotions which the fine arts confer, at first resists all the insinuations and all the counsels of the philosopher.

"How is Greece interested," says he, "in respect to the embellishments of Athens? She desires that the empire of the laws may preserve her alike from despotism and anarchy: this is the only object of all her vows."

Anaxagoras, on the other hand, remarks, that, provided Athens should become a school in which distinguished talents of every kind took up their abode, great advantages would necessarily accrue

to the state; for the minds of all the Greeks would be ennobled, while their manners would at the same time be softened by a new source of mental pleasures truly worthy of a man. Pericles promises to think of this, and at length proposes to Anaxagoras, since he had conceived such a high notion of the utility of the arts, to consent to become inspector-general of them. This the sage refuses, but advises to confer the place on Phidias, as he himself wished to remain "solely devoted to the progress of the sciences; to the examination of nature; and to the study of the connexion subsisting between causes and effects: thus ascending towards the Divine Intelligence that regulates the Universe."

In the course of the third dialogue, Phidias accepts, but not without some modest objections, the direction of the labours which Pericles has confided to his management. He at the same time expresses himself relative to his own art with enthusiasm, and in respect to the others, with sensibility and intelligence. The scene is at the entrance of the citadel, for the construction of the portico of which, Pericles now gives orders.

In the course of the ensuing dialogue, Phidias repairs to Mount Hymetus, where he interrupts the astronomical observations of Anaxagoras, in order to demand and receive his advice. The philosopher, after exhibiting an universality of attainments, animadverts so as to evince great knowledge of the human heart, on the delicacy with which artists ought to be directed, in respect to their particular studies.

The fifth dialogue takes place in the workshop of a sculptor. Thither Phidias brings Mnesias, the most celebrated musician of Athens, in order that Alcamenes, who was employed for that purpose by Pericles, might carve his bust. The latter, who was the ablest of all the scholars of Phidias, enters into an animated conversation with his two friends, relative to the differences between, and similitude in respect to all the arts. They treat of the "specific imitation," the "generic imitation," and the "transcendent imitation." Each speaks in his own proper character:

"Dicunt debentia dici;"

and their style is replete with Attic salt and Attic grace.

The two last dialogues are perhaps the most interesting of the whole. Pericles, who is confined to his bed, appears un-

happy lest the fruit of all his labours should be lost after his death. He sends for Alcibiades, to whom is about to be transferred the burden of his extensive authority. He exhorts him to wisdom, and to firmness; above all things he entreats that he should be careful to maintain the good opinion of the allies, and at the same time to manage the revenues of the state with economy. In respect to the latter subject, he offers up some excuses for his own conduct: he was desirous, he observed, to unite domestic economy with national grandeur.

Alcibiades on this occasion displays all the fiery temperament of his character. He wishes to shine in Athens, by astonishing the universe: his schemes and projects appear unbounded.

"The time is at length arrived," exclaims he, "when the Greeks, led by the Athenians, shall become masters of the universe!" He then displays the whole bent of his character, and felicitates himself with the hopes of an extensive authority, derived from the favour of the people.

"And I," says Pericles, "I also was intoxicated with glory during my youth; but I at length became acquainted with that species which is alone founded on truth: real glory followed me from the moment that I abandoned the other."

Alcibiades, after paying a feeble homage to whatsoever appears sage and provident, indulges himself in his darling passion. He then exclaims, in those raptures engendered by an ardent imagination, "Let a new Homer one day celebrate in Alcibiades a new Achilles! Let the chisels of future Phidias and Alcameneses eternize my features! May I be assured of the affection of my contemporaries, and the admiration of ages yet unborn!—May the gods but grant me a single instant of such felicity, a single drop of this nectar—I shall then die content." Having spoken this, he retires.

"A lamp burning in the apartment, conveys a dim light, just sufficient to discover Aspasia sitting by the pillow of the expiring hero, who beseeches her, at his death, to unite her endeavours with those of Socrates, for the purpose of moderating the ardent ambition of Alcibiades. She, on the other hand, at once disclaims her capability of so difficult a task, and mentions her resolution not to survive Pericles. In an affecting manner, she recalls past events, and insists on those sentiments of love and honour which ought to attach her to the illustrious man
she

she is about to lose. The moment she had concluded, the lamp is extinguished, and Pericles expires!"

Such is the abridgment of a work which deserves to be read in the original. The author does honour to letters, by his attachment to, and his progress in them; and we could wish to see persons of the same rank in our own country devoting themselves to pursuits equally honourable.

"*Traité Elementaire de Calcul différentiel et de Calcul integral*, par S. F. Lacroix."—An Elementary Treatise, concerning the Differential and Integral Calculus, by S. F. LACROIX, the second edition, revised and corrected.

M. de Lacroix, who has been for many years employed in the education of youth, here presents the public with an abridgement of a larger work, on the same subject, well known to the mathematical world. Of the present, a large edition has been purchased, within a short space of time.

"Description des travaux hydrauliques de LOUIS ALEXANDRE DE CESSART, Doyen des Inspecteurs généraux des Ponts et Chaussées, &c.—A Description of the hydraulic Labours of Louis Alexander de Cessart, head of the Inspectors-General of Bridges and Roads, one of the Commanders of the Legion of Honour, and a Member of several Academies and Learned Societies: a work printed from the Author's Manuscripts, and adorned with his Portrait, 2 vols. quarto, with sixty-seven Plates.

The first volume only of this publication has as yet made its appearance. It is extracted from the Papers and Observations of M. de Cessart, one of the most distinguished Members of the corps to which he belongs, and is said to be the result of fifty years' labour. In the course of it, he intends to convey a detailed account of all the different undertakings in which he has been engaged. He is at the same time to present an account of all new inventions, as well as to support the validity of his own experiments, &c. by means of proofs.

This, which is a very large volume, contains the particulars of the construction of the Bridge of Saumur, of a Wall for the Quay at Rouen; the different Works erected at the Port of Havre, as well as those at Trepont. The whole concludes with two plans, the one of a Turning or Moveable Bridge, applicable to the entrance of Basins; the other of a Bridge formerly intended to have been

executed in front of the Louvre, and which has since been erected, although with certain modifications, under the name of the *Pont des Arts*.

MM. de Cessart and Voglio, are the Engineers to whom France is indebted, we are told, for the new method of laying foundations by means of *caissons*.

"This method, originally invented for the re-construction of Westminster bridge, in 1738, by Labelye, a Swiss Engineer, was not attended with all the success which the inventor expected; for one of the piles having broke, he was obliged to demolish the contiguous arches, and re-build them anew. M. de Cessart, enlightened by this example, and also by his own experience, knew how to deduce every advantage that could possibly be derived from an improved process; and he accordingly made an useful application of his knowledge to the bridge of Saumur, which was commenced in 1757. In the course of this undertaking, he invented a saw, by means of which four men can cut any number of piles under the surface of the water with the greatest ease.

As the demolition of the ancient piles became absolutely necessary after the erection of a new bridge at Saumur, M. de Cessart turned his attention that way, and soon succeeded in cleaving those that could be easily reached. But as it was requisite to extirpate the whole of them, so as to facilitate the navigation when the waters became low, some new plan of operations was required. He accordingly invented a process for their demolition, by means of mines under the water, which would apply equally well to sunken rocks," &c.

The wall, along the quay of Rouen, extends one hundred and ten fathoms, and in the course of this work, he made a new and successful attempt to lay the foundation by means of piles, which were driven in a particular manner.

"In 1776, the repairs of the *Bassin* of Havre were confided to the care of M. de Cessart. That able Engineer undertook the whole, and executed it in four months, at the expence of forty-five thousand franks, although the time calculated had been three years, and the cost estimated at one hundred and sixty thousand franks. After this, he executed a moveable bridge, which may be considered as a model of its kind. Its solidity indeed was fully demonstrated immediately after the construction, by the passing of all the artillery appertaining to the citadel over it, as the cannon was destined

destined for the army assembled in 1778, for the purpose of effecting a descent on England.

"The construction of the sluice of Treport, in 1777, on a spot partly composed of rock, and partly of moving sand, presents a new field for research, relative to the best means of laying foundations in similar situations. In the plan of a moveable bridge, so constructed as to afford a free passage of from thirty-six to fifty-six feet in breadth; the author makes a happy application of a floating body, calculated to support the bridge at high water, and to open and shut it without any considerable exertion. There is a model of this Bridge at the Museum *Des Ponts et Chaussées*.

"M. de Cessart, may also claim the honour of having furnished the first idea of the iron bridge in front of the Louvre. It is easily perceivable that his system has been followed on this occasion, with some modifications indeed, as to the number of arches, as well as the substitution of stone instead of timber: but it is not a little glorious to him to have prepared the success of such a work, the first of its kind indeed, that ever was constructed in France, at the age of eighty-two!"

The second volume, which will speedily make its appearance, is to contain an Account of the Sluice at Dieppe, of the Works erected at the Port of Becquet, together with the interesting details relative to the project for forming a road at Cherbourg, by means equally new and ingenious, but which, luckily perhaps for some of her neighbours, France has never been able to execute.

"*La Guerre des Esclaves en Sicile, du temps des Romains, suivie de la Guerre des trois Mois, &c.*"—The War of the Slaves in Sicily, during the Time of the Romans, &c. by XAVIER SCROFANI, a Sicilian, and a Correspondent of the National Institute of France. This is a translation from the original Italian, in which little work M. Scrofani has collected from Diodorus, and Dion Cassius, all the particulars relative to the Servile War. He is at great pains to describe the singular resolution with which the slaves sustained the siege of a town where they had shut themselves up, and to commemorate the perseverance with which they supported fatigue and famine, and all the ills resulting from one of the most terrible contests recorded in history.

"After having killed and devoured the

1

most disgusting animals, after having consumed all the rotten leather that could be found, and even bones ground and formed into a paste, as well as the roots of trees mingled with earth, such was the profound hatred of the garrison to their masters, such the terror with which they were infected, that rather than yield through the pressure of famine, they at length killed and fed on their own wives and children. After this, they drew lots for the victims, and concluded by eating one another. What is to the full as wonderful, not one of them, whether maid, wife, or youth, whether father or child, ever uttered any complaint, or shed a single tear; on the contrary, they encouraged one another to die; they even invited and directed the fatal stroke; at the same time, making the survivors swear by the blood that then flowed, to defend to the last extremity a place, on the possession of which depended the liberty of the rest of their brethren, as well as their own entire destruction.

"This desperate courage, which astonished even the enemy, would have retarded perhaps the surrender of the town until Eunus had sent them succours, if treason had not proved still more formidable than the Roman legions. Rupilius, no longer hoping to be able to obtain possession of the place, either by famine or force, at length had recourse to treason, and succeeded. By the temptation of gold and liberty, he seduced a Syrian slave, called Serapion, who engaged to open one of the gates to him. The Romans accordingly entered under favour of the night, and when the sun arose, the besieged found themselves so completely enveloped, that they were forced to surrender. During three complete days, the massacre of these unhappy persons was continued; the city was delivered up to the flames by way of punishment, for having given refuge to the rebels; while those who escaped from the sword, were either dashed against the rocks, or precipitated from the adjoining hills into the sea."

The following anecdote which terminates the whole, will serve better than any words to describe the horror entertained by these unhappy men, of the slavery to which they had been forced to submit by their cruel masters, and cannot but excite consolation in our own bosoms, at the reflection of having recently abolished a most cruel and unjust traffic in our fellow-men.

"After

"After the capture of the city, Rupilius, astonished at what had been told him of the inveterate animosity of the slaves, wished that he himself might see and interrogate Coma, the butcher of Cleon, who had been prevented from either flying, or killing himself, relative to the character and talents of his brother, and of Eunus. But what cannot the memory of past injuries, and the fear of new sufferings effect, even among the most degraded beings! Coma, on being conducted before the Consul, replied to his questions as well as his threats, by means of a scornful smile alone. Having resolved to perish rather than satisfy the curiosity of the conqueror, he bent his body, placed his head between his thighs, retained his breath, and pressed his breast in such a manner, that in the course of a few moments he fell down at the feet of Rupilius, without motion, and without life."

"*Essai historique et littéraire sur la Médecine des Arabes*; par G. J. Amoreux, Médecin de Montpellier, &c."—An Historical and Literary Essay, relative to the State of Medicine among the Arabians; by G. J. AMOREUX, a Physician of Montpellier, and Member of several learned Societies.

M. Amoreux, in this octavo volume, which bears the modest title of an "Essay," has sketched out the history not only of medicine, but also of the most famous medical men among the Arabians. The authors of that nation, fill up the immense chasm that preceded the general revival of learning; for sciences and letters, protected by the Caliphs, flourished both in Spain and the East, at an epoch when Europe was still plunged in ignorance and barbarity. We are also furnished with several judicious hints and observations, relative to the Libraries still existing in those days, as well as the institutions whether civil, religious, agricultural, or medical, formed by the Moors.

"*Flora de Bade et d'Alsace*, etc, rangée suivant le Système de Linnéus, avec des Figures dessinées d'après Nature; par M. Charles Christian Gmelin, Docteur en Médecine, &c. &c."—The Flora of Baden and Alsace, arranged according to the Linnean System, with Figures designed after Nature, by M. CHARLES CHRISTIAN GMELIN, &c.

This, which appears to be a work of great labour, has not yet been completed. Before he engaged in such a toilsome undertaking, M. Gmelin, we are told, visited the vallies, the woods, and the mountains of Baden, as well as those of

the adjoining territories. In addition to this, he consulted all the botanists of the neighbourhood, and he now quotes their opinions with gratitude. In short, these volumes are the result of twenty-five years travels, study, and observation, in the course of which period, the author has caused to be transplanted into the electoral garden of plants, at Carlsruhe, all the rare indigenous species which he had not hitherto an opportunity of examining with attention, in order that he might remark the changes which cultivation produces on them. In addition to all this, M. Gmelin, as a necessary preliminary to his botanical pursuits, travelled into Switzerland, the Southern parts of France, the mountains of the Pyrenees, the kingdoms of Catalonia, Valencia, Murcia, Arragon, and the two Castiles, to satisfy his curiosity, and add to his knowledge.

After the generic and individual characters, we are presented with the specific names, as well as those imposed by celebrated Botanists, to which are added the Latin, French, German, English, and sometimes the Italian Nomenclature. A variety of particulars relative to the usual habitation of each plant, its duration, its colour, its time of flowering, its properties, and its virtues, whether it be of any service in pharmacy, in the arts, or in rural economy, &c. are detailed. So attentive has he been, in fine, to every thing relative to his subject, that we here find a list of the insects hurtful to certain descriptions of plants, and an account of the best methods of destroying such as are noxious to their growth and propagation.

"*Le Chapeau de Paille*, Poème didactique de Marco Lastri, associé de l'Académie des Géorgophiles de Florence, et de plusieurs autres Académies."—The Straw Bonnet, a Didactic Poem, by MARCO LASTRI, an Associate of the Georgophilian Society of Florence, and also of several other Academies.

This is a translation from an Italian Didactic Poem of six hundred lines, &c. nominated "*Il Capello di Pagilla*," in the original. In Florence, it has been the custom during many years past, for the ladies to cover their heads with a manufacture of this kind, which fashion has extended to London, Paris, and all the great Cities and even Towns of Europe.

The following are the introductory lines to the French version:

"Jadis d'Asclra le charre har monieux
Fut le premier dont le talent utile
Nous enseigna cet art ingénieux,
Par qui Cybèle ouvre un sein plus fertile.

4 S

Mais

Mais l'art qui sait d'un frêle chalumeau
Entrelasser cette tresse légère,
Qu'on voit parer d'un élégant réseau,
Non le berger ou la simple bergère,
Mais un front noble, une riche beauté,
Belle Signa l'honneur de l'Etrurie,
Cet art charmant né de ton industrie
Fut sous nos yeux par toi seule enfanté ;
Et je veux, moi, que mes heureuses rimes,
Prenant l'essor vers tes riantes cimes,
De ces travaux chantent l'utilité ;
Humble sujet dont la faiblesse étonne ;
Mais en foulant les plus âpres sentiers ;
Quand le ciel veut, on cueille des lauriers :
Ainsi cueillit sa brillante couronne
Le cygne altier dont s'honore Crémone,
Lorsqu'il chanta le ver industriel
Qui de son sein file un or précieux.
D'autres encor, par une égale audace,
Ont su prouver dans leurs brillans essais,
Qu'un sujet pauvre était riche en succès ;
Et moi je puis en marchant sur leur trace,
Chanter cet art dont les bienfaits certains
De la vieillesse et de l'aimable enfance,
Du sexe faible écartant l'indigence,
Sait occuper tant d'inutiles mains.
Riches produits d'une vile matière,
Nous vous voyons flotter sur l'onde amère,
Et vers nos murs les bords les plus lointains,
Renvoyer l'or en si grande abondance
Que vos succès passent la vraisemblance.

Toi qui souvent à d'utiles leçons,
As su donner et la force et la grace,
Muse, descends des sommets du Parnasse ;
Viens à ma voix prêter les plus doux sons.
Accours aussi, déesse des moissons ;
Et, s'il se peut, vois sans nulle colère
L'avare main, qui, du sein de la terre,
En herbe encore arrache tes bienfaits :
Des ornemens que l'art en aura faits
Je veux parer ta tête radieuse.
Aux déités, sous un léger chapeau,
Tu vas bientôt te montrer orgueilleuse,
Et de dépit voir Pallas envieuse
Jetter son casque, incommode fardeau.

As the English females have of late years manufactured their own Bonnets, it may be necessary here to remark that the author is at great pains to point out the proper situation for the culture of the best kind of straw. Above all things, he advises to avoid a fertile, and make choice of a poor, and what is called in this country, a "hungry" soil. The high grounds that overlook the Arno, in the vicinity of Florence, are considered the best adapted for this species of product.

The grain to be sown, after all the necessary previous dispositions have been attended to, is called in France, *blé de Mars*, which is consigned to the earth towards the conclusion of the winter. At length arrives the happy period of harvest:

Mais le temps fuit: j'entends ou crois
entendre
D'un vent plus chaud le souffle bienfaiteur :

Du rossignol la voix devient plus tendre,
Réveille-toi, tardif agriculteur ;
Tes verts épis déjà montrent leurs fleurs ;
Tes verts épis déjà montrent leurs fleurs ;
Vois se gonfler leur laiteuse semence.
Ne permets pas à leur molle substance
De s'endurcir, par de trop longs délais ;
Crains et la rouille et le brouillard épais ;
Plus d'une fois sur ton blé jeune encore
J'ai vu tomber les larmes de l'aurore.
Il en est temps, cueille ces chalumeaux,
Qui vont dans peu te payer tes travaux.
Voici déjà qu'une leste bannière
Conduit gaiement et filles et garçons,
Qui dans les champs vont apporter la
guerre.

Les voilà tous rangés en bataillons,
Portant à terre une main désarmée,
La paille cède à l'effort ravisseur ;
En courts faisceaux la dénouille est formée,
Et sur la tête ou les bras du vainqueur,
Suit dans ses murs la triomphante armée.

"Cours d'Etude pour la Jeunesse Française, contenant la Chronologie, la Géographie, la Mythologie ; l'abrégé de l'Histoire Ancienne des Egyptiennes, des Phéniciens, des Assyriens, des Babylo niens, &c."—A Course of Study for the Youth of France, &c. by J. B. CASTILLE, an Instructor, 2 vols. 12mo.

This little elementary work is intended as a synopsis of every thing required for young people, until they shall have acquired the age of fifteen or sixteen. We perceive that the French seem no longer to deem Greek and Latin as heretofore, indispensably necessary for education.

"Remarques Physiologiques sur la Physionomie de la Voix, faisant suite à un Article de Lavater sur le même Sujet."—Physiological Remarks, relative to the Physiognomy of the Voice, being the Continuation of an Article on the same Subject by Lavater ; by L. J. MOREAU DE LA SARTHE.

Among other curious Remarks, the Author maintains that the Roman Orators had a greater energy of respiration, and better lungs, than those of modern days. This fact is deduced with some degree of probability, from the quantum of language usually contained within the compass of a single sentence.

"Le Prophétie de Cazotte, &c."—Cazotte's Prophecy, relative to the French Revolution, to which is added for the first time, Biographical Notes, calculated to afford an idea of the characters of all the persons alluded to.

This paper, was found in the port-folio of the late M. de la Harpe, at his death ; and it is probable, that it was written after the period when he had abjured his former errors, and embraced the christian religion.

"It seems to me as if the following adventure

venture had occurred but yesterday, notwithstanding which it happened so early as the beginning of the year 1788. We were all at the table of one of our brethren of the Academy, a man of high rank, as well as a great wit. The company which was numerous, consisted of persons of all descriptions: magistrates, men of letters, academicians, &c. and the entertainment as usual was most excellent.

"At the dessert, the wines of Malvoisie and Constantia added to the gaiety usual in such company that sort of liberty, which had become fashionable: for the world had now arrived at such a pass, that every thing calculated to produce mirth was freely permitted.

"Chamfort had already read to us one of his tales, equally impious and libertine, and ladies of high rank had listened to him, without having once recourse to their fans. Next occurred a number of picaantries relative to religion: one quoted a passage from 'La Pucelle,' and another repeated the following *philosophical verses* of Diderot*:

'Et des boyaux du dernier prêtre,
Serrez le cou du dernier roi!'

"This was applauded. A third arose, and holding in his hand a bumper of wine, 'Yes, Messieurs! (exclaimed he) I am equally certain that there is no God, as I am that Homer is a fool;' and in fact, he was to the full as certain of the one as the other.

"The conversation now became more serious, and the *revolution* produced by Voltaire, which was said to constitute his principal title to glory, produced general admiration: 'He has set the fashion to the age, in which he lived (exclaimed several), and is read in the anti-chamber, as well as in the saloon?'

"One of the guests told us, laughing aloud at the same time, that his hair-dresser had said to him while powdering his curls, 'I beg leave to assure you, Sir, that although I am no better than a miserable valet, yet I possess no more religion than my neighbours.'

"It was now concluded, that the great *Revolution* would not fail to be soon consummated, and that it became absolutely necessary superstition and fanaticism, should give place to philosophy; they

* Dionysius Diderot was born at Langres, in 1723. On settling at Paris early in life, he soon obtained friends by his wit and talents, and also distinguished himself greatly as a man of letters. Having been imprisoned for six months at Vincennes, by the jealousy of an arbitrary government, without trial, and per-

even began to calculate the probability of the epoch, and which of the society then present, might live long enough to behold the *Age of Reason*. The oldest complained, that they could not flatter themselves with the hope; those who were still young, rejoiced at the idea of having a prospect of beholding the event; and they congratulated the Academy in particular for having prepared the grand-work, and been the centre, the headquarters, and the *primum mobile* of the liberty of thought.

"Meanwhile, one of the guests had not participated in the joy diffused around by means of this conversation; nay he had slyly uttered several pleasantries at our extraordinary enthusiasm.

"This proved to be Cazotte*, a man at once amiable and original, but unhappily infatuated with the reveries of the *Illuminati*. He now assumed a serious tone, and addressed himself to the company as follows:

'Gentlemen (says he), rest satisfied; for you will *all behold that grand and sublime revolution*, which you are so desirous of. You know, that I have somewhat of the prophet in my composition. I repeat to you again, that you will witness what you so ardently desire!'

haps also without a crime, he seized every opportunity, to vent his rage against oppression.

As one of the authors of the "Encyclopédie," he had an opportunity of disseminating his principles, and died in 1784, possessed of a high and exalted reputation.

• He was a man of letters, who among other productions, had written the "Poeme d'Olivier," the "Diable Amoureux," which is alluded to, in the course of this pretended conversation, &c. &c.

He had been originally commissary-general of the French Windward Islands, and during the revolution appears to have resided at Pierry in Champagne, with his family, which was numerous.

M. de la Harpe, knowing that he was addicted to mysticism, and believed in the ridiculous doctrines of the *Illuminés*, makes him appear, on this occasion, in the character of a prophet.

Cazotte having been accused of *royalism*, was committed to the Abbaye at Paris, in August 1792, and only escaped from the massacre of September, in consequence of the filial piety of his daughter, then between sixteen and seventeen years of age. She threw her arms around his neck, covered his body with her own, and disputed for it as it were with the horrid assassins, who, although steeped in blood, appeared on this occasion to have for once melted into pity. Mademoiselle Cazotte afterwards accompanied the old man, (for he was then 74 years of age) to the

"They immediately answered him in the words of Vaudeville:

"Faut pas être grand sorcier pour ça!"

"Be it so (ad led he), but perhaps it might be a little necessary for what remains to be told. Do you know what will arise out of that *Revolution*, what will occur to you yourselves, who are here assembled, and what will be the immediate effect and consequence of it?"

"Ah! let us see (says Condorcet with his simpleton air, and saturnine smile), a philosopher is not sorry to meet with a prophet."

"You M. de Condorcet*, you will ex-

Consider, where he was transferred, and attended upon him until the moment of his execution, in consequence of a sentence of the Revolutionary Tribunal.

* Marie-Jean Antoine Nicholas Caritat, Marquis de Condorcet, was descended from a noble family, originally from the Comtat Venaissin. He was born at St. Quintin, on the 17th of September 1743, and having addicted himself from his youth to study, great hopes were entertained that he would distinguish himself in the career of the sciences, to which he particularly directed his attention.

He accordingly became the scholar of D'Alembert, and in 1767, published his first work, "*Essai d'Analyse*," which procured for him a brilliant reputation, so that during the administration of M. de Turgot, he was selected to assist that minister in all the operations which required an extensive knowledge of mathematics.

Condorcet was about this period admitted a member of the French Academy; and when the Revolution occurred, his reputation added dignity and credit to the popular cause. After acting a distinguished part, he was included by Robespierre in the proscription of nearly all the great and able men who remained in France, and was obliged to seek an asylum in the house of a female Parisian, who had compassionated his misfortunes.

In 1794, he was obliged to quit the place of his concealment, in consequence of the domiciliary visits that then took place, and having escaped from the capital in the disguise of a woman, he re-assumed his male attire, and endeavoured to shelter himself in the house of a friend, supposed to have been Garat, who had actually kept him for a few days locked up in one of the public offices, for he was at that time a minister of state. Having been disappointed, in consequence of the absence of the owner, he was forced by hunger to enter the town of Chalmars, and being discovered *devouring* rather than eating some food he had purchased, he was seized and interrogated.

On this occasion he passed by the name of Simon, and said he was an old servant out of employment; but on rifling his pockets, a Horace was discovered, with marginal notes

pire, stretched out on the floor of a dungeon; you will die of the poison which you are to swallow, with a view of preserving yourself from the executioner; the poison, which the *happiness* of those times will force you to carry constantly about you."

"Great astonishment ensued; but it was recollected, that the good Cazotte had been accustomed to dream awake, and the laugh increased.

"M. de Cazotte (says one), the story you have just told us, is not half so amusing as that of your *Diable Amoureux*. But what devil has stuffed your head with this dungeon, poison, and executioner? What has all this to do with *philosophy*, and the reign of Reason?"

"This is precisely what I now tell you: it is in the name of philosophy, of humanity, and liberty; and under the reign of that very Reason, that all this is to occur; and it will in reality prove the reign of Reason, for then she will have her temples, and moreover there will be no longer any other temples throughout the whole of France, at the period to which I now allude, than those erected to Reason."

"On my word (says Chamfort, with a sarcastic grin), you will not be one of the priests of those days!"

"I hope not (replies the other); but you M. de Chamfort*, who are very wor-

written in latin. Being suspected as an aristocrat, who had formerly servants of his own, he was confined in a cellar, where he was forgotten during twenty-four hours, and is said by some to have died of hunger, and by others to have ended his days by means of poison, furnished by his friend Garat. During his concealment, he composed a work on arithmetic, which was published after his death.

* Sebastian-Roch Nicholas Chamfort was born in 1741, in a little village near *Clermont en Auvergne*. He is supposed to have been the fruit of illicit love: certain it is, that he never knew the name of his own father; but he was greatly attached to his mother, and during the perplexities and embarrassments of his youth, he took care that she should never be destitute, for he even deprived himself at times of the necessities of life, in order to support her.

Having been admitted when a boy under the name of Nicholas, into the college of Grassins, in quality of a *Boursier*, or pensioner, he remained there, without distinguishing himself by any excellence whatsoever, until his third year. Being then in what is called the *Rhetorical class*, he obtained the four first prizes; he failed however, at his attempt at Latin verses; but at the next exhibition he gained the whole five, archly observing, "that on the former occasion he had lost by imitating Virgil, while on that he had proved successful,

thy of the situation, and will actually become one, you are to cut your veins by means of twenty-two gashes made by your own razor, and yet notwithstanding this, your death will not occur until some months after.'

"On this, they stare at the narrator of future occurrences, and laugh again.

"As for you, M. Vic d'Asyr (continues he), you yourself will not open your veins, but you will cause them to be opened six times in the course of one day, during a fit of the gout, in order to be more certain of the event, and you will die during the night.'

successful, because he had copied Buchanan and the moderns.

Soon after this, Chamfort ran away from college, and commenced Abbé, but he determined never to be a priest, for he observed to M. d'Aireaut, a professor, under whom he studied: "that he loved repose, philosophy, the ladies, and honor and true glory too much; and quarrels, hypocrisy, preferments and money, too little for that station."

He next became author, and his first work was "*Le Vocabulaire Français*." Having at length turned his mind to poetry, and obtained the prize from the French Academy, for his "*Épître d'un Père à son Fils sur la Naissance d'un Petit-Fils*." He now began to be courted by the great whom he in return always detested; yet he frequented their company, but it seemed as if it were solely for the purpose of ridiculing them. When the Revolution occurred, he lost the greater part of his pensions, &c. and yet he laughed at, and ridiculed Marmontel, for crying over his children on reading the decree that had suppressed all these appointments.

At this period Chamfort, openly embraced the cause of the popular party; but he detested all the excesses committed in the name of liberty, and he ridiculed the horrid motto of "*Fraternité ou la mort!*" the translation of which, he observed, was: "Be my brother, or I will kill you! The fraternity of such people," added he, "is the fraternity of Cain and Abel."

During the administration of the Girondists, he was nominated to the office of joint National Librarian, with an income of 4000 livres per ann. But on the triumph of Robespierre, and the jacobins, he was denounced and imprisoned.

As confinement was more odious to him than death, he attempted to bereave himself of his existence, by means of a pistol; but he only shattered the bones of his nose, and drove in his right eye. He afterwards seized a razor, cut his throat and mangled his body in a terrible manner; on this, he ridiculed his own want of dexterity, and did not die, until some months after.

"And you, M. de Nicolai will perish on a scaffold; you M. Bailly will also finish your days in the same manner.—A similar fate is reserved for you M. de Malesherbes."

"Ah! God be praised, (exclaims Roucher) it appears that *Monsieur* is ill-intentioned respecting the Academy alone; he has indeed committed terrible havoc; as for me, thank Heaven . . ."

"As for you; you also must fall upon a scaffold."

"Oh! all this must be done for a wagger (is repeated from every part of the saloon), he has sworn to exterminate us all!"

"No, it is not I who have so sworn."

"But in this case, are we not to be subjugated by the Turks and the Tartars? And —"

"No, not at all; I have already told you what is to occur — You will then be governed by *Philosophy* alone; by *Reason* alone. All those who you are to treat in this manner, will be *philosophers*, and will constantly have in their mouths, the self same phrases that you have quoted during the last hour; they will also repeat all your maxims, and like you will quote verses from Diderot and the Pucelle!"

"On this, a whisper passes from mouth to mouth, and from ear to ear through one part of the room: 'You perceive

* Christian-William de Lamoignon Malesherbes, one of the most celebrated and upright characters that France ever produced, was born Dec. 6, 1721. This respectable old man, after having become president of the *Cour des Aides*, and twice minister of state, retired from the service of his country, as if in order to dedicate himself to the domestic virtues. While invested with an office, that induced other men to make an arbitrary use of their authority, he as a secretary of state extended the liberty of the press, and not only abolished the uses but meditated the entire suppression of *Lettres de Cachet*.

While occupied in the country, chiefly in rural affairs, the Revolution occurred, Louis XVI. was brought to trial, and he, who had not been treated with much attention by the King (or he had resigned in disgust!), forgetting all personal consideration, offered himself as one of his defenders.

After discharging this painful duty, in the most honourable manner, he returned to the bosom of his family, but was soon after arrested, experienced a mock-trial before a revolutionary tribunal at Paris, and was condemned to death, April 22, 1794.

He died as he had lived, exhibiting marks of the most unshaken courage and virtue, to the last hour of his existence.

that

that he is mad, for he preserves a most serious countenance!" In another part, it is said in a loud voice: 'Do not you perceive that he is joking, for you well know, that somewhat of the marvellous always enters into his pleasantries.'

"Yus (replies Chamfort), but his marvellous is deficient in respect to gaiety; his jokes have too much of the gal-lows in them; and pray when is all this to occur?"

"Six years will not pass away, when all that I have said is to be fully accomplished."

"Here is plenty of miracles, observed one (it was I myself who spoke), and don't you dispose of me on this occasion?"

"You will be a miracle, at least as extraordinary as any of the rest,—for you will then become a christian!"

Great and general exclamations on the part of the whole company now took place.

"Ah! (cries Chamfort), I am at length comforted; if we are not to perish until La Harpe turns christian, we must prove immortal!"

"On this occasion, (adds Madame la Duchesse de Grammont*) we ladies appear to be very fortunate, as we are to take no part whatsoever in these *révolutions*. When I say *no part*, I don't mean that we shall not always intermeddle a little; but it seems to be allowed, that we are not to suffer on this occasion; our sex—"

"Your sex, ladies, will not defend you on the present occasion; and your intermeddling or not, will prove of no manner of service, as you will be treated exactly like men, without any other difference whatsoever."

"But what do you mean by all this, M. de Cazotte? Is it the end of the world, that you are prencing up!"

* This distinguished lady was a daughter of the celebrated family of Choiseul, which had given a prime minister (M. le Duc de Choiseul), and an ambassador, a man of letters (Le Comte de Choiseul-Gouffier), to France. Her name was Beatrix, she was born at Luneville, resided at Paris, and was condemned to death by the Revolutionary Tribunal of that city, on the 3d of Floreal, in the second year of the pretended Republic, under the frivolous pretext of being "counter-revolutionary."

Her husband, the Duke de Grammont, was descended from the celebrated count of the same name, who visited England, during the reign of Charles II. and whose *Memoirs* are detailed in 2 vols. 4to. by his relative count Anthony Hamilton.

"I know nothing as to that, but what I know is, that you Madame la Duchesse—you will be conducted to the scaffold, together with many other ladies, in the same sledge with an executioner, with your hands tied behind your back."

"Ah! I hope, that in that case, I shall at least have a carriage covered with black."

"No, Madam! still greater ladies than you will be conducted in a sledge, with their hands tied like yours!"

"Greater ladies! what! the princesses of the blood royal?"

"Still greater—"

Here considerable commotion took place on the part of the whole company, and the countenance of our host began to turn pale: in short, it was generally agreed, that the pleasantry was rather carried too far. Meanwhile, Madame de Grammont, by way of dissipating the cloud, did not insist on replying to the last part of the speech, and contented herself by observing in a gay and indifferent tone, 'You perceive, that he will not even allow me a confessor!'

"No, Madam! neither you, nor any other female will have one. The last person executed who will obtain one, and that too as a favour, will . . ."

"On this M. de Cazotte stopped a moment, as if to recollect himself."

"Eh! very good! who then, is to be that happy mortal, who will enjoy this distinguished prerogative?"

"It is the only one that will remain to him—it will be the king of France."

"On this the master of the house started up from his chair, and all his guests rose at the same time. He then advanced towards the last speaker, and addressed him as follows, with an uncommon degree of earnestness: 'My dear M. de Cazotte, this mournful kind of pleasantry has arrived quite far enough. You have indeed carried it too far; even so as to endanger the whole company present, as well as yourself!'

"Cazotte did not say a single word in reply, and was about to retire, when Madame Grammont, who was still desirous to avoid whatsoever had the appearance of seriousness, and restore quiet, advanced towards him: 'Sir Prophet, who has told all our fortunes, you conceal every thing respecting your own?'

"After remaining some time in silence, with his eyes fixed to the ground, he resumed, as follows: 'Have you read, Madam, the Siege of Jerusalem, as described in Josephus?'

"Oh!

"Oh! undoubtedly; who has not perceived that book?—But go on exactly as if I had not."

"Well, then, Madam, during that siege, a man walked round the ramparts during seven successive days, in sight of both the besiegers and the besieged, crying aloud incessantly with a thundering and ill-boding voice: 'Woe to Jerusalem!' on the seventh day, he exclaimed, 'woe to Jerusalem, woe to myself!' and at that moment, an enormous stone, launched from one of the enemy's engines, struck, and cut him in pieces.—After this reply, M. Cazotte, made his bow and departed."

It is pretty evident, that the above article was written by M. de la Harpe, after he had changed his party. On this occasion he was determined to abuse the philosophers, and throw as much odium on them as possible, not forgetting even Voltaire his benefactor. It is clear, however, from the History of the Revolution, that this class were uniformly the victims of the ferocious men who deluged France with blood.

"Entretien de Charlemagne et du Sénateur Tronchet, dans l'Elysée, sur l'Etat actuel de la France, et sur le Rétablissement de l'Université; par M. CROUZET, Membre de la Légion d'Honneur, associé de l'Institut National, et de la Société d'Agriculture de Calais, ancien Professeur de Rhétorique et Principal dans l'Université de Paris, Directeur des Etudes du Prytanée Militaire Français."—A Dialogue between Charlemagne and the Senator Tronchet in Elysium, relative to the present State of France, and the Re-establishment of an University; by M. Crouzet, a Member of the Legion of Honour, &c.

M. Crouzet is one of the multitude of panegyrists of the emperor, with whom France indeed abounds; and he has been at great pains to pay his compliments, by means of the present, as well as two former publications, the one entitled: "Carmen in sacram Inunctionem Napoleonis;" the other "Le Français au tombeau d'Homère." A new occasion now presents itself, for gratulation: the intended revival of the once celebrated university of Paris, in which the author held a distinguished place!

This event has been celebrated in Latin verses, which are translated or rather imitated in French. The subject is introduced with an account of the arrival of Tronchet in the Elysian fields, where he is immediately greeted, we are told, by a number of heroes. Charlemagne, sur-

rounded "by a whole court of kings," asks if it be true, that Napoleon, of whom he has heard so much, has become his equal at least, in the arts both of peace and war? Tronchet, of course answers in the affirmative, and seizes this opportunity, to enumerate the "miracles" of his reign.

The interview begins with a couplet, which appears to have been closely imitated from Racine:

"Un bruit qui m'a paru digne à peine de foi,
Du séjour des vivans est venu jusqu'à moi."

The following quotation is meant to convey an idea of the horrors of anarchy, during the crisis of the late Revolution:

"Scilicet humanæ divinis undique leges
Pugnabant, priscisque novæ, licitoque nefas-
tum,
Virtutisque scelus. Ruerant solium, ara, tri-
bunal.

Afflicte patriæ jam nulla columna manebat.
Tanta ruinarum quanto vertenda labore
Congeries fuit, et sancti vestigia juris
Detegeret! Mox inde tamen pulcherrimus ordo
Exiit; eversis majestas reddita templis,
Justitiæ lauces, sceptro reverentia, cuique
Jus, fortuna, salus, et opes et gloria genti.
Terror ab innocuis ad conscia corda reversus
Et tandem clauda tetigit pede pœna scelestos."

Dans quel affreux chaos nous étions re-
plongés!

Thémis était en proie au stupide Vandale;
Son temple n'était plus qu'un ténébreux dédale,
Où, sous l'amas confus des plus bizarres lois,
Étaient ensevelis la justice et les droits;
Où triomphait l'audace, où siégeait l'ignorance,
Où le crime insolent ajournait l'innocence.
Et quel asile alors restait à la vertu?
Trône, autel, tribunal, tout était abattu.
Napoléon paraît: Thémis reprend son glaive;
Plus pompeux, plus puissant, le trône se relève;
L'autel sort de sa cendre, et la religion
De son libérateur bénit l'auguste nom.
Tout est changé: l'effroi rentre au sein du
coupable,

Le remords le déchire et la honte l'accable.
Le faible est secouru, l'orphelin protégé,
Et du méchant enfin l'homme juste est vengé."

"Mémoires sur la Revolution de Pologne, &c. &c."—Mémoires relative to the Revolution in Poland, discovered at Berlin; preceded by an historical Enumeration of the Cause and Events that produced the Dismemberment of Poland.

The memoirs here published, are ad-

* Un bruit assez étrange est venu jusqu'à moi,
Je l'ai jugé, Seigneur, trop peu digne de
foi."
RACINE.

† Imported by M. de Boffe, Nassau-street,
Soho-square.

dressed

dressed to the empress Catherine II. by her Quarter-master-General, M. de Pistor. They are two in number; the first treats of the revolution that took place at Warsaw, on the 6th of April 1794, and presents extensive and circumstantial details, relative to the measures adopted by the Russian chiefs, to prevent the events that ensued. The second, contains an account of the operations of the campaign that ensued, and both of them were presented to her imperial majesty, in January 1796. Their author, M. de Pistor, who was one of the officers appertaining to the staff of General Igelsrom, here endeavours to prove that none of the misfortunes that ensued, can be justly attributed to him. He at the same time frankly avows, that faults had been committed, and he points out the officers who were guilty.

Throughout the whole of the details, the writer appears in the character of a subject of a despotic monarchy, and affects to believe that Russia possessed legitimate claims to the sovereignty of an ancient, independent republic! The conduct of the Diet of Warsaw is accordingly complimented with the epithet of "insurrectionelle," and that of the Polish nation is, with equal truth, considered as factious. He wished to treat the whole country, as in a state of rebellion, and therefore was for seizing all the forts and arsenals, and subjecting every portion of it, even those territories which remained neutral, or obedient to Russia, to all the horrors of military law!

The Quarter-master General appears to have anticipated every thing, but the singular courage of the people, and the celebrated victory of Kosciusko at Raszawic, where a body of peasants, ill armed and without discipline, penetrated through the Russian ranks, so that the imperial troops were obliged to retire from the centre. Immediately after this, the insurrection extended to the palatinates of Chelm and Lublin: the occupation of Warsaw enabled it to spread throughout the remainder of Poland.

It was thus, by means of a class of men, whom he qualifies with the names of *brigands*, of *populace*, and of *revolters*, that the capital was at length evacuated on the part of nine battalions and two companies, besides eight squadrons of horse, supported by 36 field-pieces, without reckoning the Prussians encamped in the neighbourhood.

In the second memoir, the author finds himself obliged to treat the "insurgents"

with less scorn. He acknowledges the disputes that had taken place between the Russian and Prussian officers, and attempts to justify himself in respect to the disastrous events that had occurred. He fairly allows, however, that his own soldiers were not blameless.

"What has greatly diminished the number of our troops," says he, "is pillage—many of them having entered the city for that purpose. A body of them having been found searching for booty, during the night, in the quarter of Leschno, several of the inhabitants repaired to the commandant of the Polish troops near the arsenal, in order to demand assistance. This was at length afforded; a party of soldiers having been marched expressly for that purpose, and these immediately began to massacre all the stragglers: no less than 200, all of whom were intoxicated, perished in one cellar. A hundred on this retired to a house, near the street of the Franciscans, and being at length forced to surrender, they also were put to death."

By way of introduction to the whole, the editor has given a summary of the History of Poland; and he there lays down two principles, of which the present work is adduced as a proof and confirmation. The first is, that, for a long series of years, Russia had conceived, meditated, and prepared a system of usurpation in respect to the country in question; that this dangerous neighbour had been the constant fomentor of all the intrigues, of all the troubles, and of all the factions which have desolated that nation; that its disunion constituted its ruin, and that its ruin was the constant invariable aim of the court of St. Petersburg.

The second is, that the system of an elective monarchy, adopted by the Poles, exposed them to periodical convulsions and to interminable civil strife. At each succeeding election, ambition of every kind, both national and foreign, was engendered, which ended at length in their subjugation by the neighbouring nations that had conspired against them.

After this, the author points out the different epochs when Russia manifestly displayed her intentions to infringe on the rights of an independent country. He recalls to the memory of his readers "the forced election" of Poniatowski, the alliance of Catherine II. with Frederick, called the Great; the stipulation of certain secret articles relative to the re-

public;

public; the formation of an auxiliary Russian army for the service of Poland; the vast projects of the empress relative to Moldavia, Wallachia, and the Morea; the violence committed against the Polish nobles; in short, the famous Declaration of the 2d of September, 1772, "a monument of iniquity, that aroused the whole nation, and produced the fatal epoch when the first partition of territory took place."

The editor, who is perhaps rather induced by the occurrence of recent events, than the love of liberty, to attack the courts of Berlin and Petersburg, concludes with a quotation from Burke, in which that orator observes, "that the states of Europe will some day lament that they had tolerated the consummation of so great an iniquity, and those more especially which had taken an active part in it."

DRAMA.

"*La Mort du Henri IV. Tragédie en cinq actes, & en vers.*"—The Death of Henry IV. a Tragedy of five Acts, in Verse. By M. Legouvé, of the Institute.

This tragedy, the composition of one of the most celebrated literary men now existing in France, has given birth to many quarrels and much abuse among the Parisian critics. It is termed by one party, a most excellent dramatic work, in point of structure, while the poetry is accounted very fine, and the whole deemed worthy of the talents of the author.

On the other hand, it has been asserted, that M. Legouvé has violated history, as the assassination of his hero proceeded not from a conspiracy, but the misguided fanaticism of a single, insulated, and deluded wretch. It is added at the same time, that the disputes between Henry and his queen were mere domestic jars, calculated for a comedy alone.

To this their opponents rejoin, that the proofs of a horrid and successful combination are founded on the authorities of Daniel, De Bury, De Mézerai, De Prefixe. To these, they say, may be added, "*Les Mémoires de Sully & de Condé,*" "*Le Journal de Henri IV.*" "*L'Etoile,*" "*Le Mercure de France, année 1610,*" "*L'Histoire Universelle,*" "*L'Intrigue de Cabinet,*" &c. They at the same time affirm, in respect to the second charge, that according to the mode of reasoning adopted on this occasion, the fine tragedies of *Andronaque*, *Mithridate*, and *Zaire*, ought never to have been written. In short, if we are to give credit to some

part of the recrimination, a most extraordinary class of men has sprung up in France:

"A collection of pedants and of monks," say they, "escaped from the abolished cloisters and colleges, have united to speculate relative to those follies of which they are the apostles. Some of them, the younger children of Loyola, wish to revive in France the ridiculous quarrels relative to quietism; others, the sanguine disciples of the Sorbonne, endeavour to restore the theological inquisition: all labour for the same end—to mislead public opinion, to foment hatred, and to take advantage of disorder."

"The private lives of peaceable citizens are not sheltered from their researches; their writings are exactly in the same style as those homicidal denunciations, those perfidious accusations, which took place during the reign of terror. And is this astonishing? One of their colleagues was secretary to the infamous Marat."

"Although they appear to unite in the praises of the hero of France, yet some of them still carry in their pockets, either the *bonnet-rouge*, which covered their heads while members of the revolutionary committees, or the amnesty of the Bourbons, whose cause they have advocated. They proclaim themselves the apostles of religion, the friends of morals and of their country; and yet we behold among them those furious men who invited foreigners into France; those fanatics who caused the unhappy Vendéans to be murdered; those spies, paid by all parties, and who by turns were the livery of all!"

We now return, after this short digression, to the tragedy in question.

Henry announces to his council the design he had long meditated, of repairing to Flanders, where he intends to attack the Spaniards, who had assembled a numerous body of troops there. On the departure of the other members, the prince remains closetted with Sully and, opening his mind to that minister, discloses the chagrin experienced, in consequence of the jealousy and haughtiness of Mary de Medicis, his consort. The duke in some measure exculpates the queen, by reminding the sovereign of his own indiscretions; afterwards he advises his majesty to conciliate her affection. An interview accordingly takes place, when Henry addresses his consort as follows:

LE ROI.

"Reine, avant de partir
Pour les bords où la guerre est prête à re-
tentir,

4 T

Je viens vous confier la suprême puissance :
Eh ! qui peut mieux que vous réparer mon
absence ?

Mais lorsqu'à votre cœur je cède désormais
Le pouvoir si touchant de verser des bienfaits,
Laissez-moi voir, pour prix des dons de ma
tendresse,

De vos yeux abattus s'éloigner la tristesse,
Et de ce front charmant les ombres, les cha-
grins

Se perdre dans l'éclat de vos nouveaux des-
tins."

Mary being greatly affected with this unexpected instance of confidence, immediately beseeches the king not to hazard his person, but confide the command of the troops to some general who possessed his confidence. On this his majestic replies in the following strain:—

"J'ai du commandement promis de me charger ;

La parole d'un roi ne doit jamais changer.

Voulez-vous qu'évitant de tenir ma promesse

Je me laisse accuser d'une lâche faiblesse ?

D'ailleurs, quand mes soldats vont sur des bords lointains

Cliercher de longs travaux et des périls cer-
tains,

Resterai-je paisible au sein de ma famille,
Comme ces rois couchés au trône de Castille,
Qui, captifs couronnés, dans un repos hon-
teux

Vivent loin des combats où l'on pérît pour
eux ?

N'attendez pas de moi cet effort impossible.

Mes sujets à leurs pleurs m'ont toujours vu
sensible ;

Ils ne me verront pas, à leur sang étranger,

Leur prescrire un péril et non le partager.

Je prétends affronter ceux que je leur ap-
prête ;

Et je cours triompher ou mourir à leur tête."

Meanwhile the Spanish minister has made a party at court, and even conceived the plan of a conspiracy against the life of Henry IV. in which the poet by implication intimates that Mary and the Duc d'Epemon have entered. This is supposed to have been brought about by jealousy, the disaffected having spread a report that the king of France was about to enter Flanders from no other motive than his affection for the Princess de Condé, whose husband was greatly alarmed on the occasion.

At length the plot is carried into execution, notwithstanding the queen is supposed to have relented, and Sully, repairing to the palace, recites to her the mournful catastrophe:—

SULLY.

"Des citoyens les transports douloureux
Egalent la rigueur de ce coup désastreux.

Quel spectacle !—D'abord la voiture fermée
A caché son trépas à leur vue allarmée ;
Et ses restes sanglants vers ces augustes lieux
S'avancient ramenés d'un pas silencieux.
De ce sombre mystère encor plus inquiète,
La foule les suivait triste, pâle, muette,
Et semblait, en silence attendant son malheur,
Dans son ame tremblante amasser la douleur.
Mais à peine on arrive, à peine se découvre
Ce corps inanimé que l'on transporte au Lou-
vre,

Ce ne sont que des cris, des larmes, des san-
glots ;

L'air au loin retentit de ces lugubres mots :

"Malheureux, que du ciel accable la coïère,

"Nous pardons dans ce jour notre appui, notre
père !

"Quel exécration monstre a pu percer jamais

"Ce cœur, qui chaque jour médita des bien-
faits ?"

En rapellant ainsi sa bonté, sa vaillance,
Le peuple sur son corps avec ardeur s'élance ;

Il le couvre de pleurs, cherche à le ranimer

En l'approchant des cœurs dont il se fit aimer.

Mais, trop sûrs que ce soin ne peut rien pour
sa vie,

Leur chagrin s'aigrissant va jusqu'à la furie.

Les uns poussent au ciel les plus horribles
vœux ;

D'autres frappent leur sein, arrachent leurs
cheveux ;

Ceux-ci courent au loin comme des frénétiques ;

Ceux-là du Louvre même embrassent les por-
tiques ;

Plus d'un y tombe mort ; plus d'un autre en
hurlant

Se roule et se meurtrit sur le pavé sanglant ;

Enfin chacun maudit ou veut fuir la lumière,

Et l'affreux désespoir remplit la ville entière.

Ah ! qui mérita mieux de si touchans regrets ?

Sa mort ne mettra pas en deuil les seuls Fran-
cais ;

Elle ira, de sa gloire en tous lieux escortée,

Jeter l'affliction dans l'Europe attristée ;

De nos ennemis même elle obtiendra les
pleurs ;

Elle sera l'objet des plus longues douleurs ;

Et, parlant comme nous de ce roi qu'on adore,

Nos derniers descendans le pleureront encore.

LA REINE.

Et moi, je n'obtiendrai que leur haine à ja-
mais.

Que vais-je devenir en ce triste palais ?

Odieuse à la France, odieuse à moi-même—

O malheureux objet de ma douleur extrême,

Laisse-moi dans ta tombe—Il la ferme en
fureur !"

"Pyrrhus, ou les Éacides, tragédie."
Pyrrhus, or the Æacides, a tragedy.

The ground work of this tragedy is to be found in Plutarch, but the manner in which the author has thought fit to adapt it to the stage, the situations which he has conceived, the plot which he has contrived, together with his manner of un-
folding

folding it, all appertain to himself. In short, with some little allowances, it may be considered entirely as a work of imagination.

Care has been taken to seize the most favourable opportunities, and to represent Pyrrhus during his youth, and at the precise period when he had ascended the throne. The hero is accordingly depicted as boiling with ardour, replete with the love of glory, and burning with a desire to imitate the deeds of Achilles, whom he takes for his model.

Pyrrhus, the son of king Æacus, having been saved from the fury of his father's revolted subjects, by means of Amestris, the consort of an usurper, is secretly brought up, under the name of Agenor. Supposing that he had no ancestors to boast of, the youth determines to create for himself a name, and become like the followers of the Macedonian hero:

“Soldats sous Alexandre & rois après sa mort.”

In the mean time Epirus is besieged, and Alcetas, the reigning monarch, having been informed of the birth and pretensions of the young hero, presents his daughter, and at the same time confers his crown by way of a marriage-portion.

Phanes, the general of the enemy's army, now makes his appearance, and discloses a secret of no little magnitude to Agenor, known by the name of Pyrrhus: in short, he tells him that his father had escaped from the hands of assassins, was alive, and at that moment addressed himself to him. Æacus (for so he proves to be) at the same time intreats his son to assist in a plot that had been entered into for putting Alcetas to death. The son for a long time struggles between duty on one hand and gratitude on the other; but at length decides, in a second interview, as he had now found the author of his being, not to cloud so joyful an event with scenes of vengeance. On this Phanes retires in indignation to his camp; and he having perished soon after in action, Pyrrhus is proclaimed king.

The three first acts of this tragedy were listened to with great attention, and some of the incidents being truly dramatic, the audience appeared to be greatly delighted; but the fourth and fifth did not realize the expectations which had been conceived during the antecedent ones. Notwithstanding this,

when the curtain dropped, the *parterre*, or pit, of the *Theatre Français* demanded the name of the author, who proved to be M. LE HOC

“1ere Journée, Henri Roi de Navarre a la Cour de France; 2me Journée, Henri IV. au Camp, ou la Bataille d'Ivry; 3me Journée Henri IV. sur le Trône, ou son Entrée a Paris.”—1st Day, Henry King of Navarre at the Court of France; 2d Day, Henry IV. in the Camp, or the Battle of Ivry; 3d Day, Henry IV. on the Throne, or his Entry into Paris.

This is a dramatic piece of no less than fifteen acts, which occupied three whole nights in the representation! Such an entertainment may be supposed to be novel; but it bears some affinity to the ancient mysteries, and also resembles the dramatic cycles of Schiller, which have been introduced on the German stage.

“Omasis, ou Joseph en Egypte, tragédie en cinque Actes.”—Omasis, or Joseph in Egypt, a tragedy in five acts.

There have been no less than three dramatic pieces entitled “Joseph,” on the French stage, and two of these were comedies; the third was a tragedy, by the author of *Penelope*. The audience at the *Theatre Français* seem to have been greatly pleased with the representation of “Omasis.”

“La Manie de Briller, comédie en trois actes.”—The Rage to Shine, a comedy in three acts.

This little dramatic piece was performed at the *Théâtre de l'Imperatrice*, and is the production of PICARD. The basis of French comedy is generally founded on the vanity of women, the folly of their husbands, and the emulation and love of luxury which induce a beautiful female to ruin herself and family by extravagance. Here, on the other hand, instead of a heroine of this description, we are presented with a virtuous woman, simple alike in her manners and her taste.

The audience appeared delighted with the piece, and Picard himself performed the part of the good husband, whom he had so successfully portrayed.

POETRY.

“Almanach des Dames, pour l'an 1807.”—The Lady's Almanack, for the Year 1807.

We shall here present our readers with a specimen of the poetry in an Anacreontic Ode, the production of M. LE BRUN:

4 T 2

“Anacréon

"Anacréon sut plaire aux belles
Malgré ses quatre-vingts hivers ;
Et les Grâces, toujours fidèles,
Le couronnaient de myrthes verds.

Pindare, en cygne d'Aonie,
D'un siècle traversant le cours,
Plus cher encore à Polymnie,
Chantait la gloire et les amours.

Sophocle, à son vingtième lustre,
De Melpomène eut les faveurs.
J'aime à voir leur vieillesse illustre
Cueillir des lauriers et des fleurs.

Ma lyre aussi n'est pas muette ;
Le Pinde a répété mes vers.
Liberté, je fus ton poète,
Amour, je célébrai tes fers.

Me jeunes pas suivaient les traces
Des dieux de Gnide et de Claros ;
Je puis encor chanter les Grâces,
Je chante encore les héros.

Là je soupire avec Tibulle ;
Là Tyrtée enflamme ma voix ;
Ici je lance avec Catulle
Les traits malins de son carquois.

Si, dans mes yeux moins diaphanes,
Le jour ne brille qu'à moitié,
Heureux, je vois moins de profanes,
J'en suis plus cher à l'amitié.

Les Grâces, d'une main charmante,
Daignent souvent guider mes pas ;
Je crois retrouver une amante
Quand leur bras s'enlace à mon bras.

Eh ! pourrais-je la méconnaître ?
Mon cœur palpite à ses accens :
Nouveau Titon, je vais renaître !
Une autre Aurore a mon encens."

"Le Souper."—The Supper.

These verses, from which we shall give only a short extract, have been well received in Paris. They are written on the return of an exile, who had been accustomed to delight the Parisians with his festivities.—

"C'est à souper qu'Horace vous convie,
Illustre ami d'Auguste et des beaux-arts :
C'est aujourd'hui que l'année accomplit
A ramené le premier jour de Mars,
Epoque affreuse à-la-fois et chérie
Où votre ami courut tant de hasards.
Fêtez le dieu qui protégea sa vie ;
Venez, Mécène, en l'honneur de Bacchus,
Vider cent fois cette coupe remplie
Du même vin dont s'enivra Tullus.
Déjà de fleurs la table est parfumée,
Toute la nuit prolongez le festin,
Et, dès le soir, que la cire allumée
Porte ses feux jusqu'à ceux du matin."

"Achille à Scyros, poème en six Chants; par J. CH. J. LUCE DE LANCIVAL, Professor de Belles-lettres au Lycée Imperial."—Achilles at Scyros, a poem

in six Cantos; by J. Ch. J. Luce de Lancival, Professor of Belles-lettres at the Imperial Lyceum. 2d Edition.

Achilles is here represented as bred under the care of Chiron. His mother, alarmed at the response of the oracle relative to his destiny, repairs to Thesaly, for the express purpose of demanding her son from the Centaur. After describing the grotto inhabited by them, the author next portrays his hero:—

"A grand cris, à grands pas, plein d'une ardeur guerrière,
Achille arrive enfin, tout couvert de poussière :

Mais tel qu'il est, le front dégoûtant de sueur,
Rembruni de fatigue et sombre de terreur,
Et malgré la poussière, et sous le poids des armes,

Superbe, sa figure offre encore mille charmes.
Son regard étincelle, et sur son cou nerveux
Serpente en longs anneaux l'or de ses blonds cheveux ;

Sur son jeune menton, un duvet près d'éclure,
Fait deviner son sexe et marque son aurore :
Une grace céleste ajoute à tant d'attraits,
Et sa mère se peint dans presque tous ses traits ;

Tel on voit Apollon, quand des bois de Lycie,
Il retourne vainqueur aux bosquets d'Aonie,
Et déposant son arc, terrible même aux dieux,
Reprend en souriant son luth harmonieux."

While Chiron prepares a rural feast for Thetis and her son, the latter recounts the particulars of his education ; and after describing his exploits against lions, tigers, boars, &c. proceeds as follows:—

"J'arrêta, seul, à pied, quatre coursiers foudroyés
Faissant, d'un vol égal, rouler un char poudreux.

J'arrache, d'une main courageuse et prudente,
Les débris enflammés d'une chaumière ardente.
Il m'en souvient, grossi de cent tributs nouveaux,

Le Sperchius roulait le torrent de ses eaux ;
Il a franchi ses bords—dans le lieu même où l'onde,

Avec plus de fureur, bondit, écume et gronde,
Chiron veut que, debout, d'un pied victorieux,

Défendant le passage aux flots séditions,
J'ose soutenir, seul, l'effort de la tempête ;
Il est là, l'œil ardent, suspendu sur ma tête,
M'exhorte, m'applaudit, me gourmande à la fois,

Me défend de céder. J'obéis à sa voix,
Et du fleuve indigné, que l'obstacle tourmente,

Je repousse vingt fois la furie écumante :
Tant les plus grands périls ont d'attrait pour mon cœur."

REMARKS

REMARKS ON THE MORGANTE MAGGIORE OF LUIGI PULCI,

(Concluded from page 442 of this Volume.)

A FEW more friends and followers had now joined the little band of warriors, Avino, Avolio, Duke Richard, Egibard, and the three Anjolins; and the ambassador was scarcely departed before the out-posts of the enemy were visible from the hills round Roncesvalles. Orlando is still slow to suspect treason; but Guottiboffi, a Burgundian, and one of his band of officers, foresees the gathering mischief, and takes measures to fortify their little camp. The night passed away sad and sorrowfully to all. Oliver was warned, by a terrible dream, of the approaching tempest. Even Orlando felt presages of his fate, but scorned to betray any symptoms of alarm. Early in the morning Oliver ascended a hill, and from thence beheld the whole host of Marsilius advancing in battle-array, and the countless standards of the nations that composed it. He called Orlando to join him, and that renowned hero soon surveyed the dismal spectacle with his own eyes. He then looked back upon Roncesvalles, and, weeping for his ill-fated companions, exclaimed, "Oh, sad and sorrowful valley! This day shall be for ever noted with blood."

After this, no farther possibility of delusion remained for them. Even a retreat was impossible; and not a soul there but would have shunned to entertain a thought of submission. The most vigorous preparations were made for the bloody sacrifice, which alone remained for them to offer up; and Orlando went about to all of them, one by one, encouraging and exhorting them singly to die for the honour of Christianity as gallantly and nobly as they had lived.

The confused shout of arms proclaimed the enemy at hand; and the melancholy sound of the trumpets blowed that day in Roncesvalles, might be compared to the trump that is to call the dead to their last judgment. All the Paladins assembled at the sound, and Orlando wept aloud when he beheld so many victims to their affection for him. Oliver spoke to him with tenderness and affection, but could not help expressing his regret that he had not before listened to the many warning voices that had foretold to him the treachery of Marsilius, to which Orlando made no answer, but shewed his contrition by his silence; and then, in a loud and encouraging voice, thus harangued his little army of brothers:—

"Could I have thought that in the human heart

Such hellish treason could a longing find,
I would have played a soldier's better part,
Not thus, untimely, to my fate resigned,
But force opposed to force, and art to art.

For here I came, to peace and love inclin'd,
And thought, that love, which in my bosom burn'd

For all mankind, with equal love return'd.

"Yet the deceiver shall himself deceive,
On his own head the dreadful thunder call;
While ye, who in eternal truth believe,
Sure of approving heav'n, shall nobly fall:
Soon shall ye all rejoice, tho' now ye grieve,
Celestial manna shall succeed to gall;
If now your bread is mix'd with tears and sighs.

Your souls this night shall feast in Paradise.

"So to his Greeks the generous Spartan said;

Whose promises were far less sure than mine.

Hope, only hope, inspir'd them when they bled;

Your hope is faith, your promises divine!
See on his grate the martyr'd Lawrence spread;

Ev'n in the flames his eyes with transport shine,

And shew how sweet a thing it is to die
When the blest soul is rapt and fixed on high.

"And now, while little life is yet your own,
All fearless mingle in the bloody fray!

Now, Paladins, be all your prowess shewn;

So shall your bodies only die this day.

Now let the fathers by their sons be known,

And cast delusive, fruitless, hope away!
Fight not for life—caught in this fatal snare,
Our hope is death, our remedy, despair.

"And yet it grieves me, noble Charles, for thee;

That, after such high fame, thy noble head
Is doom'd, so sad, so dark, a change to see,

Thine honours blasted, and thy glory fled!
But ah! no human state from change is free,

Whole empires hang upon a slender thread;
And often fate, at Heav'n's appointed hour,

Exalts the meek, and blasts the proud man's pow'r.

"Also this faithful bosom bleeds for thee,
My brother, my Rinaldo! Once again

Might I that much-lov'd form in battle see,
Proud in the field, and dreadful o'er the slain!

Ev'n while I speak, strange visions come to me,

Disorder'd phantoms crowd upon my brains;
I feel, I know, that with this mortal eye
I yet shall view Rinaldo ere I die.

"I fear

"I fear not death, but hope my worth to
shew,
And, nobly, on the bloody field to lie ;
To deal the wrath of Heav'n, and tenfold
woe,

On baneful fraud, and curs'd impiety.
Death is not to be fear'd, but when we know
The soul shall also, with the body, die ;
The loss of life is gain, if spirits flee
From this cold clay to immortality !

"Think how the self-devoted Decii died,
And many other gallant souls of yore,
Who fell, to satisfy a glorious pride,
And leave their mem'ries when they were
no more.

To you, Death is a pilot, and will guide
Your parted spirits to an happier shore
Oh, how much greater than all earthly
love,
Is that which hopes and pants for things
above !

"And now, my friends and brothers, oh re-
ceive
The last fond blessing that your chief can
give !

Your parting souls shall holy Turpin shrieve,
Assur'd in heav'n eternally to live.
Ev'n now, in faith's bright mirror I perceive
The undoubted sign of your prerogative.
The gates of heav'n are open'd wide around,
And radiant angels guard the fatal ground."

Thus said, he once more vaulted on his
steed,

And loudly cried, "Now for our treache-
rous foes !"

Yet, when he saw his comrades doom'd to
bleed,

Some tender tears of human pity rose.

"Oh vale accurst !" he cried, "Oh vale,
decreed

For orphan's sufferings, and the widow's
woes !

The latest ages shall thy name deplore,
And mark with blood, till time shall be no
more !"

On every head the holy Turpin trac'd

A sacred cross, and benediction gave ;

And pardon'd them thro' him in whom were
plac'd

Their hope and trust, who died mankind to
save.

Then all the valiant band in tears embrac'd,
And drew their swords, and stood resolv'd
and brave ;

Almonte's banner wav'd their bands before,
The banner won in Aspramound of yore."

Canto 26, St. 24.

One of the last wishes expressed by
Orlando was, in effect, about to be grant-
ed him ; for Rinaldo, after an aerial voy-
age of three days from the pyramids of
Egypt, arrived at Roncesvalles before
the fatal conflict ended. The whole in-

fernal machinery of Astaroth and his at-
tendant spirit first making themselves
known to the Paladin and his brother
Richardetto, and of the Ethiopian plant
by which they were rendered invisible,
is managed with a great deal of spirit.
Astaroth entertains them with an account
of the state of Hell, the Laws of the
lower Empire, and the several ranks and
conditions of the Dæmons. When all is
ready for their departure, the two Dæ-
mons enter into the bodies of the
Knights' horses, and bear them on their
backs over hill and dale with greater
rapidity than imagination can conceive.
Their first halt is on the banks of the
African river Bagrada, where they are
provided by their infernal conductors
with a magnificent entertainment pre-
viously fetched from Marullus's stores ;
and Rinaldo is a little scandalized at the
assurance of Astaroth, that their next
meal shall be taken out of the kitchen of
the Christian Emperor. The arrival of
the aerial voyagers at the straits of
Gibraltar, and pillars of Hercules, gives
occasion to a grave dissertation of the
Dæmon on an undiscovered hemisphere
existing far beyond those fabled limits of
the world. Pulci must have written be-
fore the first voyage of Columbus, so that
this passage is either a subsequent in-
terpolation, or is very remarkable in the
light of a prophecy of the astonishing
discovery that was shortly to be made.
The latter supposition is not perhaps im-
probable ; for Columbus's expectations
were formed on a solid theory, and were
long known and canvassed in many
societies throughout Spain and Italy.
Lorenzo de Medici cannot be supposed
to have been ignorant of them ; and
among the philosophers of his court, some
were, doubtless, inclined to favour the
belief. The ardent mind of a Poet is
still more likely to have caught at so sub-
lime a vision, and to have embodied it
into a real existence.

We cannot pursue this romantic journey
of the Dæmons and Paladins through all
its particulars, but will refer to the book
for the curious incidents relating to the
alexidæmonic Fountain at Toledo, the
Victory of Astaroth over the Spirit
Squarciaferro, and for the ludicrous ad-
venture at the Palace of Saragossa, where
Rinaldo enters invisible into the presence
of his *quondam* mistress, the fair Luciana,
for whom he feels his ancient passion re-
kindled. To amuse the Paladins for
some part of their voyage, Astaroth re-
sumes the unorthodox discourse that he
formerly

formerly held with Malagigi, and asserts our Author's favourite doctrine of Universal Salvation in strains of very sublime Poetry. He concludes thus:

Forse ch'è'l vero, dopo lungo errore
Adorerete tutti di Concordia,
E troverete ognun isericordia!

The arrival of Rinaldo and Richardetto, with their aerial guides, determined the fortune of the first grand division of the Pagan army, and of the first day's battle, which had already inclined to favour the undaunted bravery and perseverance of Orlando and his companions. They alighted on the plain towards evening; and while the brothers of Montauban pressed forwards to assist their victorious friends, the Dæmons fixed their stand on a church-tower, where they employed themselves in catching the souls of the Pagans as they attempted to fly upwards from their bodies. The sudden apparition of two warriors descending from the skies, completed the rout and consternation of the enemy and, night coming on, the Christians were left possessors of the field, and of the honours of victory. Rinaldo and Richardetto, weary with slaughter, pressed to the spot where the other Paladins were beginning to rest from their fatigues; and if their sudden appearance among the Pagans had filled the field with confusion and dismay, their re-union with their friends produced at least as sudden and wonderful an impression, though of a contrary nature. Orlando's joy exceeded all bounds of moderation, and Oliver fainted away at their approach. The feelings of the whole camp were in proportion, and the rejoicings which so happy an event occasioned, seemed to have changed the face of affairs, and substituted hope and confidence in the place of their late despair.

Orlando, however, as soon as the first transports were over, returned to a calm sense of the real condition of his little army. He took Rinaldo aside, and poured out to him his whole soul. "Tomorrow, my Cousin, if my mind deceives me not, we all must perish in this valley. But we shall first prove the deaths of so many Pagans, that the latest ages shall speak of Roncesvalles."

Mean time the morning dawned, and the second squadron of the enemy, commanded by the Traitor Blanchardin, followed closely by the third and grand division: there Marsilius himself presided, and had already taken the field. The whole work of carnage is described by Pulci, with Homeric precision, mixed

with romantic absurdity; we shall confine ourselves to the more natural and affecting passages. In Blanchardin's division fought a young Pagan, the son of that Old Man of the Mountains who had formerly accompanied Rinaldo, and fallen on the Christian side at the siege of Babylon. Having been falsely taught to attribute his father's death to the Paladins, he had engaged himself to Marsilius for the sake of revenge, and now had the fortune in the beginning of the engagement to fall into the hands of Orlando, who was on the point of putting him to death, but whose hand was arrested by his tears and supplications, and the discovery of his parentage.

Now, when Orlando heard the young man's pray'r,

Before his eyes the father's image stood,
By pity mov'd, he loos'd his twisted hair,
Embrac'd the boy, and with his tears bedew'd,

"Thy form, thy face, (he cried) the truth declare;

My ancient friend I here behold renew'd.
Yet, 'twas ill done, young warrior, to oppose
Thy father's friends, and arm to serve his foes!"

C. 26. St. 146.

With this gentle admonition he dismissed, promising, if he should meet him fifty times that day, to spare him for his father's sake; but he first received from him, in gratitude, intelligence of the supposed treachery of his follower, Baldwin, who was then clad in a vest of king Marsilius, known to all the Pagans, and preserved as by an Amulet from their arms. The relationship of this brave and unfortunate youth to the detestable Gano, confirmed the suspicion to which Orlando too lightly gave way:

Orlando now had left the old man's son,

And, warm in rage, sought Baldwin o'er the course,

Who call'd for death which seem'd his path to shun;

And turn no less adventurous heads its force:

At length he saw swift Vegliantino run
Hot o'er the field, (Orlando's well-known horse,)

And rush'd to meet his friend below'd, and cried

"What woes, unfortunate! this head betide! I seek, this day, among the brave to die,

And many Pagans of my hand lie slain,
But none against this arm their force will try:
I call, I challenge to the fight in vain!"

"False wretch," Orlando cried, "no more they'll fly,

Lay but that gaudy garment on the plain,
Which to thy traitor-sire Marsilius gave,
For which that traitor sold his son a slave."

"If

"If on this day," the unhappy youth replied,
 "These noble souls my father has
 betray'd ;

And if I'm curs'd to live, this hand shall
 guide,

Keen to his heart the parricidal blade ;
 But I, "Orlando," thus in tears he cried,

Was never, never, for a traitor made,
 Unless I've earn'd the name in following
 thee,

With firm and stedfast love o'er land and sea.

"Now to the battle I return once more,
 The traitor's name I will not carry long ;"

The gaudy, fatal, vest away he tore.

And said, "My love for thee was firm and
 strong ;

This heart, no guile, this soul no treason
 bore ;

Indeed, Orlando, thou hast done my wrong !"
 Then burst away : Orlando mark'd his air
 With aching heart that bled for his despair.

C. 27. St. 4.

Marsilius's division had by this time
 joined, and the work of death was com-
 menced among the christian heroes, who,
 strange to tell, had not before suffered
 any diminution of their numbers, though
 the field was loaded with slaughtered
 Pagans. The first of the martyrs was
 the gallant Sansonetto, who, like Bald-
 win, had followed Orlando over the
 world from strong and personal at-
 tachment. Walter de Montleon, and
 Anjolin of Bayonne, next fell beneath
 the swords of Marsilius and Grandonio ;
 and Orlando coming up, discovered Oliver
 alone and oppressed by numbers, sur-
 rounded by his fallen companions. The
 resistless arm of the hero soon freed him
 from immediate danger, and he lamented
 with the sorrow of affection his faithful
 Sansonetto, whose corpse he gave to
 Terigi, to convey to the camp. Nor did
 he suffer him to remain unrevenged, for
 Grandonio soon after fell in single com-
 bat with Orlando, and Marsilius would
 have experienced the same fate, but for
 the interference of his own son, who in-
 tercepted the blow, and died at his feet.
 Just then, the appearance of a more ter-
 rible conflict, and of more general car-
 nage, called him to another part of the
 field of battle.

Rous'd by appalling sounds and barbarous
 cries,

Orlando hasten'd to the spot, and found,
 At his last gasp where hapless Baldwin lies,
 Pierc'd to the heart with no dishonest
 wound.

"I am no traitor now," he feebly cries,

Then falls, a stiffen'd corpse, upon the
 ground ;

With tears of grief, Orlando saw him die.

"Thy fate is seal'd, th' unhappy cause am I !"

The death of this ill-fated, but gener-
 ous youth, was shortly followed by those
 of Anjolin de Bellande, and of the bro-
 thers of St. Michel. To supply their
 places, Rinaldo and Richardetto, Eg-
 bard, Ansehn, and the good and martial
 Archbishop, all rush'd forwards. The
 battle became more and more tremen-
 dous, and the cries of war were mixed
 with the horrible shouts of Astaroth, and
 his Fellow-Dæmons, who were busily
 employed in their infernal pastime of
 catching the souls of the Pagans. The
 sun turned of a bloody red ; Roncesvalles
 was crowded with devils seeking their
 prey, and there was a grand festival in
 the Palace of Pluto.

A braver champion than had hitherto
 fallen was now made a sacrifice to the
 sword of king Balsamin ; Astolpbo him-
 self, the good Duke of England, whose
 gallant actions on that, and the preceding
 day, had been innumerable. His dead
 body was discovered in the press by
 Rinaldo, and that illustrious warrior was
 not slow in revenging his fate. Mean-
 while the treacherous attack of the Ar-
 califf of Baldacca had inflicted a deep
 and deadly wound on the head of the
 Marquis Oliver, who was at the same
 moment engaged in single combat with
 another Pagan. His strength sufficed
 him to revenge the blow, and rid him-
 self of both his assailants ; but soon his
 head turned giddy, his eyes swam in
 darkness, and staggering and reeling back
 towards the camp, but still cutting out a
 passage through the enemy, he was met
 in this deplorable condition by his noble
 brother :

Orlando felt his very bosom bleed

For Oliver, his friend and better part,

For now he saw the battle lost indeed,

And curs'd the Pagan traitor from his
 heart.

"By ev'ry thought of love, and courteous
 deed,"

He cried, now faint, and staggering from
 the smart,

"Oh ! lead me, where in death I may be
 known,

Nor leave me, unreveng'd, to die alone !"

"I have no heart, without thee," he replied,

"In this perplex'd and gloomy life to stay,
 I've bid adieu to daring joy and pride,

And human hope deserts my dark'ning
 day ;

Love only can the fall of life abide ;

Thy love, my Oliver, yet lights my
 way !

Oh ! follow Oliver, that guiding love,

With me, one death, one faith, one will
 to prove !"

Thus

Thus said, they mingled in the thickest
fight;

Once more the dying warrior grasp'd his
blade,

And, though th' approach of death had
dimin'd his sight,

Among the ranks a bloody trophy made :

Close on the confines of eternal night,

Still his sad friend with wond'ring eye
survey'd,

Such acts as might have grac'd youth's vi-
gorous day ;

For the soul's fire surviv'd the strength's
decay.

Thus thro' the storm of swords and spears
they go,

Still dealing vengeance and despair around;

But Oliver, who now, more faint and slow,

The heavy hand of Death oppressive found,

Made for the tent; the end of all his woe

He felt approaching from his mortal wound.

"Oh! yet a little wait!" Orlando cries,

"I'll sound my horn, assistance near us
lies."

"My cousin!" he replied, "there is no
need!

My soul is struggling from its goal to flee—
It soars expectant of the promis'd meed—

It bears—it pants—it must—it will be free!"

More words he would have said ; but Heav'n
decreed

An instant change for immortality.

Yet his last wish Orlando knew full well,

"Guard and protect my sister Aida-bele!"

Now, when he knew the gallant spirit fled,
He seem'd on earth's wild coast alone to
stay ;

And sick at heart and sorrowful, he sped

To reach a hillock that adjoining lay,

And there he blew a blast, so shrill and dread,

That every Pagan trembled with dismay ;

Another, and another yet, he blew :

With the third blast his horn was split in
too. C. 27. Sr 63.

The third blast from Orlando's famous
horn was so violent, as not only to burst
the instrument, but to force blood through
the eyes and nostrils of the gallant knight.
The noise so alarmed the Pagan host, that
they began to fly in all directions; Or-
lando drew, for the last time, his Durin-
danna, and returned to the field, disconsolate
for the loss of his friend, and misera-
ble and broken in spirit, "like one re-
turning from the funeral of one much
loved, to give comfort to the little afflict-
ed family."

Come chi torna dal funereo lutto,

Atta sua Famigliuola a dar conforto.

Here, however, he experienced little
consolation, and was unable to render
any. During the short period of his ab-
sence, Egibard, Avino, Avolio, Walter,
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and Richard of Normandy had perished ;
Rinaldo and Richadetto, still alive, were
at a distance engaged in the pursuit of
flying squadrons; the brave Archbishop
and Anselm, one of the most distinguish-
ed among the christian warriors, had
alone of all the band besides, hitherto es-
caped. But the latter, exhausted, and
worn out with wounds, and fatigued, was
unhorsed and slain by a Saracen prince,
just as Orlando returned to the ground.
That illustrious paladin, careless of life,
now rode like a madman into the thickest
ranks of the enemy, and took an ample
vengeance for the death of this last of his
friends. At length, tired and spent with
fatigue, wounded, and overcome with in-
tolerable thirst, seeing the Pagans flying
in all directions, the vanquished victor re-
treated to the borders of a fountain which
he had discovered the preceding day.

Opress'd with wounds and toil, the valiant
knight

Could now support his helmet's weight no
more.

Tir'd by the labours of so hot a fight,

Parch'd by a burning thirst unfehl before :

He now remember'd where, the former night,
From a clear fount the chrystal stream he
bore.

Thither he urg'd his course : there sought re-
pose,

And wash'd his wounds, and rested from his
woes.

His faithful steed that long had serv'd him
well

In war and peace, now clos'd his languid
eye,

Knelt at his feet, and seem'd to say, "Fare-
well!

"I've brought thee to the destin'd port, and
die."

Orlando felt anew his sorrows swell,

When he beheld his Vegliantino lie

Stretch'd on the field, the crystal fount be-
side,

Stiffen'd his limbs, and cold his warlike pride.

And "Oh, my much-lov'd steed! my gene-
rous friend!

"Companion of my better years (he said);

And have I liv'd to see so sad an end

To all thy toils, and thy brave spirit fled?

Oh pardon me, if e'er I did offend

With hasty wrong that kind and faithful
head."

Just then, his eyes a momentary light

Flash'd quick—then clos'd again in endless
night.

Now, when Orlando found himself alone,

Upon the plain he cast his languid eyes ;

But there no kindred forms, no friends well-
known,

Of all his host, to meet his sight arise.

With undistinguish'd dead the mountains
groan,

A heap of slaughter Roncesvalles lies.

Oh! what a pang of grief oppress'd his brain,
As his strain'd eye-balls rested on the slain!

And, "Oh!" he cried, "Ye gallant souls
thrice blest,

Whose woes are buried in that bloody
tomb!

For me, I know my fate, yet cannot rest,
Feel Death approaching, yet he will not
come—

How calm and peaceful is thy gentle breast,

My Oliver! how sweet Astolpho's doom!

Oh yet some human pity feel for me,
And aid my soul just struggling to be free!"

C. 27. St. 100.

An impulse of heroic vanity prompted
him to wish that no unworthy hand
might, after his death, grasp his sword
Durindana; he therefore struck it with
all his might on a hard rock to break it;
but the rock itself, instead, gave way to
the irresistible temper of the blade, and
the tremendous strength of his dying arm.
To this day travellers in the Pyrenees are
shewn the cloven rock and the split horn
of Roland.

Rinaldo, tired of the pursuit, came
back, with Richardetto and Archbishop
Turpin, just in time to receive the dying
words of his friend, who, having confessed
all the sins of his life to Turpin, and re-
ceived absolution, prayed fervently to
heaven for forgiveness, as he was a man,
and created with human frailties:

E perdonasti à tutta la Natura,
Quando tu perdonasti al primo Padre!

His prayer for himself, his friends, and
his country, ended with these words:

"Oh holy Saviour! I commend to thee
My Alda-belle, my dear, my widow'd
wife;

And, if she weds another lord than me,
Grant her a better choice, a happier life!

Oh guard my king in his declining years,
And these my fellow-soldiers, and my peers!"

Thus had he offer'd up his pious pray'r

With sighs, and tears, and breath'd his last
desire,

When o'er the dying knight, with sudden
glare,

Flash'd from the sun three beams of
"heav'nly fire.

His friends stood round him, with dejected
air,

Like children at the death-bed of their
sire.

No words the dread and solemn silence
broke,

Save where deep groans the heart's sad lan-
guage spoke.

2

Soft music, mingled with that heav'nly light.

In sweet, low, murmurs, stole upon their
ears;

And, like some dying gale of balmy night,

A spirit seem'd descending from the spheres.

Orlando rais'd his intellectual sight,

When Jo! before h's ravish'd eye appears

He who from heav'n to our benighted earth
Bore the glad tidings of the Saviour's birth.

St. 130.

This celestial messenger cheer'd the
last moments of the departing hero with
the full assurance "of offence forgiven,"
of a re-union in heaven with the friends
who loved and bled for him on earth,
and with his chaste and widowed Alda-
belle.

Bright with eternal joy and deathless bloom,
Thy Alda-belle thou shalt behold once
more,

Partaker of a life beyond the tomb

With her whom Sinai's holy hills adore;

Crown'd with fresh flow'rs whose colours and
perfume

Exceed whatever spring's rich bosom bore:

On earth, thy mourning widow she'll re-
main,

And be, in heav'n, thy blessed spouse again!

St. 145.

The angel then having vanished, Or-
lando once more embraced his friends,
and mingled his tears with theirs. Then
he commended his soul to Heaven. Ri-
naldo felt the weakness of affection come
over him, and with a melancholy voice
exclaimed,

Dove mi lasci, oh Cugin mio, soletto?

But recollecting the words of the angel,
ceased his complaint, and remained silent
from awe and reverence, while Orlando
calmly surrendered himself to death.

With look seraphic, turn'd and fix'd on high,

He seem'd transfigur'd from this earthly
vest,

And holding sacred converse with the sky—

Oh happy end! oh soul supremely blest!

At last he hung his languid head to die,

And the freed spirit left his holy breast:

But, first, the pommel of his sword he laid
Fix'd to his heart, his arms across the blade.*

The sound of distant thunder shook the
skies,

Play'd round the hills, and in the vallies
died;

From snowy clouds bright starry meteors rise

And thro' the air celestial lustres glide,

* This is exactly according to the posture
of the marble Temple and Crusaders in our
cathedral churches.

And

And liquid flames, too fierce for human eyes;
To sweetest harps, harmonious notes replied,
Such notes as to the heav'n of heav'ns aspire,
Breath'd out, melodious, by th' angelic choir.

The knights, who silent saw their champion die,
Stood rapt in fervent trance upon the plain;
Lost to themselves, and rais'd to worlds on high,
They seem'd a glorious seat in heav'n to gain:

Till ceas'd the long and dulcet psalmody,
And loud and full *Te Deums** clos'd the strain.

So stood the sage of old, and so ador'd,
When up to heav'n Elijah's chariot soar'd.

Sr. 153.

In the mean time, Charles, at his camp of Pied-du-port, heard the first blast of Orlando's horn, and, startled at the summons, was about to order his troops to march to his assistance: but the traitor Gano, who rejoiced inwardly at the work of death which he perceived had commenced, persuaded him that it was but a hunting-party among the mountains. At the third blast, however, the emperor knew that it was Orlando's horn, and that the sound was that of distress and danger. Suspicion of treachery at length possess'd him too late, and he caused the wicked Maganzese to be put in irons, while he hastened, with his few remaining Paladins, to Roncesvalles. The sun stood still in the heavens for a day and a night, to allow his arrival at the fatal place without delay. He was met on the road by Terigi, who inform'd him of the sad catastrophe that had taken place; and soon after, from the surrounding heights, they beheld the field of Roncesvalles covered with ghastly heaps of dead and dying.

When Charles beheld that field of blood, he cast
His eyes tow'rs Roncesvalles; and exclaim'd,

* The original has a beautiful thought which it is difficult to express in translation. The angels were known, it says, by the trembling of their wings.

Cantar
Sentitu fu degli angeli solenne,
Che si cognoble al tremolar le penne.

It is also much more particular in its account of the *celestial psalmody*. For instance, the "*Te Deum*" was not the only anthem performed. They also sung "*In Exitu Israël*."

"Because in thee the fame of France is past,
Through every age be thou with curses nam'd!
So long as this wide world, and time, shall last,
Be everlasting barrenness proclaim'd,
Thy lofty hills and spreading vales around,
And heav'n's own lightnings blast th'accursed ground!"

But when he teach'd the fatal mountain's base,
Where, at the fount, Rinaldo watch'd the dead,
More lamentable tears bedew'd his face;
The stiffen'd corse he kissed, embrac'd, and said,
"Oh blessed soul! look from the realms of grace
Upon this old and miserable head!
And, if all crimes are not forgotten there,
Oh pardon me for having brought thee here!"

"Where is the faith, my son, I bade thee prove,
The pledge in happier days receiv'd and giv'n?
Oh shade ador'd! if ought of human love,
Or human pity may survive in heav'n,
Restore to me, from thy blest seat above,
As the sweet token of offence forgiv'n,
That sword with which I made thee knight and count,
Ev'n as thou erst didst swear at Aspramount!"

It was Heaven's will, that, at his sovereign's word,
Orlando's body rose from earth once more,
And knelt before his ancient king and lord,
With courtly reverence, as in days of yore;
Stretch'd forth his hand, and render'd back the sword,
(The same he held in Aspramount before)—
Then, with a smile, to heav'n the spirit fled;
The corpse fell back, and lay for ever dead.

O'er Charles's limbs a sudden tremour ran,
Something between a thrilling awe and love;
By his cold hand he grasp'd the dying man,
And felt assur'd of happier life above;
A holy horror every breast began
To seize; and ev'n Rinaldo's heart to prove
The pow'r of fear; while, humbly kneeling round,
They kiss'd with bended face the sacred ground.

Sr. 201.

This truly romantic miracle was followed by another no less extraordinary. Charles prayed for power to distinguish, among the heaps of slain, the Christian from the Pagan dead; and on his return to the field he found that his prayer had been heard. The Pagans all lay flat on their faces; the Christians with their eyes turned upwards to heaven. On the lat-

ter all the rites of sepulture were bestowed with all the honours of martyrs. Asolpho was sent to England, and Oliver to Burgundy, to be interred in their native countries; and the corpse of Orlando was conveyed to Aix-la-Chapelle, and there deposited with great pomp and reverence in the royal sepulchre. The remainder of the poem consists of the signal vengeance which was taken by Charles and Rinaldo for the massacre of Roncesvalles. Gauo paid the forfeit of his many crimes by an ignominious and dreadful death; and Marsilius, after seeing his territories wasted, and his crown ravished from his brows, was hanged (by a just and extraordinary retribution) on the very carob-tree under which he had first plotted the destruction of Orlando. Rinaldo felt his ancient love for Luciana rekindled, and, by his espousals with her shortly after, became heir of the crown of Spain; but, unused to an inactive life, he quitted, in an advanced age, the peaceful residence of a court, and set out in quest of new adventures. It is believed that he sailed westward in search of the new hemisphere which had formerly been described to him by Astaroth; but no-

thing certain was ever heard of him afterwards.

One more passage shall conclude our extracts from, and remarks upon, the present work. All Franks lamented her champions, and wore an universal mourning, when his body was entombed.

But more than all the beauteous Alda mourn'd
Her much-lov'd lord and brother on the bier;

"Ye happy souls, to kindred heav'n return'd,
Have left me, all alone and widow'd here,
Me, once the happiest wife on earth, adorn'd
With all that heav'n approves, and earth
holds dear;

Blest with the love of the most noble knight
That ever mounted steed, or dar'd the fight.

"Oh my lov'd father, brother, lord, farewell!
I never shall behold thy like again—
So form'd in camps and cit'es to excell,
So mild in peace, so dreadful on the plain!
Constant in life and death thy Aldabelle
Swears, by those bones interr'd at Aquisgrane,*

Those tender arms that once encircled thee,
Shall never to another wedded be!"

C. 27. S. 218.

* Aquisgrana, the antique, or romantic, appellation for Aix-la-Chapelle.

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